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CLAVDII PTOLEMÆI ALEXANDRINI, PHILOSOPHI AC MATHEMATICI PRÆSTĀTISSIMI

Claudii Ptolemæi Alexandrini, Philoſophi ac Mathematici præſtātiſſimi, Libri VIII, partim à Bilibaldo Pirckheymero tranſlati ac commentario illuſtrati, partim etiam Græcorum antiquiſſimorumq́ exemplariorum collatione emendati atque in integrum reſtituti.

HIS ACCESSERVNT,

Scholia, quibus exoleta locorum omnium nomina in Ptolemæi libris ad noſtri ſeculi morem exponuntur.

Indices duo hactenus à multis deſiderati, quorū adminiculo, ueterum ſimul ac recentiorum locorum (utpote regionum, marium, inſularum, promontorium, montium, fluminorum, urbium, &c.) ſitus, facillima ratione in tabulis depictis deprehendūtur, CONRADI LYCOSTHENIS Rubeaquēſis opera adiecti.

Quibus præfixa eſt epiſtola in qua de utilitate tabularum Geographicarum ac duplicis indicis uſu latè diſſeritur.

Tabulæ nouæ quæ hactenus in nulla Ptolemaica editione uiſæ ſunt, per [illegible].

Geographicę deſcriptionis compendium, in quo uarij gentium ac regionum ritus, mores atq́ conſuetudines per eundem explicantur.

Baſileæ ex Officina
Henrichi Petri
Mense Martio
Anno M·D·LII

Cum Regiæ Maieſtatis Gratia & Priuilegio ad ſexennium.

PTOLEMAEVS

ASTRONOMORVM PRINCEPS, DILIGENtiſſimus ſcrutator & obſeruator motuum cœleſtium, uixit in Aegypto, tempore Adriani Imperatoris.



FVERVNT hactenus quidã, qui putauerũt Ptolemæum huius libri autorem alium fuiſſe ab eo, qui ſcripſit Almageſtũ, ſed hi deprehenduntur errare, quum in Almageſto aliquando, licet raro, hunc Coſmographicum citet librum, præſertim libro ſecundo capite ultimo, ubi ſic ſcribit: Sed negotio iam de angulis abſoluto, ſequeretur ut diſtantias illuſtrium urbium ſecundũ longitudinem ac latitudinem ad apparentia computaremus, ſed hoc negocium quum per ſe præcipuum ſit, & Geographicæ rationi cõnectatur, ſolum id atq; ſeorſum ante oculos ponemus, &c.

ASTRONOMICAE

ATQVE COELESTIS PHILOSOPHIAE INGEniosis ſcrutatoribus, Sebaſtianus M[illegible]nſteru[illegible] [illegible]dem facultatis diſcipulus [illegible] D.

NOSTIS æquiſsimi lectores, nō temere factum, ut omniū rerum opifex cœlum & terrā tam luculenter hominū oculis contuenda expoſuerit, imò oculos & caput hominis ſic cōtra hoc admirandum ſpectaculum conſtituit & in ſublime collocauit, ut nihil aliud quàm hæc magnifica dei opera, potentiā & ſapiētiam eius in hac ipſa machina cœli & terræ conſpiceret. Cœli etenim enarrant gloriā dei & opera manuū eius annunciat firmamentum: Et inuiſibilia dei per ea quæ facta ſunt intellecta cōſpiciuntur. Quòd ſi ea magna et admirāda ſunt, quæ propter corpora noſtra breui moritura facta ſunt, qualia & quanta putamus ea futura, quę parata ſunt diligētibus deū & cōmoraturis cum eo in ſecula ſeculorū? Ibi inquit Iſaias, non erit amplius ſol qui præſit diei, & ſplendor lunæ qui illuſtret noctem, quin magis dominus ipſe erit in lucē perpetuā. Sed uæ hominū cæcitati: qui cū oculos habeāt, nihil uident, palpantes quaſi cæci in pariete, & impingentes in meridie quaſi in tenebris, ponentes tenebras lucē & lucem tenebras. Cœlum & terra & omnia quæ ſunt in eis, ſpecula ſunt creatorē ipſum homini repręſentantia, inuitantiaq; ad eius cognitionē, & id non ſpecie aut operatione una, ne uel ſic faſtidiū aliquod & ſatietatē parerent cōtemplantibus ſe ullam, ſed nouis aſsidue uicibus animū hominis iucundiſsime ad laudem cōditoris ceu uoce quadam prouocātia. Sic enim alia aliaq; quotidie ſydera occidūt & oriūtur, noctis dieiq; alia quotidie magnitudo, caloris & frigoris alia quotidie uis, uentorū & uaporū ex terra aſcendentiū alia quotidie in aëre operatio, alia quotidie ſeneſcentis aut reiuueneſcentis anni forma, & ut in ſumma dicam quādiu cœlū iſtud ſuum tenuerit motum, inferioris mūdi curſus & quotidiana mutatio nūquam ceſſabunt. Hæc autē omnia eò tendūt, ut in hiſce iucūdis uarietatibus & uiciſsitudinibus, ceu ſtimulis quibuſdam hominis animus iugiter excitetur ad dei & omniū rerum cōditoris laudem. Et qui his beneficijs non cōmouetur, is abutitur dei creaturis, & ambulat ueluti ſurdus & cæcus in hoc mūdo. Legat quiſquis dei amicus eſſe deſiderat, pſalmū 104. & inueniet quomodo illa creaturarū mira uarietas, officiū et miniſteriū indefeſſum atq; diuerſa actio, prophetæ animū rapuerit ad benedicendū deū, excitauerit q; ut in hanc proruperit laudis uocem: Quā multa ſunt opera tua domine, omnia feciſti in ſapientia, plena eſt terra poſſeſsione tua. Mare ipſum quàm magnū eſt, quamq; latum comprehendit ſpaciū? En in eo ſunt animalia abſq; numero, parua & magna, & tranſeūt naues per ipſum, &c. Oſtendit hic Pſalmus in quantā admirationē duxerit uirum ſanctum naturæ ipſius cōſideratio, quæ tantā in mundo & partibus eius fecit uarietatem. In terrā produxit montes, cōualles, flumina, cāpos, arbores, herbas, frumēta, legumina, poma, piſces, aues, bruta, inſecta, conchas, marmora, gēmas, lapides, metalla, homines, &c. & in his diuerſas formas, ſpecies, coloresq; innumerabiles excogitauit ac effinxit. Et inter hæc quædam ſunt, quæ homini proſunt, alia nocent, alia ſunt quę delectant & alia quæ moleſta ſunt. Sed ſocordia & ignauia hominum accidit ut facies illa naturæ apud mortales nequicq; admirationis habet, cū pauci ſint, qui uel maieſtate eius ſumma uel uarietate mirabili excitentur. Contra quod malum prouidentia dei homines quoſdam ingenioſos ſuſcitauit, qui imperitis & oſcitantibus iſtis uim naturæ eruerent, & per eam opificis admonerent, inter quos alij alias naturæ tractauerunt partes, ſed nemo propius acceſſit & plus autoritatis ſibi conciliauit quàm hi, qui cœli & terræ ſitum deſcripſerunt. Et quanquam plurimi fuerunt qui id conati ſunt, nemo tamen perfectius excellentiusq; hāc inacceſſam naturæ attigit partem quàm Ptolemæus. Hic enim mente in cœlū conſcendens, & omnes mo

tuum eius rationes obſeruãs, & quæ humani ingenij uires ferè excedunt inueſtigãs, tam abſtruſa & arcana, ſublimiaq́; de planetarum, octauæ & nonæ ſphæræ motibus adinuenit, ut uere pro miraculo habendum ſit, hominis imbecillitatẽ eò perueniſſe. Et niſi hæc omnia euidẽtibus demonſtrationibus & certis futuris euẽtibus comprobarẽtur, nempe luminarium & planetarum coniunctionibus, oppoſitionibus & obſcurationibus nemo nõ pro cõmento haberet, tot & tam uarios ponere progreſſionis, remiſſionis, retrogradationis, trepidationis, deuiationis, inclinationis & reflexionis motus, quibus cœlorũ inæqualis ſaluatur agitatio. Inæqualẽ agitationem uoco ecentricorũ orbium reuolutionem, quæ reſpectu proprij centri regularis eſt, & reſpectu centri mundi irregularis. Porrò ubi hæc ſuperioris orbis inacceſſa pars luſtrata & numeris ſuis ſignata comprehenſaq́; fuit, facile licuit deinde correſpõdentem & cõcentricam terram eiſdem illis cœleſtibus cancellare lineis & circulis, & ex recta obliquaq́; horizontis & æquatoris interſectione & poli diuerſa altitudine deſignare climata, parallelos, latitudines & longitudines, atq; eiſdem inſcribere cognitas terras, montes, flumina, maria, inſulas, urbes, caſtella, ſolitudines & reliqua id genus, quæ in ſuperficie terræ & marium eminent. Et hic quidem Ptolemæus noſter ſuper omnes mortales egregie ſuum exercuit ingeniũ, ſed nõ potuit tam feliciter eam abſoluere partẽ ut priorẽ. Nã cõſtituto eo in uno terræ loco, potuit omnes cœli obſeruare partes propter cõtinuum eius motũ (partes poli Antarctici nobis perpetuo in his regionibus deſidentes hic non comprehendimus) non autem ſic licuit contueri terram, nec uni homini ſufficiunt uires & anni ad peruagandum uniuerſam terrã. Hinc itaq́; eſt, quod Ptolemæus terras quaſdam ab oriente & meridie atque Septentrione incognitas dimiſit intactas, & plurimas, quas ipſe non uiderat, ex aliorum relatione utcunque deſcripſit. Fuerunt & ſuo tempore quædam terræ non admodum cultæ nec ab exteris nationibus frequẽtatæ, id quod de Germania, Polonia, Moſcouia, &c. patet, & idcirco non potuerũt diligenter luſtrari & ad amuſſim deſcribi. At cum hodie nullus terræ angulus non ſit ab hominibus penetratus, per nouas regionum deſcriptiões facile licuit ſarcire, quicquid Ptolemaicis antea defuit tabulis. Celebratur toto orbe terrarum Alexander magnus, quòd primus ferè penetrarit Orientem, non nauigio ſed pedeſtri ac tutiori itinere in illum deductus. Sed parua erit illius laus, ſi comparetur uiris illis, qui noſtro æuo maria etiam incõperta ſulcare tentarunt, & Occidentem ſua exploratione aperuerunt, innumeras inſulas, hominibus & opibus plenas, in uaſtiſſimo mari adinueniẽtes, de quibus hactenus nemini mortaliũ quicquã conſtitit à duobus millibus annorũ & ſuprà, niſi fortaſſis Indis orientalioribus & uicinioribus cõpertæ fuerint illorum hominum habitationes. Certè noſtro & maiorum noſtrorum æuo nemo inter doctos non putabat totam aquarum uim à principio creationis in illud pelagus reiectã, & aquam ipſam illic in magnam coaceruatam molem, ut poſſibile non fuerit ibi aridam quoquo modo apparere, ſed falſi ſunt omnes, qui in hac fuere ſententia, cum nullibi non in mari emineant inſulæ, ſiue ad occidẽtem iteris ſiue ad orientem, ſiue meridiem, ſiue ſeptentrionẽ. Quantum uerò attinet ad Continentem, multi paſſim in diuerſis orbis partibus prodierunt uiri, qui regiones & terras ſuas diligentiſſime conſcripſerunt, aut ſuppetias illis tulerunt, qui deſcriptiones huiuſmodi moliti ſunt, quorum nomina hic libenter recenſerem & debito proſequerer honore, ſi ea omnia mihi conſtarent. Proinde uiri quorum opera ego in nouis meis tabulis uſus ſum, hi ſunt. In deſcriptione Galliæ conſului Orontij excellentis mathematici topographiam. In tabula Noruegiæ, Sueciæ, Gothiæ, &c. uſus ſum opera præſtantis uiri Iacobi Ziegleri, quem & pro magna parte imitatus ſum in deſcriptione terræ ſanctæ. Vſus ſum & in hac poſteriori editione pro regionibus Septentrionalibus, puta Scandia, Dania, Suecia, &c. Olao Magno Gotho, qui natus ex regionibus illis plurimum illuſtrauit Septentrionem ipſum. Heluetiam & Rhetiam iampridem miniſtrauit eximius uir Aegidius Tſchudus. Alſatiam & Briſgoiam ego obſeruaui, uſus tamen in quibuſdam conſi-

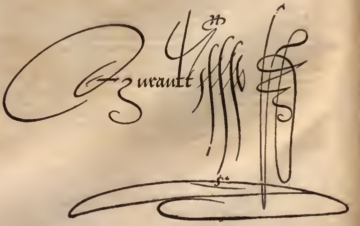
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tio & ſubſidio ornatiſſimi uiri Beati Rhenani. Alias Rheni tabulas ego quoq; deſcripſi, ſed cui non uulgares ſuppetias tulit illuſtriſſimus princeps D. Ioannes Palatinus Rheni, dux Bauariæ & comes Sponheimẽſis, omnium bonorum ſtudiorum amator & ſtudioſorum ſingularis patronus, qui mirabili ſuo ingenio deſcripſit Vaſtum regnum & Hunorum ſtationem, uulgò Huneſruck dictã. Angli quoq; & Poloni ſua ſuppeditarũt regna. Frãconiam à Sebaſtiano Rotenhan nobili uiro deſcriptam, ego mea peregrinatione nõnihil auxi. Idem feci in Bauaria, quamprimum Iohannes Auentinus omnis uetuſtatis Germanicæ amator deſcripſit. Sueuiã uero, fontes Danubij & Nigram ſyluam ego mea luſtratione & obſeruatione in tabulam coẽgi. Porrò lacum Podamicum exhibuerunt Conſtantienſes, nempe inſignes uiri Ioannes Zuickius & Thomas Blaurerus. Appendicem geographicã à fine adiectã, ego ex multis conflaui Hiſtoricis atque Coſmographis, oſtendens, qua quæuis terra prædita ſit uirtute, quid potiſſimum producat, quæ nutriat animalia, quos & quales contineat homines, &c. Sed redeo ad Ptolemæum. Fuit hic Claudius Ptolemæus Alexandrinus, græcas doctus literas, philoſophus, aſtrologus & inſignis mathematicus, florens ſub Traiano, Adriano & Antonio Pio Cæſaribus, poſterior Strabone, Plinio & Pomponio Mela, ſed qui illos & priores in Geographico artificio facile ſuperauit. Hunc nouiſſimis temporibus duo uiri auſi ſunt uertere in linguam latinam, nempe Iacobus Angelus Florentinus & Iohannes Vernherus Norenbergẽſis. Prior licet calluerit græcam linguam, defuit tamen ei mathematica diſciplina, & cõtrà poſterior tametſi in matheſi admodum excelluerit, deſtitutus tamẽ fuit græcarum literarũ cognitionè. Superueniens ergo noſtra ætate Bilibaldus Pirckeymherus Norenbergenſis, qui mathematicam, græcis iunxit literis, & aggreſſus autorem ipſum in ſuo fonte, quoad potuit fideliter uertit, dilucidioremque nobis tradidit. Et quoniam in græco exemplari temporis ſucceſſu multa quoq; deprauata fuerunt, quę haudquaquam unico reſtitui poterant momento, multa fugerunt hunc bonũ uirum, quæ poſt eum deprehendit oculatiſſimus Michaël Villanouanus, qui non pœnitendas uigilias locauit in Ptolemęũ emendando corrupta, explicando retruſa, & ſcholijs illuſtrando obſcuriora. Nos autem utrunque ſecuti, & Pirckeymheri amplexati ſumus uerſionem & Michaëlis nõ reſpuimus uulgares interpretationes, adiectaq; ſcholia. Et ne inter Ptolemæi ſcriptum & inſertas annotationes cõfuſio aliqua eſſet, duplici uſi ſumus charactere, uno, craſſiori ſcilicet, autorem & altero ſcholia exprimentes. Primũ librum ſuccincto illuſtrauimus cõmentario, quod pro magna parte ex Vernhero accepimus, idquod ſubticere noluimus, ne aliorũ inuentis uideamur nos honeſtare & his nobis nomen parare. In alijs libris graduum fractiones in minuta commutauimus duplici pũcto longitudinem à latitudine diſtinguẽtes. Cæterum quod non omnibus tabulis in margine parallelos, climata & longitudines dierum adſcripſimus, præſertim primis, id nullo alio conſilio factũ exiſtimes, quàm quod ſufficere putauimus figurã illam parallelorũ, quam capite 23. primi libri poſuimus. Ibi enim è regione graduum latitudinis inuenies ſignata ad læuam climata, & ad dextram parallelos atque longitudines dierum. Sic ne eadem bis poneremus, reſecuimus quædam ueluti parerga ab octauo libro, quæ ſcilicet poſt ſecundum caput de omnibus Europæ, Africæ & Aſiæ tabulis ſcribũtur, breuiſſimis & miro compendio coordinatis figuris ea explicantes ſub exterioribus ſingularum Ptolemaicarum tabularum titulis. In ipſis autem tabulis ſuo quoq; loco ſignauimus mõtes, flumina, inſula, promontoria, inſigniores populos atq; celebriores ciuitates. Celebriores dico, quia anguſtia loci plerũq; nõ admiſit omniũ locorũ aut etiã populorũ inſcriptionem. Ne tamen quicquã deeſſet tabulis, cõſtrinximus ſimul omiſſa nomina in quadrilaterũ unum aut duo, iuxta exigentiam multorũ aut paucorum intermiſſorũ nominum. Quorum radices ſi habere libeat, facile in præcedentibus inuenientur libris. Quod præterea præſtiterimus in ipſo Ptolemaico contextu, con ferentes illum cum græco exemplari & Vlmenſi æditione, quæ in calculo & locorum nominibus omni

bus poſterioribus æditionibus purior & incorruptior eſt, aliorum eſto iudicium. Et quoniã nihil ex omni parte perfectum in rebus humanis reperiri poteſt, nõ dubium quin ſuperuenturi ſint, qui & alias mendas, quæ nos fugerunt, deprehẽdent, & hos in præſentiarum rogo, ut ſi quid in hac æditione corruptum inuenerint, candide illud emendent ac benigne corrigant, memores, in tanta exemplariũ uarietate nõ potuiſſe omnia tam ſubito reſtitui in ſuũ nitorem. Hactenus de Ptolemæo. Nunc ad uos redeo cãdidi lectores, & hunc tam multarũ terrarũ regionumq; librũ uobis propenſius cõmendo, cuius lectione & inſectione animi leuetis tædium. Habet enim Geographia prę ter eam commoditatẽ, qua hominem habiliorẽ reddit ad uniuerſam rem literariã tractandã, mirabilem quandam recreandi uim, ut domi ſedentes, diſcamus terrarum ſitum, mariũ flexus, amnium decurſus, montiũ tractus, ciuitatum populorumq; ritus & mores, animalium deniq; effigies, naturam & diſcrimina, tanquã præſentes omnia contemplaremur. Legimus quoſdam magnos uiros olim incredibili accenſos cupiditate uiſendorum locorũ ueterum fama celebrium, atq; ob id nullas cunctantes expenſas, peragraſſe uarias terras, hic ut contemplaretur fontes Danubij, iſte ut uideret Græciã, ille autem Aegyptũ cerneret, &c. Quod cum nos hodie facere nequeamus ob catholicæ fidei hoſtes, qui maiorem terræ occupant partem, domi in ocio manentes, & magnos labores itinerumq; pericula uitantes, picturæ fide prę ſcripta, omnem terræ habitudinem ſpectare poſſumus, menteq; ab una in aliam tranſire regionẽ, & plerũq; abſentes plura uidere in aliqua regione, quàm qui præſentes in ea fuerũt. Multò enim latius circũſpicit mentis quàm corporis oculus. Boni itaq; cõſulite hanc meã operã optimi lectores, & ſi quippiam à me perperam dictum uel ſcriptũ in hoc libro eſt, cenſores eſtote Chriſtiani uel ſaltem humani, non iniqui. Nemo in hoc mũdo omnia uidere & ſcire poteſt. Cęcutimus non raro in his, quæ etiam nobis apertiſſima eſſe uidentur, oculiſq; ipſis expoſita. Atq; hic, ut idem repetam, nemo mortaliũ eſt tam oculatus & circũſpectus, qui non aliquando hallucinetur, impingatq;. En Ptolemæus hic noſter, ingenio ſuo facilè ſuperauit omnes Aſtronomos, nec unquã ei ſimilis aliquis emerſit, ſiue Aſtronomiã eius conſideres ſiue Coſmographiã, & tamen in utroq; opere lapſus deprehenditur. In aſtrorũ canonibus noſtris tẽporibus hic error ſeſe inſinuat, quod radices motuum cœleſtium non ſint exactiſſime ab eo aut alijs Aſtronomis, quos ille ſecutus eſt, aut qui illum ſecuti ſunt, deſignatæ, id quod citra ultra controuerſiã manifeſtant eclipſes, tam ſolares quàm lunares, quæ hodie calculum præcedunt quadraginta aut quinquaginta minutis: tantundem per conſequẽns omnes coniunctiones & oppoſitiones luminarium deuiant à uero. Nec hactenus aliquis in tanto numero Mathematicorum, quos hodie habet orbis, extitit qui hunc craſſiſſimũ aduerterit aut ſaltem notauerit errorem. Debuerant hic cæteris diligentiores eſſe natiuitatũ iudices, ne tam fallaci niterentur fundamento. Fuit hic error tempore Ptolemæi imperceptilis, cum canones & radices ab eo conderẽtur: at per tot annorum curricula ſenſibilis factus eſt, quandoquidem unum quartum aut quintũ tandem parturiat unum minutum, & ex multis minus confletur una hora. Sed hunc errorem alijs me doctioribus in mathematica excutiendum & caſtigandũ relinquo. Satis me feciſſe arbitror, publicaſſe errorẽ. Cæterum quàm hic noſter Ptolemæus in ciuitatũ regionumq; latitudinibus à uero aberrauerit, nemo eſt, qui modo ſciat quid ſit latitudo, qui id obſeruare non poſſit. De longitudine hic iudiciũ ferre non licet, quum nec ego nec alij qui ante me fuerunt in in longitudinibus regionũ obſeruandis ullam induſtriam adhibuerimus. Credimus hic Ptolemæo & alijs eclipſiũ obſeruatoribus, qui in oriẽte & occidẽte unius eiuſdem eclipſis ſpectatores extiterũt, horamq; aut coniunctionis aut oppoſitionis aduerterunt, ac deinde collatione facta, locorum interualla animaduerterunt. Valete. Baſileæ anno M. D. LII. menſe Martio.

Enry par la grace de dieu roy de frāce, aux preuoſt de Paris, Bailly de Rouen, ſeneſchaulx de Lyon, Tholoſe, & Poictou, & a tous noz autres iuſticiers & officiers, ou leurs lieutenans, Salut. Henry Pierre, marchāt libraire & bourgeois de la ville de Basle, lun des cantons de noz alliez confederez & bons comperes les Suiſſes, nous a fait dire & remōſtrer qu'ilz a recouuert entre autres liures, la Geographie de Ptolemee, corrigee par Sebaſtian Munſter, & par lui amplifiee d' vn grand nombre de tables, pour lequel liure recouurer & imprimer lui a conuenu & conuiendra faire de grandz fraiz & deſpens, meſme en la deſcription du monde, & les particulieres regions, auec les pourtraictz des plus notables & illuſtres villes, effigies de pluſieurs ſortes d'animaux, qui ſont aux eſtranges pais, & autres choſes, monſtrans au vif ce qui concerne ladicte Geographie, en quoy ilz a employe grand ſomme de deniers, & doubte que les libraires & imprimeurs de noſtre royaume ne facent, ſi toſt que ledict oppoſant aura publié ledict liure, icelui imprimer, en y mettant les dictes figures, entant que touche ladicte Geographie, qui ſeroit lui oſter tout moyen de ſe pouoir rembourſer de ſeſdictz deniers, & receuoir quelque fruict de ſon labeur. A ceſte cauſe nous a humblement requis lui vouloir ſur ce pouruoir de remede conuenable. Pour ce eſt il que nous, deſirans bien & fauorablement traicter ledict ſuppliant, lui auons permis, & permettons, de grace ſpecialle, plaine puiſſance & auctorite royal de mettre & expoſer en vente en noſtre royaume, pais, terres, & ſeigneuries a nous obeiſſantes, ladicte Geographie françoiſe dudict Sebaſtian Munſter, ſans que nul libraire ou imprimeur de noſdictz royaume pais terres & ſeigneuries, la puiſſe imprimer, ou faire imprimer, ne imiter ou faire imiter icelles figures, ou partie d'icelles, ſans le congé & permiſſion dudict ſuppliant, iuſques au temps & eſpace de ſix ans, a compter du iour & date que ladicte Geographie ſera acheuee d'imprimer en la premiere edition, & ce ſur peine de confiſcation dudict liure & figures, & d' amende arbitraire a nous a applicquer. Si vous mandons, & a vn chacun de vous ſur ce requis, et ſi comme a lui appartiendra, que vous de la preſente conceſſion & priuilege faictes permettez & ſouffrez ledict ſuppliant iouir & vſer plainement & paiſiblement, ſans lui mettre, ou donner, ne ſouffrir eſtre mis ou donné, aucun deſtourbier ou empeſchement au contraire, lequel ſi mis ou donné lui eſtoit, vous faictes incontinant & ſans delay, mettre a plaine & entiere deliurance, & au premier eſtat & deu. Car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir, nonobſtant quelconques lettres a ce contraires. Donné a Paris ce xx. iour de Ianuier, lan de grace mille cinq cens cinquante deux, & de noſtre regne le ſixieſme.

Par le roy le ſieur de Roiſſy maiſtre
des requeſtes de Lhoſtel preſent



DE VTILITATE TABULARUM Geographicarum, & uſu ſequentium elenchorum, neceſſaria Conradi Lycoſthenis Rubeaquenſis, ad Ioannem Friſium Tigurinum, admonitio.

PRinceps poëtarum omnium Homerus diuinum ſuæ Odyſſeæ opus auſpicaturus, Vlyſſem (quē Græcorū omniū ſapiētiſsimnm effingete conatur) potiſsimum eo nomine laudat, quod mores multorum hominū & urbes nouerit, innuens nimirū inſignem illam oris facundiam, prudentiam, fortitudinem, conſtantiam cæteraſq; uirtutes, quibus hominem depingit, eius potiſsimum erroribus ac periculoſis peregrinationibus aſcribendas eſſe, in quibus multa expertus ſit, oculiſq; ſuis inſpexerit, quæ domi nullis præceptis, nulla diſciplina, nulloq; unquā doctore perdidiciſſet. Permouit hęc utilitas Orpheum, Muſeum, Melampodem, Solonem Athenienſem, Platonē, Pythagora mSamiū, Eudoxum Mathematicum, Democritū Abderitem, Inopidem Chium, atq; alios ſexcētos Philoſophos omnium antiquiſsimos, qui relicta patria, partim ut uarijs ac eo tēpore raris diſciplinis animos excolerent, partim ut ritus, mores, leges ac cōſuetudines diuerſarū gentium explorarent, in longinquas regiones profecti ſunt, iudicantes eum hominem neutiquàm rectè ſapere poſſe, qui in ſolo paterno, quaſi claudus (ut prouerbio iactatur) ſutor, perpetuo deliteſcens, contentus ijs tantum, quę in parui Laris anguſtijs cernuntur, reliquas mundi regiones & prouincias planė ignoret. Verum cum nō cuiuis detur adire Corinthum, ac multa ſint quæ hominem à peregrinationibus auocent, Coſmographorū ac Geographorum diligentia ac indefeſſus labor, nō parua ex parte à peregrinandi labore & impendio nos liberauit. Ex his autem primus Homerus etiam, ſecundum Hypparchū, autor extitit, qui poëſim ſuā omni doctrinarū genere refarſit, & regiones omnes, ad quas eo tempore penetrari poterat, magno ingenij acumine illuſtrauit, quem Alexāder & Hecateus Mileſij, ac Eudoxus, qui uicinus illorū temporum fuit, imitati ſunt. His ſucceſſerūt poſtea Dicearchus & Eratoſtenes, qui complura ſcriptis ſuperiorum addiderūt, Alexandri Magni temporibus, qui pluribus uictorijs potitus, complures etiam & ignotas ante ſe prouincias illuſtrauit, totumq; penė terrarū orbem peragrauit. Exornarunt etiam Spartam ſuam in hoc ſcribendi genere Poly-

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

bius Megalopolitanus, & Poſsidonius, multa certiora tradentes pro-
pter recētes Romanorū uictorias. Superuenit Strabo Cretēſis uir pluri
mæ lectionis, qui ſumma diligentia uberiq; doctrina omnia ita comple
xus eſſe uidetur, ut conſumato operi nihil ferè adijci commodè poſſit.
Cæſaris enim Auguſti tēporibus apud Romanos uixit, quibus eo tem-
pore nihil (ob tot bello ſubiectas ac in ſeruitutem redactas gentes) in
cognitum eſſe poterat. Veruntamen cum tot Geographorum ſcripta
ob res incognitas ac remotas, multis locis lectoribus eſſent obſcuriſsi
ma, ac contemplatio rerum ſine inſpectione admodum eſſet difficilis,
bonam operam nobis Ptolemæus locauit, qui ut ab omni peregrina-
tionis labore, periculo, atque impenſa liberaret, ac res ab alijs obſcu-
rè traditas, adhibita luce omnium oculis ſubijceret, totam terrę faciem
certis tabulis depinxit, atque ſpectandum tanquam in politiſsimo
ſpeculo propoſuit, cuius opera factum eſt, ut non tantum bonorum
autorum, ac pręcipue Strabonis, Stephani, Plinij, Solini, Melæ ac alio-
rum in hoc ſcribendi genere doctorum, lectiones ſint factę perſpicuę,
ſed omnis etiam nobis peregrinandi ſublata ſit difficultas. Oſtendunt
enim tabulæ peregrè abeuntibus quo ſit flectendum ut citius peregri-
nationem abſoluas, quę uia tutior, cōpendioſior, ac facilior, ubi mon-
tes aſcendendi, flumina tranſcunda, ubi ſyluæ umbram gratiſsimam
prębentes perambulāndę, ubi commode diuertendum ac pernoctan-
dum. Maria pernauigaturis indicāt Syrtes, Scyllā, Charybtim, aliaq;
horrenda maris pericula. Bella gerentibus, ubi tutus cum exercitu ſit
tranſitus, ubi caſtra figenda, quo loco hybernandum, ac aperto Marte
cum hoſte pugnandum, ubi commode in inſidijs latitandum, ne hoſtis
inprouiſus circumueniat: quę res ſæpenumero magnis ducibus exitiū,
patrię calamitatem peperit. Sic enim Cyrus opulentiſsimus Perſarum
rex, cum iam Craſſum Lydorum regem uiciſſet, ac Babylonem, orien
talemq; omnem oram in ſuam poteſtatē redegiſſet, ob ſolam huius do
ctrinæ ignorantiā, cōtra Thomiridem Scytharum reginam pugnans
propè Oaxis fluminis trāſitum, cum uniuerſo exercitu interijt. Omitto
Agamemnonis exercitum, qui ea ipſa cauſa turpiter in bello Troiano
pedem retulit. Tranſeo Thermopylarum anguſtias, quę ex ignoran-
tia Perſarum, diuturnam Leonidę gloriam pepererunt. Silentio præte
reo Parthorum contra Craſſum uictoriam, quę ex regionis quoq; inſci
titia manauit, prætermitto etiam alia infinita exempla, quę hiſtoriarum
lectio ſuppeditat, quibus manifeſtiſsimum eſſet oſtendere, pręclarè di
xiſſe Strabonem, qui dictitare ſolebat eum demum uenationem rectè
inſtituere, qui planè norit, qualis & quanta ſylua eſſet in qua uenare-
tur.

tur. Sed non eſt mei inſtituti omnem tabularum Coſmographicarũ utilitatem oſtendere, quæ adeò immenſa eſt, ut Neſtorem aut Demoſthenem deſiderent, ut qui admonere tantum, idq́ obiter uolui, quã neceſſaria in omni uitæ genere tabularũ harũ eſſet cognitio, quæ cũ eius artis ignaris hominibus nimiũ difficilis uideatᷓ, eos aliquà ex parte iuuare ſequẽtibus indicibus placuit, quos non quidẽ eo animo Friſi doctiſsime ad te potiſsimũ mitto, quod earũ rerum rudem ac imperitũ iudicem, ſed quod hoc ſtudij genere te plurimum partim delectari, partim etiam (ni publicus labor, quem patriæ in erudienda iuuẽtute feliciter impendis, retineret) perpetuò, & ſi nõn reuera, animo tamen nunquã non peregrinari te ſciam, & cum contra animi ſententiam inuitus retinearis à tuis, tabulas Ptolemaicas domi perluſtrãs, reuera cum Propertij Elegorum præſtantiſſimi Arethuſa dicere poſsis: Cogor & è tabulà pictos ediſcere mũdos. Longè aberit in hac peregrinatione omnis moleſtia & difficultas, quæ alios ſæpenumero impedimẽto eſſe ſolet, paucis enim horis, pertenui uiatico, totum perluſtrare mundũ, omnesq́ terræ angulos, maria, inſulasq́ licet remotiſsimas, faciliime adire poteris. Te peregrinationi iam accinctum, non retinebunt ſcholę proceres, non curę rei domeſticæ, non lachrymas effundet uxor, non plorabunt liberi, iam uerò ambulãti nõ oberit aëris ulla intemperies, ſtridens uentus, humidus imber, nec grando duris inuiſa coloris. Diuertenti nõ erit moroſus hoſpes qui cibum bis coctum, putredine olẽtes piſces, acetoſa, fontibusq́ permixta uina, quietẽ uerò petẽti male olentia, pediculoſa, ulceribusq́ cõmaculata linteamina apponat. Aeſtiuo tempore non ſolis igniti feruor, periculoſa fulgura, nec pinguiſsima frugibus arua oberũt. Hyberno uerò nequaquam uexabit frigoris dira improbitas, non denſitas niuis & cõcreta canicie barba, non teneras glacies ſecabit aſpera plantas. Nauiganti tibi, non eructabit uomitus, non erunt infeſta ſydera, luctantes uenti, tempeſtates q́ ſonore, tutiſsimus eris à pyratis ac latronibus uitæ opumq́ pernicioſis inſidiatoribus, alijsq́ infinitis periculis atq́ incommodis, quę plerunq́ peregrinantes circumuenire ſolent. Vnum tamen adhuc deeſt, comes uidelicet iucundus, qui (ut uulgò iactatᷓ) in uia pro uehiculo eſſe ſolet: ideoq́ ne & hic deſtituaris. Indicem noſtrũ, ueluti Aeneæ fidiſsimũ Achatem adiungã, quo duce omnis terræ ac maris ſpacioſiſsimus ambitus aditu ſic omnium facillimus, nullus enim angulus uſpiam eſt tam inacceſſus, in quem ſequẽtem breuiſsimo compendio deducere non poſsit. Age igitur faciamus eius rei pericula, ut uideas quãta ſit ei locorum omnium cognitio. In tertio libro Regum cap. 9. legimus regum ſapientiſsimum Salamonem, inter alias ciuitates

Palmiram etiam in terra ſolitudinis ædificaſſe, omnium, ut ex Ioſephi libro antiquitatũ octauo liquet, munitiſsimã, quam Hebręi Thamer uel Thamor appellarunt, & Hadrianus, ut nominis ſui immortalitatẽ conſecraret, Hadrianopolim n minari uoluit, tradẽte Stephano. Huius igitur ciuitatis (de qua inter Parthos & Romanos tam diu imperio certatum eſt) ſitum uidere cupiẽs, eum Indicem, qui in ordine primus eſt, accede, quære Palmiram, & inuenies quinq; numeros aſsignatos 20. 71. 30. 34. 0. quorũ primus folium tabularum Ptolemaicarum, ſecundus lõgitudinis gradũ, tertius eius gradus minutas, quartus latitudinis gradum, quintus eiuſdem gradus minutã nullam, oſtendet. Accipe nunc folium in ordine uiceſimum (numeros enim in prima facie omnibus tabulis inſcriptos reperies) & in ſumma parte tabulæ, quæ longitudini deputata eſt, quære gradum ſeptuageſimum primum, ac imaginatione eiuſdem gradus minutas triginta concipe: quo facto duc à cõcepta iam minuta filũ, ad eiuſdem gradus ac minutę partem, quæ in infima tabulæ parte, iuxta longitudinem, numeris eodem pacto ſignata eſt, & habebis exactam loci lõgitudinem. Eadem inde ratione quære in latitudine tabulæ gradum triceſimum quartum, & ab ipſo gradus principio ſtatim (0. enim nullam minutam ſuper addendam oſtendit) duc aliũ filum ad aliam latitudinis partem tabulæ, eodem numero ſignatam, & habebis etiam latitudinẽ, atq; eo ipſo loco ubi filus filum interſecat uerũ Palmirę ſitum: licet enim nomen ciuitatis ob tabulæ anguſtiam non ſit appoſitum, deprehendes tamen ciuitatem prope eiuſdem nominis fluuiũ, ac haud longè ab Alſadanio monte ædificatam fuiſſe. Verum quo res omnibus fiat clarior, aliarũ etiam regionum loca eadem ratione inueſtigabimus. Quis ignorat quanta fuerit inter Gręcos de Homeri patria concertatio, de qua apud Gelliũ in noctibus Atticis potiſsimum legimus, alij enim Colophonium, alij Smyrnæum, quidam Athenienſem, quidam prodiderunt Aegyptiũ fuiſſe, quibus etiam Heliodorus libro Æthiopicæ hiſtorię tertio aſtipulatur, qui Homerum humanę philoſophię facilè parentem, non tantum Ægyptium uocat, ſed apertè Thebarum urbem patriam etiam aſcribit, quæ ut Herodotus ait ambitu centum & quadraginta ſtadiorum, & ut Plinius refert, penſilis, centumq; portarum fuiſſe dicitur, in quarum ſingulis ducenti cuſtodes excelluiſſe equis & curribus memorantur, unde reges ſoliti erant maximos exercitus armatorum educere, nullo ex oppidanis id ſentiente. Huius igitur pręclari oppidi ſitum cernere cupiens, Indicem cõſule, ac inuenies tres numeros 15. 63. 26. aſcriptos, quorum primus folia tabularum pictarũ, ſecundus longitudinis, tertius uerò latitudinis gradũ ſubindicabit,

Accede

Accede nunc folij decimi quinti tabulam, ac quære gradus ſexageſimi
tertij principiũ in ſumma infimaꝙ tabulæ parte, filumꝙ applica, ac ha-
bebis longitudinem, idem fac in gradus uigeſimi ſexti latitudinis prin
cipio, & inuenta latitudine, ubi filus filum ſecabit, deprehendes Theba
rum urbem, quæ Gręcè ἡλιόπολις, id eſt, ſolis ciuitas dicitur, in Nili flu
minis ripa, prope Captos ſitã eſſe. De Rhodano magni nominis flu
uio uarij uaria ſcribũt autores, cuius fontes ſi uidere lubet, Index ad fo-
liũ tabulæ triceſimũ quęrentẽ remittet, ubi ſimili ratione, in gradu lon
gitudinis ac latitudinis ſeptimo, animaduertet nõ lõgè admodũ à Da
nubij & Rheni fontibus, prope montẽ cui Briga nomẽ eſt (quẽ incolę
die Furch appellant) ſcaturire, & ad Sedunũ urbem decurrẽtem, uicum
Veragrorum (qui hodie Sanctus Mauritius dicitur) interſecare, donec
Lemanno lacui (quem accolę Lauſannenſem nominant) admiſceatur.
Ita quoꝙ Ithacam inſulam quã Vlyſſes & eius uxor Penelope illuſtra-
runt; cuiuſꝙ reges Maximus Tyrius ob inſignem impudentiã porcos
appellat, in eo folio tabulę quę in ordine duodecima eſt inuenies. Item
Parnaſſum montẽ in cuius apice Sophocles in Thieſte uitẽ naſci refert
Euboicæ ſimilem, quę ſingulis diebus botrũ maturũ producebat Bac-
cho offerendum, ac alia omnia cuiuſcunꝙ ſint generis loca. Non aũt ſi-
lentio prætereundũ eſt, locorum nomina, ut à ueteribus ac recẽtioribus
appellata ſunt, & etiamnum hodie appellantur, imò eorum etiam quo-
rum picturas atꝙ denominationes tabularũ anguſtia capere nõ potuit,
in primo pręſertim indice recitari, quæ tamẽ iuxta ſitũ eadẽ ratione de-
pręhendi ex tabulis facillimè poſſunt, cuius rei mentionem ideo facere
placuit, ne locus in picturis non inuentus, partim ſcrupulum quęrenti
inijciat, partim etiã ignorantiæ notã Ptolemæo inurat, ex cuius octo
libris priorem, hoc eſt, uiginti octo tabularũ indicem confeci, ac recen
tioribus tantum nominibus, ueterum locorum numeros à Ptolemæo
ſignatos, ubique adieci. Tabulis autem nouis cum longitudinis ac la-
titudinis numeri deeſſent, compendij tantum gratia extra omnem po-
li altitudinem effingere gradus coactus ſum. Vnde factum eſt ut tabu-
larũ nouarũ indicem à Ptolemaico ſeiungere placuerit, quo duce mul-
tò commodius ambulabis, ſi relicto filo, qui utranque manum parum
commode deſiderat, alia regula uſus fueris. Ideoꝙ fac ex denſiſsimo
pergameno regulam, ſiue ſcalam, quæ latitudinis nouarum tabularum
ſcalę, diuiſione ſimul ac numerorum inſcriptionibus planè ſit ſimilis,
cuius auxilio locũ quem oculis cernere lubet facilè inuenies, quæ ratio
quàm facilis ac certa ſit, unico tantũ exemplo cõtentus experiri placet.

Præclarũ eſt partim ob antiquitatis cõmendationem, partim etiam
ob ex-

ob exanclatos bello labores, ac partas inſigni uirtute uictorias, Tiguri norum apud exteros nomen, quorum ſitum Heluetiæ locorũ ignarus, intueri cupiens, accedat poſteriorẽ Indicem, ac inueniet tres numeros adſignatos 36.14. 9. quorum primus folium, ſecundus longitudinis, tertius latitudinis gradum deſignat. Propterea quęrat tabulę folium 36. longitudinis gradibus 14. accommodet regulam ex pergameno pa ratam, (ita tamẽ ut gradus ubiq; impreſsis in margine correſpondeãt) deſcendat digito uſq; ad gradum nonum, ſtatimq; uidebit Tigurũ Hel uetiæ totius caput (quod Germani Zürch uocãt) FRISII noſtri patriã dulciſsimam, in qua bonas literas magna cum laude profitetur, prope montem ad lacum amœniſsimũ, cõditum eſſe. Hæc ſunt quæ in tuam Friſi chariſsime ac reipublicæ literariæ gratiam hoc loco, admonitionis tantum cauſa, adijcere uolui: quo eius artis ſtudioſi in præſenti bus tabulis maiore cũ fructu, utilitate, & ſumma etiam animi oblectatione uerſari queant. Vale Baſileę Rauracorum menſe Ianuario, Anno

M. D. LII.

DE VTILITATE TA bularum Geographicarum, & uſu ſequentium elenchorum, neceſſaria Conradi Lycoſthenis Rubeaquenſis, ad Ioannem Friſium Tigurinum, admonitio.

PRinceps poëtarum omnium Homerus diuinum ſuæ Odyſſeæ opus auſpicaturus, Vlyſſem (quē Græcorū omniū ſapiētiſsimum effingere conatur) potiſsimum eo nomine laudat, quod mores multorum hominū & urbes nouerit, innuens nimirū inſignem illam oris facundiam, prudentiam, fortitudinem, conſtantiam cæteraſq; uirtutes, quibus hominem depingit, eius potiſsimum erroribus ac periculoſis peregrinationibus aſcribendas eſſe, in quibus multa expertus ſit, oculiſq; ſuis inſpexerit, quæ domi nullis præceptis, nulla diſciplina, nulloq; unquā doctore perdidiciſſet. Permouit hęc utilitas Orpheum, Muſeum, Melampodem, Solonem Athenienſem, Platonē, Pythagoram Samiū, Eudoxum Mathematicum, Democritū Abderitem, Inopidem Chium, atq; alios ſexcētos Philoſophos omnium antiquiſsimos, qui relicta patria, partim ut uarijs ac eo tēpore raris diſciplinis animos excolerent, partim ut ritus, mores, leges ac cōſuetudines diuerſarū gentium explorarent, in longinquas regiones profecti ſunt, iudicantes eum hominem neutiquàm rectè ſapere poſſe, qui in ſolo paterno, quaſi claudus (ut prouerbio iactatur) ſutor, perpetuo deliteſcens, contentus ijs tantum, quę in parui Laris anguſtijs cernuntur, reliquas mundi regiones & prouincias planè ignoret. Verum cum nō cuiuis detur adire Corinthum, ac multa ſint quæ hominem à peregrinationibus auocent, Coſmographorū ac Geographorum diligentia ac indefeſſus labor, nō parua ex parte à peregrinandi labore & impendio nos liberauit. Ex his autem primus Homerus etiam, ſecundum Hypparchū, autor extitit, qui poëſim ſuā omni doctrinarū genere referſit, & regiones omnes, ad quas eo tempore penetrari poterat, magno ingenij acumine illuſtrauit, quem Alexāder & Hecateus Mileſij, ac Eudoxus, qui uicinus illorū temporum fuit, imitati ſunt. His ſucceſſerūt poſtea Dicearchus & Eraſtotenes, qui complura ſcriptis ſuperiorum addiderūt, Alexandri Magni temporibus, qui pluribus uictorijs potitus, complures etiam & ignotas ante ſe prouincias illuſtrauit, totumq; penè terrarū orbem peragrauit. Exornarunt etiam Spartam ſuam in hoc ſcribendi genere Poly-

bius Megalopolitanus, & Poſsidonius, multa certiora tradentes propter recẽtes Romanorũ uictorias. Superuenit Strabo Cretẽſis uir pluri mæ lectionis, qui ſumma diligentia uberiq́ꝫ doctrina omnia ita com plexus eſſe uidetur, ut conſumato operi nihil ferè adijci commodè poſſit. Cæſaris enim Augusti tẽporibus apud Romanos uixit, quibus eo tempore nihil (ob tot bello ſubiectas ac in ſeruitutem redactas gentes) incognitum eſſe poterat. Veruntamen cum tot Geographorum ſcripta ob res incognitas ac remotas, multis locis lectoribus eſſent obſcuriſsima, ac contemplatio rerum ſine inſpectione admodum eſſet difficilis, bonam operam nobis Ptolemæus locauit, qui ut ab omni peregrinationis labore, periculo, atque impenſa liberaret, ac res ab alijs obſcurè traditas, adhibita luce omnium oculis ſubijceret, totam terrę faciem certis tabulis depinxit, atque ſpectandum tanquam in politiſsimo ſpeculo propoſuit, cuius opera factum eſt, ut non tantum bonorum autorum, ac pręcipue Strabonis, Stephani, Plinij, Solini, Melæ ac aliorum in hoc ſcribendi genere doctorum, lectiones ſint factę perſpicuę, ſed omnis etiam nobis peregrinandi ſublata ſit difficultas. Oſtendunt enim tabulæ peregrè abeuntibus quo ſit flectendum ut citius peregrinationem abſoluas, quę uia tutior, cõpendioſior, ac facilior, ubi montes aſcendendi, flumina tranſeunda, ubi ſyluæ umbram gratiſsimam prębentes perambulãndę, ubi commode diuertendum ac pernoctandum. Maria pernauigaturis indicãt Syrtes, Scyllã, Charybtim, aliaq́ꝫ horrenda maris pericula. Bella gerentibus, ubi tutus cum exercitu ſit tranſitus, ubi caſtra figenda, quo loco hybernandum, ac aperto Marte cum hoſte pugnandum, ubi commode in inſidijs latitandum, ne hoſtis inprouiſus circumueniat: quę res ſæpenumero magnis ducibus exitiũ, patrię calamitatem peperit. Sic enim Cyrus opulentiſsimus Perſarum rex,, cum iam Craſſum Lydorum regem uiciſſet, ac Babylonem, orientalemq́ꝫ omnem oram in ſuam poteſtatẽ redegiſſet, ob ſolam huius doctrinæ ignorantiã, cõtra Thomiridem Scytharum reginam pugnans propè Oaxis fluminis trãſitum, cum uniuerſo exercitu interijt. Omitto Agamemnonis exercitum, qui ea ipſa cauſa turpiter in bello Troiano pedem retulit. Tranſeo Thermopylarum anguſtias, quę ex ignorantia Perſarum, diuturnam Leonidę gloriam pepererunt. Silentio prætereo Parthorum contra Craſſum uictoriam, quę ex regionis quoq́ꝫ inſcitia manauit, prætermitto etiam alia infinita exempla, quę hiſtoriarum lectio ſuppeditat, quibus manifeſtiſsimum eſſet oſtendere, pręclarè dixiſſe Strabonem, qui dictitare ſolebat, eum demum uenationem rectè inſtituere, qui planè norit, qualis & quanta ſylua eſſet in qua uenaretur.

tur. Sed non eſt mei inſtituti omnem tabularum Coſmographicarũ uti litatem oſtendere, quæ adeò immenſa eſt, ut Neſtorem aut Demoſthenem deſiderent, ut qui admonere tantum, idq; obiter uolui, quã neceſſaria in omni uitæ genere tabularũ harũ eſſet cognitio: quæ cum eius artis ignaris hominibus nimiũ difficilis uideat, eos aliqua ex parte iuuare ſequẽtibus indicibus placuit. quos non quidẽ eo animo Friſi doctiſsime, ad te potiſsimũ mitto, quod earũ rerum rudem ac imperitũ iudicem: ſed quod hoc ſtudij genere te plurimum partim delectari, partim etiam (ni publicus labor, quem patriæ in erudienda iuuentute feliciter impendis, retineret) perpetuo, & ſi non reuera, animo tamen nunquã non peregrinari te ſciam: ut ſic, quandoquidẽ contra animi ſententiã retineris à tuis, tabulas Ptolemaicas domi perluſtrãs, reuerá cum Propertij Elegorum præſtantiſſimi Arethuſa dicere poſsis: Cogor & è tabula pictos ediſcere mũdos. Longè aberit in hac peregrinatione omnis moleſtia & difficultas, quæ alijs ſæpenumero impedimẽto eſſe ſolet. paucis enim horis, pertenui uiatico, totum perluſtrare mundũ, omnesq; terræ angulos, maria, inſulasq; licet remotiſsimas, facillimè adire poteris. Te peregrinationi iam accinctum, non retinebũt ſcholę proceres, nõ curę rei domeſticę, non lachrymas effundet uxor, non plorabũt liberi, iam uerò ambulanti non oberit aëris ulla intemperies, ſtridens uentus, humidus imber, nec grãdo duris inuiſa colonis. Diuertenti non erit moroſus hoſpes, qui cibum bis coctum, putredine olentes piſces, acetoſa, fontibusq; permixta uina: quietem uerò petenti, pediculoſa, ulceribusq; cõmaculata linteamina apponat. Aeſtiuo tempore non ſolis igniti feruor, periculoſa fulgura, nec pinguiſsima frugibus arua oberũt. Hyberno uerò nequaquam uexabit frigoris dira improbitas ; non denſitas niuis, & cõcreta canicie barba, nõ teneras glacies ſecabit aſpera plantas. Nauiganti tibi, non eructabit uomitus, non erunt infeſta ſidera, luctantes uenti, tempeſtatesq; ſonorę: tutiſsimus eris à piratis ac latronibus, uitæ opumq; pernicioſis inſidiatoribus, alijsq; infinitis periculis atq; incommodis, quæ plerunq; peregrinantes circumuenire ſolent. Vnum tamen adhuc deeſt, comes uidelicet iucundus, qui (ut uulgò iactat) in uia pro uehiculo eſſe ſolet: ideoq; ne & hic deſtituaris, Indicem noſtrum, ue luti Aeneæ fidiſsimum Achatem adiungã, quo duce omnis terræ ac maris ſpacioſiſsimus ambitus aditu ſit omnium facillimus. Nullus enim angulus uſpiam eſt tam inacceſſus, in quem ſequentem breuiſsimo compendio deducere non poſsit. Age igitur faciamus eius rei pericula, ut uideas quanta ſit ei locorum omnium cognitio. In tertio libro Regum cap. 9. legimus, regum ſapientiſsimum Salomonem, inter alias ciuitates

Palmiram etiam in terra ſolitudinis ædificaſſe, omnium, ut ex Ioſephi libro antiquitatũ octauo liquet, munitiſsimã, quam Hebrei Thamer, uel Thamor appellarunt: & Hadrianus, ut nominis ſui immortalitatẽ conſecraret, Hadrianopolim nominari uoluit, tradẽte Stephano. Huius igitur ciuitatis (de qua inter Parthos & Romanos tamdiu de imperio certatũ eſt) ſitum uidere cupiẽs, cum Indicem qui in ordine primus eſt, accede. quære Palmiram, & inuenies quinq; numeros aſsignatos 20. 71. 30. 34. 0. quorũ primus folium tabularum Ptolemaicarum, ſecundus lõgitudinis gradũ, tertius eius gradus minutias, quartus latitudinis gradum, quintus eiuſdẽ gradus minutiã nullã ſuperaddendã oſtẽdet. Accipe nũc igitur foliũ in ordine uiceſimũ (numeros enim in prima facie omnibus tabulis inſcriptos reperies) et in ſumma parte tabulę, quę lõgitudini deputata eſt, quære gradum ſeptuageſimũ primũ, ac imaginatione eiuſdem gradus minutias triginta concipe: quo facto, duc à cõcepta iam minutia filũ, ad eiuſdem gradus ac minutię partem, quæ in infima tabulæ parte, iuxta longitudinem, numeris eodem pacto ſignata eſt, & habebis exactam loci longitudinem. Eadem inde ratione quære in latitudine tabulæ gradum triceſimum quartum, & ab ipſo gradus principio ſtatim (0. enim nullam minutiã ſuperaddendam oſtendit) duc aliud filum ad aliam latitudinis partem tabulæ, eodem numero ſignatam, & habebis etiam latitudinẽ. atq; eo ipſo loco ubi filũ interſecatur filo, uerũ Palmiræ ſitum: licet enim nomen ciuitatis ob tabulæ anguſtiam non ſit appoſitum, deprehendes tamen ciuitatem prope eiuſdem nominis fluuiũ, ac haud longè ab Aſaldanio monte ædificatam fuiſſe. Verùm quo res omnibus fiat clarior, aliarũ etiam regionum loca eadem ratione inueſtigabimus. Quis ignorat, quanta fuerit inter Græcos de Homeri patria concertatio, de qua apud Gelliũ in noctibus Atticis potiſsimum legimus. alij enim Colophonium, alij Smyrnæum, quidam Athenienſem, quidã prodiderunt Aegyptium fuiſſe: quibus etiam Heliodorus libro Æthiopicæ hiſtorię tertio aſtipulatur, qui Homerum humanę philoſophię facilè parentem, non tantum Ægyptium uocat, ſed apertè Thebarum urbem patriam etiam aſcribit: quæ, ut Herodotus ait, ambitu centum & quadraginta ſtadiorum, & ut Plinius refert, penſilis, centumq; portarum fuiſſe dicitur, in quarum ſingulis ducenti cuſtodes excelluiſſe equis & curribus memorantur, unde reges ſoliti erant maximos exercitus armatorum educere, nullo ex oppidanis id ſentiente. Huius igitur pręclari oppidi ſitum cernere cupiens, Indicem cõſule, ac inuenies tres numeros 15. 63. 26. aſcriptos, quorum primus folium tabulæ, ſecundus longitudinis, tertius uerò latitudinis gradum ſubindicabit.

Accede

Accede nunc folij decimiquinti tabulam, ac quære gradus ſexageſimi tertij principiū in ſumma infimaq́ tabulæ parte, filumq́ applica, ac habebis longitudinem. Idem fac in gradus uigeſimiſexti latitudinis principio, & inuenta latitudine, ubi filū ſecatur à filo, deprehendes Thebarum urbem, quæ Græcè ἡλιόπολις, id eſt, ſolis ciuitas dicitur, in Nili fluminis ripa, prope Captos ſitā eſſe. De Rhodano magni nominis fluuio uarij uaria ſcribunt autores, cuius fontes ſi uidere lubet, index ad foliū tabulæ triceſimūſextū quærētem remittet, ubi ſimili ratione, in gradu lōgitudinis ac latitudinis ſeptimo animaduertet nō lōgè admodū à Danubij & Rheni fontibus, ꝓpe montē cui Briga nomē eſt (quē incolę die Furch appellant) ſcaturire, & ad Sedunū urbem decurrētem, uicum Veragrorum (qui hodie Sanctus Mauritius dicitur) interſecare, donec Lemanno lacui (quem accolę Lauſannenſem nominant) admiſceatur. Ita quoq; Ithacam inſulam, quā Vlyſſes & eius uxor Penelope illuſtrarunt, cuiuſq; reges Maximus Tyrius ob inſignem impudentiā porcos appellat, in eo folio tabulę quę in ordine duodecima eſt inuenies. Item Parnaſſum montē in cuius apice Sophocles in Thyeſte uitē naſci refert Euboicæ ſimilem, quæ ſingulis diebus botrū maturū producebat Baccho offerendum, ac alia omnia cuiuſcunq; ſint generis loca. Non aūt ſilentio prætereundū eſt, locorum nomina, ut à ueteribus ac recētioribus appellata ſunt, & etiamnum hodie appellantur, imò eorum etiam quorum picturas atq; denominationes tabularū anguſtia capere nō potuit, in primo pręſertim Indice recitari, quæ tamē iuxta ſitū eadē ratione deprehendi ex tabulis facillimè poſſunt. Cuius rei ideo mentionem facere placuit, ne locus in picturis non inuentus, partim ſcrupulum quærenti inijciat, partim etiā ignorantiæ notā Ptolemæo inurat: ex cuius octo libris priorem, hoc eſt, uiginti octo tabularū indicem confeci, ac recentioribus tantum nominibus, ueterum locorum numeros à Ptolemæo ſignatos, ubique adieci. Tabulis autem nouis cum longitudinis ac latitudinis numeri deeſſent, compendij tantum gratia extra omnem poli altitudinem effingere gradus coactus ſum. Vnde factum eſt, ut tabularū nouarū indicem à Ptolemaico ſeiungere placuerit: quo duce multo commodius ambulabis, ſi relicto filo, quod utranque manum parum commodè deſiderat, alia regula uſus fueris. Ideoq; fac ex denſiſsimo pergameno regulam, ſiue ſcalam, quæ latitudinis nouarum tabularum ſcalæ, diuiſione ſimul ac numerorum inſcripto inibus planè ſit ſimilis, cuius auxilio locū quem oculis cernere lubet, facilè inuenies. quę ratio quam facilis ac certa ſit, unico tantū exemplo cōtentus experiri placet.

Præclarū eſt, partim ob antiquitatis cōmendationem, partim etiam

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ob exanclatos bello labores, ac partas inſigni uirtute uictorias, Tiguri notum apud exteros nomen: quorum ſitum, Heluetiæ locorũ ignarus, intueri cupiens, accedat poſteriorem Indicem, ac inueniet tres numeros adſignatos, 36. 14. 9. quorum primus folium, ſecundus longitudinis, tertius latitudinis gradum deſignat. Propterea quęrat tabulæ folium 36. longitudinis gradibus 14. accommodet regulam ex pergameno paratam, (ita tamẽ, ut gradus ubiq; impreſsis in margine correſpondeant) deſcendat digito uſq; ad gradum nonum, ſtatimq; uidebit Tigurũ Heluetiæ totius caput (quod Germani Zürch uocãt) FRISII noſtri patriã dulciſsimam, in qua bonas literas magna cum laude profitetur propè montẽ ad lacum amœniſsimũ, cõditum eſſe. Hæc ſunt quæ in tuam FRISI chariſsime, ac reipublicę literarię gratiam hoc loco, admonitionis tantum cauſa adijcere uolui: quo eius artis ſtudioſi in præſentibus tabulis maiore cũ fructu, utilitate, & ſumma etiam animi oblectatione uerſari queant. Vale, Baſileę Rauracorum, menſe Iunio, Anno

M. D. LII.

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quo primus numerus folium tabulæ notat, ſecundus longitudinem graduum, tertius minutas, quartus latitudinem, quintus minutas latitudinis ſignat.

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&	15.54	:31	
cathabathmos magnus	15.54	30:31	15
cathai regio tab.	1.60		
cathrappis flu. oſtia	22.95	30:27	40
catharum promontorium	16.12	30:9	30
catharum ſinus	7.45	:42	0
cathatræ quæ etiam Chelonitides dicuntur, inſulæ duæ	16.68	:17	30
cathei	26.124	:28	15
cathrapis flu.	22.97	28	
caticardama	26.136	20:12	40
catina ciuit.	9.39	36:37	40
catiſa	25.118	40:37	30
catraleucos	4.5	40:39	20
cattigara	27.180	:9	
cattigara Sinarum ſtatio	27.177:	auſtr. 8	30
cattiderides inſulæ	4.4	:45	30
caturactonium	3.20	:58	0
caturgidorum regio	8.29	40:44	30
cauallicenſis ciuit.	5.24	:44	0
cauaillon	5.24	:44	0
cauares	5.23	:44	40
cauari	5.23	:44	40
cauaris	23.111	20:43	0
cauca	4.10	:42	20
caucana portus	9.39	30:36	15
caucaſij montes	23.121	:44	
&	23.125	:41	
&	25.120	:36	
caucaſus mons	18.79	:48	
&	19.78	:48	
cauchabeni	20.75	:34	
cauchi maiores	6.33	:55	
cauchi parui	6.31	:55	

caucoenſij pop.	11.52	:48	
caudriacis flu.oſtia	12.101	15:21	40
cauilla Ruffo	11.54	50:43	15
cauni pop.	13.9	:33	
caunus	17.59	10.36	0
cauo di ſole	8.40	45:38	26
cauo Paſcinio	5.40	:36	20
cauphiaca	21.89	:32	30
caura	4.6	40:40	0
cauri inſ.	12.55	:37	30
caurium	4.6	40:40	0
caux	5.21	:50	30
cayl emporium	26.134	30.11	13
cayro	15.62	15:30	0
cayſtrus	17.58	:38	
cebenna mons	5.23	:44	30
cebyra	17.64	:37	45
cecilia	20.71	56:36	40
cecilia Gemillina	4.8	30:39	30
cerceticus ſinus	18.67	:48	
cecino	17.67	36:43	6
cedroſiæ ſitus	25.108	:27	
cefalœdis	9.37	20:37	40
celama	13.12	10:33	20
celano	8.37	30:42	40
celeia	7.37	:46	30
celendris	17.65	45:36	50
celænorum tumulus			
	17.62	30:39	30
celenus	17.63	:40	
celia	7.37	:47	
&	7.37	:46	30
&	8.42	10:40	15
celida	15.50	30:30	40
celmantia	6.41	:47	40
celnij flu.oſtia	3.27	:58	45
celnius flu.	3.27	:59	
celſa	4.16	:42	45
celtiberi	4.13	40:41	10
celtogallia tab.	5.21	:49	
celydna	27.146	30:25	30
cemellio	8.28	30:43	6
cemeneleum	8.28	30:43	0
cemmeni montes	5.22	:46	
cenabum	5.22	:47	45
cenmenorum montes	5.23	:44	30
cenchrea	20.66	40:35	30
cenchreæ nauale	12.51	26:36	56
cene promont.	17.56	15:39	15
cenelata ciuitas	8.31	:41	6

ceneſtum	8.31	:40	15
cenæum promont.	12.52	20:38	36
cenionis flu.oſtia	3.14	:51	45
cenon	3.14	:52	
cenomanni	5.20	45:49	20
&	8.34	:45	
cenoſus ſinus	21.83	:31	
centaurorum ſedes	12.50	40:39	20
centinum	8.36	30:42	50
centoripa	9.38	30:37	45
centos uicus	22.69	20:21	30
centrones	8.29	:44	56
centurinum ciuit.	8.31	15:41	30
centuripæ	9.38	30:37	45
ceos inſ.	12.54	26:37	0
cephalenia ciuit.	12.47	40:37	10
cephalenia inſ.	12.47	40:37	10
cephalodum	9.37	20:37	40
cepheni pop.	20.77	33	
cephiſia	12.52	:37	
cephiſus	12.53	:39	
cepiana	4.5	30:40	0
cepphaloneſus	8.59	45:47	50
ceramus	17.57	:36	0
ceraſtis inſ.	20.66	:36	
ceratus	12.54	50:35	0
cerauge	26.133	:36	15
cerauna inſ.	14.39	:32	15
ceraunia	20.65	40:35	45
cerauni	11.44	26:39	10
ceraunij	7.43	:45	
cerauniorũ montium promontoria			
	18.81	30:49	
&	18.84	:52	
cerbica	14.36	:30	0
cercegli	8.37	30:41	20
cerceticus ſinus	18:67	30:47	20
cercinna inſula & ciuitas			
	14.39	:31	15
cercopia	17.59	26:40	15
cereapolis	12.50	:34	50
cereris promont.	16.65	20.20	15
cereſſus	4.15	40:41	20
cerretani	4.17	20:42	45
cereura	20.118	40:14	20
cerinthus	12.53	50.38	10
cerlel	13.19	45:32	50
cerne inſula	16.5	:25	40
cerophæi	14.34	:29	
cerſunum	8.30	30.41	0

certiſſa

certiſſa	7.42	20:45	20
ceruaria	4.11	:39	40
ceruini pop.	8.30	45:40	45
ceruſus	17.68	50:43	20
ceſano flu.oſtia	8.34	45:44	56
ceſena	8.34	40:43	40
ceſi ciuitas	17.56	30:35	15
ceſſero	5.21	15:44	0
ceſtria	5.18	30:59	20
ceſtrus flu.	17.63	:38	
ceſtri flu.oſtia	17.62	50:36	30
cetæum promont.	28.132	30:au.2	20
cetis	17.66	:39	
cetidis regio	17.65	10:36	50
cetium ciuit.	20.66	15:35	0
cetius mons	7.37	:46	
cezimbra	4.4	26:39	30
chabala	19.80	:46	45
chaberis ciuit.	26.128	20:25	45
chaberus flu.	26.130	:18	
chaberi fluuij fons in mõte Adiſathro			
	26.132	:22	0
chaberi flu.oſtia	26.129	:15	20
chabora	20.74	:36	10
chaboras flu.	20.74	:37	15
chaborus flu.	20.74	:37	
chabrius fluuius	12.51	:41	
chabrij flu.oſtia	12.50	40:40	0
chabuata	22.79	15:22	0
chadacha	19.81	:46	0
chædini	6.44	58	
chæma	6.32	:53	
chænides	18.78	:59	
cherecla	15.48	30:31	20
chæronea	12.52	30:37	43
chæronia	12.52	30:37	45
chætæ	12.50	20:40	20
cheruorſ	6.33	:50	
chalcedon	17.56	6:43	6
chalcidica	12.50	40:41	0
chalcidica regio	12.50	15.40	40
chalcidice regio	20.72	:35	
chalcis	12.49	:38	6
&	20.70	30:35	40
chalcis iuxta Euripum			
	12.53	30:38	0
chalcidice	20.70	:35	
chalcitis regio	20.75	:38	
&	27.170	:25	
chalcorychij montes	15.13	:33	

chaldea	20.77	:33	
chaleus	12.49	50:37	50
chali pop.	6.34	:58	
chalibonitidis reg.	20.71	:35	
challon	5.22	50:40	40
chaluſi.flu.oſtia	6.37	:56	0
chalybon	20.71	20:35	0
chalybonitis	20.72	:36	
chamanenſis præfectura			
	17.65	:40	36
champaigne	5.23	30:48	50
chaones pop	12.47	:39	
chaonia	20.70	30:35	30
chaonia regio	12.46	:39	
characena	21.82	:32	
characi	17.58	40:37	40
characine reg.	17.66	:37	
characmoba	20.66	10:30	0
charan	20.73	20:36	10
charaudes	6.38	:59	
charax	10.62	:46	50
&	17.60	30:41	45
charax ſeu uallum	21.94	15:36	40
charbaſa	14.36	:32	20
cha gatha	22.76	10:19	15
charidemi promont.	4.11	30:36	20
chariſpa	23.115	:44	0
chariſti flu.oſtia	19.72	:45	15
charmonia	4.8	10:38	0
charnida flu.	21.93	:40	
charracharta	23.111	:44	10
charræ ciuit.	20.74	:36	
chartres	5.21	40:48	15
charybdis	8.39	40:38	20
chaſira	19.74	:42	40
chatari	26.124	:28	15
chatæ Scythæ	24.145	:45	
chateau neuf	5.20	15:46	40
chathalaunum	5.22	50.40	40
chatracharta	21.80	30:36	10
chatrizei	26.123	:18	
chatriſchie	25.103	:36	20
chattani	15.57	:31	
chattæ	6.35	:52	
chaurana	24.150	:37	15
chauranæi Scythæ	24.145	:39	
chaurina	25.104	20.36	18
chelidoniæ inſ.	17.61	30:36	0
chelonates promont.	12.48	20:36	15
chelonida palus	16.50	:23	

chelonidæ paludes	16.49	,20	0
chelonites promont.	12.48	:36	20
chelonites ſinus	12.48	20:36	15
chelonitides inſ.	16.68	:17	30
chenoboſcia	15.62	:26	30
cheroga	4.7	:44	45
cherſeus	20.68	:35	
cherſini flu. oſtia	10.58	30:59	30
cherſis uilla	15.50	45:31	20
cherſoneſos	14:38	40:34	45
cherſoneſus	9:31	30:35	45
&	9.39	40:36	56
&	18.61	:47	0
&	12.52	30:34	36
cherſoneſus magna	15.52	:31	40
cherſoneſus parua portus	15.60	:31	6
chertobalus	7.40	30.47	30
cheruſci	6.37	:54	
cherza	9.39	:36	30
chesbon	20.68	50:31	0
cheſtre ciuit.	3.18	30:59	20
chettæa uilla	15.55	30:31	10
chicheſtre	3.19	45:53	46
chij inſulæ ciuitas	12.54	20:36	36
chij caput	17.56	15:36	0
chilia	11.54	20:45	45
chimo uicus	15.59	30:31	6
chinalaph flu. oſtia	13.16	40:33	20
chinna	7.45	40:42	30
chnubis	15.62	:25	0
chios ciuit.	17.56	20:38	26
chipiona	4.8	:36	6
chiriphe	20.79	15:31	10
chitis inſ.	20.66	:36	
chituæ pop.	13.24	:31	
chizala	13.18	40:32	30
chnigaphola	27.148	:23	
choana	21:92	:37	15
&	21.95	15:35	30
&	23.117	:42	0
choaſpa	25.115	15:30	10
choaſtra	21.89	:37	40
chobara	19.82	30:46	45
chobath	13.22	40:32	20
choburg	6.31	30:50	20
choce	20.72	30:32	30
chodda	22.101	30:25	0
cholbeſina	23.120	40:43	15
cholima	19.76	45:40	40

cholle	20.71	45:34	30
cholmadara	20.71	15:37	50
chologi	17.66	:42	0
cholua	19.73	30:41	0
&	19.74	:43	10
choluata	19.78	45:43	40
choma	17.60	20.37	20
chomara	23.106	30:42	30
chonnamagara	26.129	:29	20
chora	17.58	40:38	6
chorazin	20.67	6.31	30
chordulæ	17.71	20:43	45
chorodna	21.90	:31	15
chorſa	19.74	40:42	30
chorſabia	17.69	40:41	45
chorſæi. flu. oſtia	20.66	20:32	36
choſair portus	15.64	6:23	50
chotæna	17.68	15:39	10
chozala	13.18	40 32	30
chretina	4.5	30:40	40
chrindi pop.	21.96	:40	
chronis flu. oſtia	10.50	:56	0
chronon flu.	10.52	:56	
chryſoana	27.100	:1	
chryſoanæ flu. oſtia	27.159	:1	0
chuchina	26:123	:15	0
chuduca	20.78	:33	20
chumana	29.79	:33	10
chuſarus flu.	16.10	:20	
chuſari flu. oſtia	16.10	:21	40
chuſei	16.65	:10	
chuzis	14:39	30:30	0
chyda flu.	9.38	:38	
chydæ flu. oſtia	9.37	45:38	6
chylemath flu. oſtia	13.13	:34	0
chyretiæ	12.49	:39	0
chytri ciuit.	20:66	30:35	36
chytrus	20.66	30:35	36
cia inſ.	12.54	26:37	0
ciabrus flu.	11.50	:43	0
ciacis	17.69	30:39	15
ciagiſi pop.	11.49	:45	
ciamum promontorium	12.52	45:35	0
cianica	17.69	20:39	30
cibina	21.87	:35	36
cibotis	17.61	10:38	56
cibotos	17.61	10:38	56
cibyra	17.60	10:38	36
cicabi flu. oſtia	39.71	30:46	15

cidamuſij

cidamuſij pop.	13.21	:30	
cilia	7.37	:46	30
cilicia aſpera	17.64	:38	
cilicia campeſtris	17.66	:36	
ciliciæ præfectura	17.66	:40	
ciliciæ ſitus	17.70	:37	
ciliciæ Trachiæ ſiue aſperæ mediterraneæ	17.63	:37	
cilma	14.35	30:29	10
cilini	4.7	26:44	26
cimara	27:170	:23	15
cimæon	17.57	:41	
cimbrica Cherſoneſus	6.36	:58	
cimeriaci	12.44	26:39	10
cimmerium	10.62	:48	0
cimmeriũ promont.	18.66	30:48	30
cimerius Boſphorus	10.65	:40	
cimini lacus	8.35	50:42	6
cimolis	17.62	30:44	0
cimolis inſula	12.54	20:35	50
cimon mons	17.56	:40	40
cinædocolpitarũ reg.	22.68	:23	
cindia	26.137	:30	30
cineſius mons	8.29	:44	56
cinethij pop:	14.38	:33	
ciniata	17.62	15:42	30
cinis mons	8.29	:44	56
cinna	4.15	50:40	50
&	17.63	20:40	0
&	21.83	20:36	10
&	21.92	40:32	20
cinnaba mons	13:19	30:26	0
&	13.21	:26	
cinobis	14.35	:34	
cinſternæ	14.43	15:31	20
cipipa	14.34	:31	45
circeũ promont.	8.37	30:41	10
circidij flu. oſtia	8.32	:40	26
cirna mons	14.33	:30	0
ciromandel	26.136	20:12	40
cirra	17.69	20.38	30
cirſæ	17.35	20:41	26
cirta	13.26	:29	20
cirta Iulia	14.26	50:31	20
cirteſij pop.	14.28	:31	
cirti flu. oſtia	19.79	40:44	30
ciſamus ciuit.	12.52	18.34	50
ciſani flu. oſtia	8.34	45:44	56
ciſſa flu.	17.72	:44	
ciſſanceſtre	3.19	43:53	46
ciſſe	13.19	45:32	50
ciſſæ flu. oſtia	17.72	10:44	20
ciſtoboci pop.	11.52	:48	
citamum	19.76	:41	30
citarius mons	12.48	40:39	50
citharites promont.	5.25	:43	
cithariſtos promont.	5.25	:42	30
cithæron mons	12.51	40:37	20
citidis regio	17.64	:37	
citium ciuit.	20.66	15:35	0
ciudad Rodrigo	4.7	10:40	30
ciudad Real	4.11	:42	0
cizara	17.69	20:38	30
clamidia inſ.	12.55	26:37	20
clarentia	12.50	:37	
claternæ	8.33	50:43	30
claudia	7.36	:46	40
&	17.71	:38	45
claudiana caſtra	3.18	:54	10
claudianopolis noua	17.63	15:42	20
claudioceſtria	3.18	:54	10
claudiopolis	17.63	50:42	0
&	17.59	20:42	45
&	17.65	40:37	50
claudiomerium	4.5	45:45	10
claudiuium	7.36	:46	40
claudus inſula	12.52	30:34	0
clazomene	11.52	40:41	40
&	17.57	:38	36
cleartis palus	15.52	:26	20
cleonæ	12.51	30:36	26
cleopatrida	15.63	20:29	10
clepidana	19.52	30:48	40
&	10.53	:40	
cleppern	6.43	:50	30
cleſenburg	11.47	40:44	40
cleſenburgum	11.43	40:48	15
clerharro	20.67	:30	20
clides extrema	20.67	30:35	50
clides inſ.	20.67	20:35	40
climax	15.57	40:30	10
climax caſtellum	17.61	10:43	50
climax mons	22.77	:17	
clipea	14.35	:33	20
clitæ	17.60	30:43	0
clitemum	8.37	30:42	40
clitor	12.56	26:36	0
clodianus flu.	4.19	:43	
eius oſtia	4.19	42	30
cloiz	3.28	20:59	30

cloſterneuuenburg	7.36	:46	40
cloſtra	8.37	10:41	20
clora	3.22	15:59	40
clora æſtuarium	3.21	15:59	40
cluaca	21.92	40:35	10
clunia Colonia	4.11	:42	0
clunium ciuit.	8.31	20:41	10
cluſium	8.34	40:42	20
&	8.41	20:41	26
clypea	14.35	:33	20
clyſmá præſidium	15.63	20:28	50
cnema ciuit.	9.62	30:49	45
cnemides ciuitas & promont.	17.56	15:36	0
cnoſus	12.54	50:35	0
co ciuit.	15.61	50:28	40
&	17.57	:36	16
coas flu.	25.118	:34	
&	25.121	:36	
&	26.122	:33	
coanca	26.138	40:31	30
coara	20.70	50:34	10
cobandi pop.	6.34	:57	
cobe Emporium	16.80	:8	0
cobij	15.59	10:30	20
cocala	26.142	:18	0
cocalia	17.69	30:42	45
cocconagara	27.160	:2	0
cocconagæ pop.	26.142	:22	
&	26.145	:24	
coccoranagara	27.179	auſtral. 2	
cocconati tres inſ.	22.83	:9	0
cockermonth	3.21	:61	40
coconati	22.83	:9	
codana	19.71	30:41	40
codane	25.109	:9	
codane inſ.	25.107	30:17	0
codanonia inſ.	6.41	30:58	0
coddura	26.135	:11	20
codrana	26.121	15:29	40
coæ flu. fontes	26.120	:37	0
cœcila	4.9	35:38	30
cœla	11.54	56:41	0
cœle	20.68	:33	
cœlerini	4.6	:43	20
cœleſyria	20.69	:32	
cœliobriga	4.6	:43	20
cœlos	11.54	56:41	0
coenoenum	6.36	20:55	30
cœrani flu. oſtia	17.68	:36	30

cœſtoboci pop.	10.52	:55	
cognabanda	26.210	15:13	0
cognandaua	26.124	:26	0
cogni	6.43	:53	
&	17.64	30:38	45
cohira	15.62	15:30	0
coli	27.164	:1	
coiamba	25.108	:20	0
colaca	26.110	30:20	40
colaicum promont.	26.125	40:13	20
colania	3.20	30:59	10
colarina	20.75	30:33	40
colarnum	4.6	50:39	45
colchi pop.	26.124	:47	
colchi emporium	26.123	:15	0
colchides	10.72	:47	
colchis	19.75	30:39	0
colchicus ſinus	26.124	:15	
colchis	19.74	:47	
colchidis deſcriptio	19.74	:46	
colchinum emporium	26.123	:15	0
colenderis	17.65	45:36	50
colentum	7.41	40:43	30
coli ciuit.	27.164	20:æquino.	
colinia inſ.	20.66	:36	
coliure	4.10	20:42	20
&	5.20	20:42	20
collops magnus	14.27	30:32	20
collops paruus	14.29	20:32	36
colmar	5.27	50:47	40
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teracatiræ	6.41	:48	
teramum	8.38	20:42	20
terapne inſ.	8.31	:41	
teraſſa	17.67	40:36	50
terebia	19.77	20:40	56
terebos	4.13	:39	
terebris flu.oſtia	4.12	30:38	30
teredon	20.80	:32	
tergeſtum	8.35	:56	
tergeſtum Colonia	8.34	45:44	56
teriana	8.40	10:38	45
teridata	20.77	30:35	20
termerium	17.57	20:36	26
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termeſſus	17.62	10:37	15
termillæ pop.	17.61	:38	
terouenne	5.23	20:32	50
terpillus	12.49	10:40	50
terrechine	8.37	45:41	15

terta	11.51	40:43	6
terua	19.78	:41	50
teruer	4.15	30:40	20
tetius	20.67	:36	
tetij flu.oſtia	20.66	10:35	0
tetradium	27.63	:39	30
tetrapolis reg.	20.69	:35	
tetrapyrgia	15.53	20:31	15
&	17.66	:39	20
teuca mons	9.51	:51	0
teuderium	6.29	20:53	20
teuero flu.	8.36	30:41	30
teuochæmæ	6.37	:51	
teuriſci pop.	11.49	:48	
teurnia	7.34	40:45	40
teuthrona	12.50	10:34	56
teutoburgium	7.44	15:45	40
teutones	6.39	:55	
thabane	22.85	40:16	20
thabba	14.35	20:28	20
&	22.78	40:16	10
thabuca	4.14	:42	50
thabudis	26.34	:22	0
thaccona	20.77	45:34	30
thæma	22.71	:27	0
thagora	27.168	:6	0
thagulis	14.44	15:29	0
thalamons	16.38	:10	0
&	16.40	:15	
thalame	12.51	:36	0
thalaſſia inſ.	11.52	:42	
talaſſia inſ.& ciuit.	11.51	45:41	30
thalatha	20.80	:32	10
thalina	19.75	20:42	45
thaludæ flu.oſtia	13.8	30:35	0
thamaritha	13.23	10:27	15
thamaro	20.66	20:31	20
thambes mons	14.30	:28	
tambis montis limites	14.29	30:27	30
&	32	:28	30
thamis flu.	3.10	30:54	30
thamis flu.æſtuarium	3.20	30:54	30
thamma	20.66	15:31	30
thamondocana	16.23	:17	0
thamor ciuit.	20.71	30:34	0
thamudeni	22.68	:30	
thamydeni	22.68	:30	
thamyditæ	22.68	:30	
thanudata	14.32	:29	45

thanuthís	15.55	40:29	45
thapaua	22.71	40:29	0
thapſacus	20.73	30:35	6
thapſus	14.37	30:32	30
tharra	27.162	auſtr.1	40
tharro inſ.	22.85	15:24	45
thaſia	14.33	:27	40
thaſpis	22.98	:27	40
thaſſos	11.51	45:41	30
thracia	11.54	:43	
thamor ciuít.	20.71	30:34	0
thauba	20.72	45:31	30
theate	8.39	45:42	30
theaua	4.15	15:40	40
thebaís	15.62	:26	
thebarga	21.84	30:36	40
thebæ	15.63	:26	
thebæ ciuit.	22.69	40:21	0
thebæ Bœotíæ	12.52	40:37	50
thebæ Phthíotidis	12.51	10:38	36
thebæ theſſabiæ	12.51	10:38	36
thebeſca	14.30	30:29	45
thebura	21.83	:36	30
theænæ	14:38	30:31	20
thelbalane	19.76	15:39	
thelbe	21.80	:36	0
thelbencane	78.30	:35	30
thelchir	26.127	:16	10
thelda	20.74	15:34	45
thelme	20.77	40:32	0
thelmeniſſus	20.69	40:35	0
thema	20.71	30:35	30
themeotæ	18.72	:53	
themiſonium	17.60	10:38	30
themiſua	14.34	40:28	40
themma	20.75	:31	40
themorum regio	22.80	:25	
themiſcyra	17.66	20:43	6
thena	20.67	6:31	45
thenæ	14.38	30:31	20
theodoſia	10.63	20:47	20
theon Soterum, hoc eſt, Deorum ſalutarium portus	16.65	30:27	30
theophanius	18.71	:52	
theophanij flu. oſtía	18.68	38:51	40
theophila	26.114	15:21	10
theopolis	20.69	:35	30
thera	14.38	30:31	20
&	17.59	:36	15
thera inſ.	12.53	50:36	26

theramne	12.51	:36	0
theraſia inſ.	9.36	:36	0
&	12.54	45:36	0
thergubís	20.74	40:36	40
thermaicus ſinus	12.50	40:40	0
thermæ Himeræ ciuitas	9.37	6:37	15
thermeda	4.12	:41	50
thermidana	7.46	:41	45
therminæ	9.37	6:37	15
thermoden flu.	17.68	:44	
thermodontis fluuij fontes	17.68	30:42	30
oſtía	17.67	:45	15
thermopilæ	12.48	30:38	40
thermuthiacus flu.	15.61	30:30	15
thesbitis lacus	19.78	:43	15
theſpiæ	12.51	26.37	40
theſproti	12.46	:39	
theſprotorum regio	12.45	45:37	56
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theſſali	12.47	:38	
theſſalonica	12.49	50:40	20
theſara	21.81	15:38	30
theſſaris flu.	18.72	:48	
theſſarus flu.	18.71	:47	
theſſyris flu. oſtía	18.69	40:47	0
theuchirà	15.48	40:31	10
theudali	14.53	20:31	40
theuproſopon, uel dei facies promõt.	20.67	20:34	15
theuthrania	17.61	30:44	0
thiagola lacus	11.56	:48	
thialemath oppidum	22.83	:14	0
thiauna	19.82	15.46	40
thibinis	13.21	:31	10
thinæ	27.180	auſtral.	3
thieba Colonia	14.29	30:30	45
thiganuſa inſ.	12.48	30:34	40
thige	16.21	:17	30
thimiſa	14.35	:32	10
thiniæ promont.	11.55	50:44	0
thiniſſa	14.33	:32	50
thinites	15.61	50:27	10
thintis	15.50	:30	15
thio	17.59	56:43	50
thiponobaſti emporium	27.166	20:4	45
thisbe	12.51	:37	46
thiſica	14.33	15:32	0

thiſizima	13.18	10:29	10
thizibi montes	14.41	:29	
&	14.41	15:28	0
thmiſſa	14.33	:32	30
thmuis	15.62	20:30	50
thoana	20.67	30:30	30
thoantium promontorium	17.57	:34	40
thoas	12.48	26:37	30
thoatis lacus	19.78	:43	15
thoæ inſ.	12.48	10:37	20
thogara	24.171	20:39	40
tholobona	26.136	20:27	0
tholoſani	5.19	45:43	15
tholouſe	5.20	30:44	15
S. thomas	17.67	30:34	15
thonitis lacus	19.78	:43	15
thoſpia	19.74	20:39	50
thoſpites ciuit.	19.74	:40	
thoſpitis palus	19.74	:40	
thracia	21.53	:44	
thracius Boſphorus	11.56	:43	
throana	24.174	40:47	40
&	27.167	:8	30
throaſca	22.99	40:23	40
throni ciuitas & extrema	20.66	45:35	0
thronium	12.51	15:38	15
thubutis	24.29	30:28	20
S. thubere	5.21	30:44	30
thubuna	13.23	50:28	30
thuburbo	14.35	:30	20
thubuſcum	13.23	45:31	20
thudaca	13.20	50:32	20
thuilath	16.11	30:21	40
thumata	22.77	40:21	20
thumna	22.71	10:24	50
&	22.79	:17	15
thumuſda	14.31	40:32	0
thunuba	14.33	20:27	30
thunudronum Colonia	14.28	20:30	30
thupæ	26.26	30:16	40
thuria	22.49	50:35	20
thuriferaregio	22.86	:20	
thuris	22.75	15:13	0
thurium	8.41	56:39	30
&	22.50	15:35	20
thuſiathath	13.22	20:31	30
thuſpa	25.43	:17	40

thuzicath	14.28	16:32	30
thyannis	12.47	:39	
thyamis flu.oſtia	12.46	30:38	0
thyamis promontoria	12.46	30:38	0
thyatira	17.58	:39	30
thycimath	16.38	:19	40
thyle	3.29	:63	0
thynias	17.57	40:43	20
thynnias	11.55	50:44	0
thyrrhenum mare	7.36	:41	
thyrſus flu	9.31	:38	
thyrſi flu.oſtia	9.30	30:37	10
thyſdrus	14.37	50:32	0
tiagar	22.85	:21	20
tiariulia	4.15	30:40	20
tiaſum	11.45	:30	
tiatura	26.115	50:18	50
tiauſa	26.121	40:28	50
tiberias lacus	20.67	13:32	6
tiberij forum	5.28	:40	
tiberiopolis	17.60	13:39	30
tiberis flu.	7.36	:42	
&	8.37	:42	
tiberis flu.oſtia	8.36	30:41	30
tibiſca	11.55	:46	15
tibiſcum	11.46	40:44	50
tibiſcus flu.	10.46	:47	
&	11.46	:44	15
tibula ciuit.	9.30	40:38	50
tibulatij	9.32	:39	
tibur	8.36	50:42	0
tiburorum reg.	7.30	:43	45
ticarij flu.oſtia	8.30	15:39	40
ticelia	14.34	40:29	0
tichaſa	14.36	:28	40
ticinum	8.31	:44	0
tieti	8.39	45:42	30
tifernum	8.34	40:43	26
tigris	13.19	30:32	30
tiglyphon	27.153	:19	
tigrana	21.82	40:41	30
tigranoama	14.79	45:40	0
tigranocerta	19.76	45:39	40
tigris flu.	19.76	:39	
&	20.77	:73	
&	21.77	:37	
&	21.80	30:31	0
tigridis flu.fontes	19.74	40:39	40
tigullia	8.30	36:42	56

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tilauempti flu. oſtium	8.33	50:44	50
tiledæ	27.152	:25	
tilium ciuit.	9.30	:38	40
tilox promont.	8.30	:41	30
timacum	11.47	30.43	0
timagenis inſ.	22.66	:23	45
timanthath	20.66	15.31	30
timæa	17.59	45:42	20
timenthus flu.	9.39	:38	
timica	14.33	50.27	40
timici	33.13	50:33	10
timnus mons	17.57	40:40	30
timonitis	17.61	:43	
timula	26.120	:14	45
tinæ flu oſtia	3.24	:58	30
tingeri	6.29	:52	
tingis Cæſarea	13.6	30.35	56
tingitania	13.11	:32	
tingitaniæ mediter.	13.6	:35	
tinniſa	19.73	50:42	30
tinna flu.	3.25	:59	
tinodes mons	35.58	30:26	40
tioli	8.36	50.42	0
tion	17.59	56.43	30
tipaſa	13.17	30.33	30
tipherni flu. oſtia	8.42	:41	30
tiphonis flu. oſtia	20.68	30:35	30
tirallis	17.67	:38	20
tiria ſona	4.13	50:41	40
tiriſcum	11.48	30:45	15
tiriſta ciuit.	11.52	40:45	10
tiriſtris promontorium	11.55	:45	10
tiriſtum op.	11.49	:46	
tiritha	20.73	50:39	35
tirium	8.42	30:41	15
tiſa	22.107	:23	
&	22.101	10:22	0
tiſapatinga	26.132	:24	20
tiſara flu.	5.27	:45	
tiſaræ fontes	5.28	:44	0
tiſaræ commixtio cum Rhodano	5.22	20:44	30
tiſarchi	15.55	50:30	50
tiſibi flu. oſtia	3.15	40:56	20
tiſobius flu.	3.17	:57	
tiſobis flu. oſtia	3.15	40:56	20
tiſſa	9.38	50.38	0
tiſurus	14.36	50:28	40
titanis portus	8.30	20:39	36

titariſſus	17.69	45:39	45
titi flu. oſtia	5.27	20:50	40
&	7.42	20:43	20
titianij	8.31	:41	
titij flu. oſtia	7.42	20:43	20
titua	17.64	15:42	30
titua	26.122	:15	40
tituacia	4.13	:41	20
titus	7.44	:44	
tiua	4.10	40:38	30
tlo	17.60	:36	40
tlos	17.60	:36	40
tmolus mons	17.58	30:38	30
toace	21.89	:30	20
toana	26.136	50:32	0
tobata	17.62	20:43	0
tobij flu. oſtia	3.15	30:54	30
toboliſti pop.	17.61	:42	
tobros	14.34	:30	30
tocari	18.68	:52	30
tocoloſida	13.7	10:33	30
tocoſana	27.154	:14	
tocoſannæ flu. oſtia	27.153	:14	30
toducæ pop.	13.26	:27	
toga	19.78	50:43	40
toi mediterranea	15.62	15:24	20
toiue op.	3.15	30.54	30
tolaſthachora	17.61	15:40	56
toledo	4.10	:41	0
toletanum regnum	4.9	40:41	0
toletum	4.10	:41	0
tolſa	8.35	40:41	56
toliapis inſula	3.23	:54	20
toliſtobogi	17.61	:42	
toliſtrobogi	5.19	45:43	15
toll	5.26	30:47	0
tolometa	15.49	6:31	10
tollon	5.24	50.42	50
tolmideſſa	20.70	26.34	30
toloſa Colonia	5.20	30:44	15
tomara	27.172	:18	0
tomi	11.55	:45	50
tomos	11.55	:45	50
toncari	18.68	:53	0
tone flu. oſtia	3.15	40.52	10
tongri pop.	5.24	:53	
tonice Emporium	16.73:	Auſtra-	
	lis	4	15
tonzarma	21.81	40:41	45
tonzi	11.55	:44	30

tonzos	11.54	30:43	20
topiris	11.51	20:42	0
torbia	8.28	30:42	30
torçello	8.33	20:44	26
tordeſillas	4.9	50:42	40
toreticeextrema	18 68	:47	0
torga	6.36	30:52	20
tornacenſes	5.25	15:51	40
tornacum	5.25	15:51	40
tornay	5.25	15:51	4
toro	4.9	40:42	10
torocca	10.58	30:49	0
torona	12.46	45:38	0
toronaici ſinus intima			
	12.50	40:40	26
torone	12.50	45:40	20
torquemada	4.9	40:43	20
tortona	8.30	40:43	30
tortoſa	4.15	15:40	0
&	20.67	10:34	40
toſalæ Metrop.	27.150	:23	20
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tracana	10.58	30:49	45
trachia	17.65	:38	
trachira	12.50	50:38	30
trachiotis ciuit.	17.66	10:36	56
trada	13.15	10:33	30
tragonice	21.87	40:31	40
tragurium	7.43	:42	45
traiana	8.36	30:43	26
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traianopolis	11.53	:42	15
&	17.56	40:40	15
traiectum	5.26	30:53	20
trallis	17.58	40:38	6
tranomorani pop.	10.49	:54	
tranſducta	4.6	40:36	20
trapano	18.69	40:49	50
trapezonda	17.70	45:43	6
trapezopolis	17.59	30:38	15
trapezuntia	17.70	30:43	20
trapezus	19.71	:43	
trapezuſæ	17.70	30:43	6
trauaxa	21.93	:37	40

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trebenda	17.61	10:36	15
trebula	8.39	56:41	30
tremiti inſ.	8.40	40:43	0
tremithus	20.66	26:35	26
trenes	5.26	:49	10
trento	8.33	40:43	45
tretos portus	22.86	20 13	45
tretum promont.	14 27	45:32	45
treua	6.33	:55	40
treuerenſis metrop.	5.26	:49	10
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tribactra	23.112	15:45	30
triballi	11.51	:44	
tribanta	17.59	40:40	36
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tribocum regio	5.27	50:48	20
tricadiba inſ.	26.113	30.11	0
tricaſij	5.13	:48	
tricaſteni	5.25	30:45	0
tricca	12.48	6.39	0
triccaſij	5.23	15:47	45
tricomia	17.60	:41	10
triconium op.	11.46	:45	
tricorneſij	11.47	:45	
tricornium	11.46	:44	30
tridentum	8.33	40:43	45
trient	8.33	40:43	45
trier	5.26	:49	10
trierorum promont.	14.43	15:31	20
trieſte	8.34	45:44	56
trigauæ	13.15	15:30	45
triglyphon regia	27.154	:18	0
trileucum promont.	4.8	15:45	50
trilingum	27.154	:18	0
trimanium	11.52	20:44	50
trimiſcen	13.9	:34	20
trimontium	3.19	:59	0
&	11.52	30:42	45
trinacris inſ.	9.39	:38	
trinaſſus nauale	12.50	26:35	10
trineſia inſ.	26.116	20.12	0
trinoantes	3.19	:55	
trinobantes	3.21	:55	0
trinobates	3.21	:55	0
triocla	9.38	:36	45
triochala	9.38	:36	45
tripangalida	26.121	15:19	40
triphulum	11.52	15:48	15

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tripoli	17.61	30:44	0
&	17.68	20:43	20
tripolis	14.42	:32	
&	17.59	:38	30
&	20.67	30:34	20
triquetra inſ.	9.39	:38	
trira	8.30	:43	20
triſachi uilla	15.56	20:31	6
triſanton flu.	3.21	:54	
triſantonis flu.oſtia	3.20	20:53	0
triſidis	13.9	:33	10
triſmis	11 54	30.46	20
triſſum	11.44	10:47	45
triſitides inſulæ duæ	16.67	30:17	30
triſtolus	12.48	:41	30
trite inſ.	22.86	30.12	0
tritium metallum	4.13	:42	50
triton flu.	14.39	:31	
triton flu.oſtia	14.38	40:30	45
tritonis palus	14.38	40 29	40
tritum promont.	14.27	45:32	45
triueri	5.26	:49	10
troas	11.56	:41	
troas Alexandri	17.55	26:40	40
trochara	15.48	40:31	20
troemi	17.65	:44	
&	17.65	:42	
troëzen	12.49	10:35	26
troëzena	12.52	20:36	6
trogilium promont.	17.57	10:37	40
troglodit æ tab.	1.10		
&	11.55	:47	
&	16.75	:5.	
troia	17.55	50:41	0
troia Irpinorum	8 41	:40	45
troicena	12.52	20 36	6
troicus	15.64	:30	
tromariſca	11 53	:45	30
tronto	8 37	40:43	20
trophæa Auguſti	8.28	30:42	30
trophœa Druſi	6.35	45:52.	45
trucio	4.14	40:43	45
truentinus flu.	8.38	:44	
truenti flu.oſtia	8.37	40:43	20
trullia portus	22.84	:12	40
trutauia	6.31	30:49	20
tubanti	6.38	:52	
tuboricum	4.14	40:43	45
tuburbis	14.35	:30	10

tuburnica Colonia	14.30	:31	49
tuburſica	14.29	20:30	30
tubuſuptus	13.23	45:31	20
tucaba	16.18	:19	30
tucca	13.20	:31	30
&	14.29	30:31	20
&	14.34	:29	50
tucci	4.8	:37	10
tuccitora	15.55	10:30	15
tucis	4.8	:37	10
tucma	14 35	30:30	10
tucris	4 12	40:42	10
tucrumuda	16.41	30:15	30
tudæ	4.8	20:42	45
tudela	4.12	40:42	10
tuder	4.12	30:38	30
&	8 35	50:42	50
tudertum	8.35.	50:42	50
tuęſis æſtuarium	3.27	:59	
tuerobis flu.oſtia	3.15	30:55	10
tueſis	3.26	54:59	10
tugma metrop.	27.152	30:22	15
tui	4.6	20:43	45
tuitana	4.6	20:43	45
tuitium	4 14	40:43	45
tulenſij	13 19	:32	
tuliphurdum	6.32	:54	0
tuliſurgium	6.32	40:53	20
tullæ	5.26	30:47	0
tullenſes Lotharingiæ	5.26	30:47	0
tullica	4.13	40:42	45
tullonium	4.13	56:43	45
tullum	5.26	30:47	0
tumarra	13 26	30:29	0
tumelitha	16.41	:39	0
tuneth	14.33	:32	30
tunis regnum	14.33	:32	30
turtobriga	4.8	30:43	26
tuolæ flu.oſtia	8.31	30:40	36
tuphium	15.62	:25.	20
turaphilum	13.28	20 31	15
turbula	4.13	30:39	15
turchia maior	17.58	:42	
turde	8.35	50:42	50
turdetani	4.7	:39	
turdi pop.	4.9	10.38	50
turditani	4.4	20 38	0
turduli pop.	4 10	:38	
turiaſſo	4.13	50:41	40

turiæ flu. oſtis	4.15	:39	0
turin	8.30	30:43	40
turmogum	4.8	:40	15
turodori	4 6	30:43	40
turoni	6.33	:51	
turqueſtan regnum	25 107	:38	
turres albæ	4.6	10:39	20
turriga	4 8	50:44	36
turris lapidea	23 136	:44	
&	24.136	:44	
turulis flu. oſtis	4.15	:39	0
turuntus flu.	10 58	:58	
turunti flu. oſtia	10.56	:58	30
turupij	5.20	:46	
turuptians	4.6	20:43	45
turza	14.35	40:31	50
tuſcia	8.33	:43	
tuſcorum regio	8.32	:43	
tuſcubis	14 35	30 28	10
tuſculum	8 36	50.41	45
tuſiagath	13 22	20:31	30
tutela Ara	2 31	30:40	30
tuſicum	8.40	10.41	40
tuuede	3.27	:39	
tyabracæ	23.110	:56	
tyana	17.66	:38	56
tyanidis præfectura	27.65	:39	
tybracæ	23 110	:56	
tyboli	8.36	50:42	0
tyde	8 20	:42	45
tylus inſ.	22.50	:24	40
tymedii flu. oſtis	9.38	20:38	25
tympania	12.49	30:36	20
tyna flu.	26 132	:16	
tyndarium	9.38	30:38	20
tyndarij ſcopuli tres	15.55	50 31	30
tyndis ciuit.	26.116	:14	30
tyndis flu. oſtia	26.138	30:16	0
tyndis fluuij fontes	26.137	:22	30
tyndus flu.	26 137	:22	
tyana	17.66	50 38	30
tynæ fluuij fontes	26 133	:17	0
tynæ flu. oſtia	3.24	:58	30
&	26.131	40.12	45
tynemouth æſtuarium	3.25	:58	30
tyra flu.	10.56	:49	40
&	11.53	:48	30
tyræ fluminis oſtia	11.56	20:47	40
tyramba	18 17	:51	
tyrambæ	18 73	:52	
&	28 69	40 49	50
tyras ciuit.	11.56	:47	25
tyras flu.	10.55	:40	
tyrictata	10.65	30:47	40
tyriſſa	11.47	30 39	55
typania	12.49	30 35	20
tyrrhenum mare	8 34	:41	
tyrrheni	8.31	45 42	45
tyrus ciuit.	20.67	:32	20
&	20 67	:33	20
tyrus inſ.	22.50	:24	40

V.

VAbar	13.21	20.32	30
uaccæi	4.9	45:43	56
uacæi pop. ſol.	4.11	:43	
uaci flu. oſtia	4.5	10:41	20
uacontium	7.43	30:46	30
uacorium	7.36	:45	45
uacua flu.	4.5	10.38	20
uacuatæ pop.	13.23	:28	
uadaſij	21.89	:37	
uadata	17 65	20:40	0
uadei pop.	22.70	:20	15
uadicaſij pop.	5.24	:47	
uadinia	4 11	20:45	40
uadris fluuij fontes	26.130	30:37	0
uaga	14.28	10.38	40
uagæ	13.15	15 30	45
uagoritum	5 18	40.50	0
uagum promontorium	8.31	36:40	45
uala	13.8	30 28	25
ualaniæ flu. oſtia	20.68	:34	26
ualdenebro	4 7	30:43	45
ualence	5.23	:44	20
ualentia	4 14	:39	
&	5.24	:45	
&	13 8	30 34	20
ualentini	9 31	:37	
ualetium	8 48	25:39	0
ualeria	4 12	30:40	40
ualeria Colonis	8 31	30:40	
ualeria ciuit.	8.41	56:36	0
ualerij flu. oſtia	8 30	40:41	0
ualina	7.40	30:46	45
ualla	11.52	40:43	45

ualladolit	4.10	30:42	0
uallæ	12.49	40:39	30
uallis oletana	4.10	10:42	0
ualon flu.	13.8	:36	
ualonis flu.oſtia	13.7	:35	50
uallum Paſini	21.81	:31	0
ualua mons	13.22	:26	0
taluenſes	8.40	:42	20
uama	4.6	15:38	26
uamiceda	13.25	10:30	0
uandabanda	23.122	:43	
uandalia	4.4	20:38	0
uandaluſia	4.4	20:38	0
uanduara	3.21	40:60	0
uanes	9.17	20:49	25
uangana inſ.	28.120	15:11	23
uangiones	5.28	:49	
&	6.23	:51	
uanius	16.41	:28	40
uar Moabar regnum			
	27.177.auſtral.	8	30
uarada	4.15	30:41	30
uarar æſtuarium	5.27	30.59	40
uararæ æſtuarium	5.27	30.59	30
uarciani	7.40	:46	
uardanus flu.	18.68	:48	
uardani flu.oſtia	18.68	:48	20
uardei	7.45	:44	
uarduli pop.	4.14	:44	
uargiones	6.29	:51	
uari flu.oſtia	5.27	30:43	0
uaria	4.13	30:42	45
uarica	19.75	20:40	0
uaricum	5.20	15:46	40
uariſti	6.36	:50	
uarna	21.81	:42	0
uarpna	25.105	30:37	0
uarſapa	17.67	50:39	30
uaruaria	7.41	10:40	20
uarus flu.	5.28	:43	
uarutha	19.73	:43	0
uaſada	17.64	:39	26
uaſana	13.18	20:32	40
uaſaletus mons	14.38	:29	
uaſbaria	13.12	30:34	0
uaſci	4.15	36:43	56
uaſcones pop.	4.15	:44	
uaſæda	19.76	:46	20
uaſio	5.26	:43	30
uaſiorum	5.26	:43	30
uaſſarij	5.19	:46	
uaſſatenſes	5.18	30:46	10
uaticinium Dianæ	22.91	40:20	0
uaunia	8.31	:44	40
uazagada	11.22	30:30	10
uazua	14.33	20:29	10
ubata	14.36	45:29	20
ubeda	4.10	10:38	0
ubiſci	5.17	40:45	15
ubrix	16.14	20:13	20
uca	21.80	40:42	30
ucæna	17.64	10:40	56
ucia	4.7	:37	40
udaceſpes mons	19.80	30:40	0
uddita	14.43	20:28	40
udeni pop.	22.73	:25	
udon flu.	18.86	:50	
udonis flu.oſtia	18.87	:48	20
udura	4.16	30:41	45
uectis	3.19	20:52	20
uedra flu.	3.20	:59	
uedræ flu oſtia	3.20	30:58	30
uegia ciuit.	7.36	50:44	30
uegium	7.40	20:44	30
ueglia	7.36	50:44	30
ueibi	14.30	:29	45
uelanis	11.49	:42	45
uelauni	5.18	:44	30
uelauni pop.	5.19	:45	
uelayne	5.18	:44	30
uelcera	7.38	50:44	45
ueletz	4.9	15:37	15
uelezmalaga	4.9	15:37	15
uelia	4.9	38:30	0
&	4.13	56:43	20
&	8.40	20:39	45
uelix	8.41	:40	
uelitre	48.37	10:41	30
uelitri	8.37	10:48	30
uelitrum	8.37	10:41	30
uelladis	4.6	40:41	6
uellegia	16.28	30:37	40
uellica	4.12	30:44	15
uelona	12.45	6:40	10
uelpi montes	15.48	:82	
ueltæ pop.	10.50	:58	
ueluca	4.11	50:41	50
uelunum	8.32	30:44	40
uempſum	8.37	30:48	30
uenafrum	18.38	40:41	40

uendelia

uendelia	4.12	40 43	15
uendiontiorum regio	8.28	30:43	6
ueneca	21.93	20:38	15
uenedæ	10.48	:56	
uenedici montes	9.47	30:55	0
&	10.48	:55	
uenedicus ſinus	10.48	:57	
ueneli	5.19	:51	
uenelioca ſij	5.20	:51	
uenelorum regio	5.18	50.50	50
uenerea	17.66	:36	50
ueneria	4 5	40:37	30
ueneria ſicca	14.30	30 30	50
ueneris ciuit.	15.62	15:29	40
ueneris inſ.	15.65	:25	
ueneris templum	4 20	20:42	20
&	5.20	:43	
ueneris portus	8.31	6:42	50
ueneris Aphrodiſiæ inſ.			
	15.65	15:25	.0
S. uenerius	8.31	6:42	50
uenetes pop. fol.	7.		
ueneti pop.	5.19	:50	
&	5 17	:49	
uenerіæ	7.34	:45	
&	8.34	:46	
uenetus lacus fol.	7.		
uenici um	8.30	50:40	30
uenicraium promont	3.12	50.61	20
uenicconion promontorium			
	3.10	:61	
uende nis	11.48	:42	30
uennes	7.31	:46	
uenta	3.18	40:53	30
&	3.20	30 55	20
uenuſia	8.41	40:40	30
uepia	7.40	20:44	30
uepillium	14 36	15:29	0
uerbicæ pop.	13.9	:34	
uercellæ	8 31	:43	30
ueretum	8.42	20 39	0
uergeli	8.31	:43	30
uergilia	4.11	10 38	0
uergones	4 8	30:41	40
ueromandi	5.25	30:50	0
uermandois	5.25	30:50	0
uerona	8 33	:44	0
ueruies pop.	13.9	:34	
uerulanum	3.19	20 55	30
uerurium	4.7	15:41	6

ueruuium promontorium			
	3.30	50:59	40
&	3 50	.59	40
ueſaſpe	21.89	40 38	40
ueſcethra	13 24	30.27	30
ueſci	4 9	30:37	30
ueſſones	5.23	30:48	50
ueſtinorum regio	8.39	:42	40
ueſulo monte	8.28	30 43	40
ueterra ciuit.	5.27	:51	50
ueteſtum	17.62	40:43	0
uettones pop.	4.8	:41	
uetulæ portus	15 57	20:31	6
uetulonium	8.34	.42	30
uetus Scepſis	17.56	15:40	20
uexalla æſtuarium	3.16	:53	30
ugia	4.5	30 37	45
uibantauarium	10.53	30 48	40
uibarnum	8 42	:41	0
uibiones pop.	10 60	.58	
uibiſci	5.17	40:46	15
uicarellum	8.31	45:43	10
uicentia	8.32	10:44	30
uicenza	8 32	10:44	30
uich	4.16	40 42	10
uictoria ciuit.	3.23	30.59	0
&	4.12	30:44	15
&	13 14	30 32	20
uicus aquarius	4 16	40 41	10
uicus Elbrj	8 35	50 42	6
uia ciuit.	13.17	40 33	0
uia flu.	4.7	:45	
uiadus flu.	6.43	:56	
uiadi flu oſtia	6.42	10:56	0
uiana	7.36	:46	40
uiaron en Berri	5.20	15.46	40
uidiana portus	5.16	30 49	40
uidogara ſinus	3.21	20:60	30
uidrus flu.	6.29	:54	
uidri flu. oſtia	3.30	:54	
uidua flu.	3.13	:61	
uiduæ flu. oſtia	3 13	:61	
uiæ flu. oſtia	4.54	0:44	20
uienna	5.23	:45	0
uienna Auſtriæ	7 37	45:46	20
uienne Galiæ	5.23	:45	0
uiſiturno	8 38	45:41	6
uilla uicus	13 12	40:31	0
uilla Francha	8 30	:44	0
&	8.78	15 .2	45

uillacum	7.36	:45	45
uillalon	4.10	:43	20
uilumbri	8.36	:43	
uiminacium	4.11	:43	30
uiminatium legio	11.46	30:44	20
uincentia	8.33	:45	
S. uincentij caput	4 2	30:38	15
uindelicia	7.32	15:47	10
uinderij flu. oſtia	3 15	:60	15
uindia	17.61	40.41	40
uindinum	5.20	45:49	20
uindion mons	4 10	:45	
uindius mons	26.130	:18	
uindij montis fines	4.9	:45	
&	11 30	:44	15
&	26.117	:27	
&	135.27		
uindomagus	9.21	30:44	30
uinnouium	3.17	30:58	0
uintimia	8.29	10.42	45
uintimilium	8.29	10.42	45
uintium	8 28	30:43	40
uinundria	7:38	30:45	20
uinzela	17.62	30:41	20
uion ualentia	8.40	11:38	56
uicq;	4 16	40:42	10
uir flu.	4 7	:46	
uir flu. oſtia	4 6	15:45	30
uirane	5.47	40:48	45
uirdubeſca	4.12	:43	0
uiriballum promont.	8.30	:40	30
uiride caput promontorium			
	16 13	:8	0
uiritium	6.48	:54	30
uiroconium	3.16	45:55	45
uirunum	6.40	30:55	0
&	7.36	40.45	45
uiruedrum promontorium			
	3.31	:60	
uirueſca	4.12	:43	0
uiruni	6.36	:55	
uiſburgij	6.42	:52	
uiſco	4.11	10:42	0
uiſcum	4.11	10:42	0
uiſeo	4.11	10:42	0
uiſeræ flu. oſtia	6.31	:55	15
fontes	6 34	:52	30
uiſeria	11.40	:41	10
uiſontium	5.26	:46	0
&	7.40	45:45	26

uiſot	8.28	30:43	40
uiſpi	6.29	:50	
uiſtula flu.	6.45	:54	
&	10.45	:55	
uiſtulæ flu. oſtia	6.45	:56	0
caput	6.44	:52	30
uiſurgis flu.	6 32	:55	
uiſurgis flu. oſtia	3.32	:54	
&	6 31	:55	15
uitaca	13.23	45:29	30
uiterbo	8.34	:42	30
uituriges	5.20	15:46	40
ulci	8.40	40:40	20
ulcinium	7.45	:41	30
ulæ pop.	18.87	:50	
uliſpada 28.126	20	:borealis	40
ulzibira	14.36	:31	20
ulla	4.20	10:38	0
ulma	6.32	30:47	30
ulpia legio	5.27	40:51	50
ulpia Traiana	11.47	50:54	15
ulpianum	11.47	30.47	30
&	11.48	30:42	40
uluſuburitanum op.	14.36	:31	10
ulyſſea	45.10	:40	15
ulyſsipana	4.5	10:40	15
ulyxia promontorium			
	9.39	30:39	15
umbri	8.35	:44	
una flu.	13.9	:29	
unæ flu. oſtia	13.8	:28	30
unzela	17.63	15:37	30
uobrix	13.9	20:34	15
uocontij	5.26	:43	30
uodona	22.80	:17	20
uœca	4.9	20:45	20
uogeſus mons	5.26	15:46	0
uogia	4.9	:38	30
uol	14.34	45:32	30
uolaterra	8.33	45:42	40
uolaterræ	8 33	45:42	40
uolaterranorum portus			
	8.34	:42	30
uolcæ	5.19	45:43	15
&	5.21	30:44	30
&	8 34	40:42	10
uolci	8.34	40:42	10
uolgæ flu. oſtia	18.87	30:48	50
uolgeſia	20 78	20:34	30
uolbæ flu. oſtia	18.87	30:48	50

uoli

uoli pop.	13.10	:32	
uoliba	3.14	45:52	20
uolobriga	4.6	:42	36
uolſas ſinus	3.29	:60	30
uolſci	8.36	40:41	40
uolſinium	8.35	:42	20
uolubilis	13.8	15:33	40
uorganium	5.17	40:50	10
uormacia	5.27	50:48	50
uorochtha inſ.	22.94	20:25	30
uranopolis	17.61	40:37	20
urathenæ	27.170	:31	20
uratislauia	6.40	:50	30
urbara	13.12	50:33	30
urbſa	8.36	56:42	56
urbona	4.7	30:37	26
urce	4.12	:37	20
urceil	8.31	:43	30
urceſa	4.11	40:39	45
urchoa	20.78	30:32	40
urcinium ciuit.	8.30	10:40	10
urenna	4.10	50:43	56
uretum	8.42	30:39	30
urgel	4.15	30:42	30
urgi	4.10	45:37	10
ura	4.7	:37	40
urima	20.71	45:37	30
urium	4.5	40:38	20
urolanium	3.19	20:55	30
urſa Baluia	8:36	56:42	56
urzan	21.84	40:31	40
uſadium promont.	13.7	30:29	15
uſadecus mons	14.38	:29	
uſargala	16.35	:26	
uſargala mons	16.33	:20	20
uſari flu. oſtia	13.23	:32	15
usbium	6.35	:47	0
uſellis ciuitas Colonia	8.30	30:36	56
uſilla	14.38	10:32	10
uski flu. oſtia	3.16	30:54	30
uſſara	13.22	:30	40
uſtæ flu. oſtia	3.16	30:54	30
uſtica inſula & ciuitas	8.36	30:38	45
uthina	14.34	15:31	20
utica	14.33	40:32	45
uticna	14.35	40:32	30
utidana	11.53	10:47	40
utrich	5.26	30:53	20

uulcani inſula	9.38	50:38	36
uulturnum	8.38	45:41	6
uxama argelæ	4.11	50:42	15
uxamabarca	4.13	:44	15
uxella	3.15	:52	45
uxellum op.	3.18	30:59	20
uxentum	8.41	30:39	40
uxentus flu.	26.140	:24	
uxentus mons	26.142	:24	
&	26.336: 22 &	143:24	
&	27.139	:22	
uxuma	4.11	50:42	15
uzan	14.33	15:31	20
uzaræ pop.	14.38	:27	
uzecia	14.37	56:31	10
uzia	21.91	40:30	0
uzicath	14.29	:32	
uzita	14.36	50:32	20

W.

WAnſpeck	3.26:	:58	40
Waterford	3.13	30:58	40
Wecheſtre	3.18	30:59	20
Welli	5.18	50:50	50
Were flu. oſtia	3.20	10:58	30
Weſere fontes	6.31	:55	15
Weſtericher	5.25	:47	
Weyſſenburg	10.60	30:48	40
Wiſelſpurg	5.28	:45	30
Wirtzburg	6.30	10:50	0
Witlan	3.16	20:55	0
Wittenberg	6.37	30:52	20
Wiza Colonia	13.13	20:34	0
Wurms	5.27	50:48	50
Wyth inſ.	3.19	20:52	20

X.

XAinctes	5.17	40:46	45
xanctones	5.17	40:46	45
xanthus	17.60	13:36	10
xanthi flu. fontes			
fol.	17.60	:37	40
oſtia	17.55	15:41	0
xantiua	4.13	10:39	0
xantonge	5.17	40:46	45
xarxiare	25.106	20:29	15
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ELENCHORVM FINIS.

CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI ALEXANDRINI, GEOGRAPHICAE enarrationis, Liber primus.

In quo differat Geographia à Chorographia.

CAPVT I.

GEOGRAPHIA imita/
tio eſt picturæ totius
partis terræ cognitæ,
cum ijs, quæ ſibi quaſi
uniuerſaliter ſunt an/
nexa. Differt autem à
Chorographia, nam illa per partes lo
ca reſecat, ſeorſumq́ꝫ ſingula & unum
quodque iuxta ſe conſtituit, ac fermè
omnia etiã minutiſſima illa quæ depre
hẽdere poſſumus deſcribit, ueluti por
tus, uicos, populos, necnon à primori
bus fluminib. diuertigia, & his ſimilia.
Geographiæ aũt propriũ eſt, unam &
continuam terrã cognitam oſtendere,
quemadmodũ ſe habeat natura & po/
ſitione, eaq́ꝫ ſolum in omnino depre/
henſibilioribus uerſatur deſcriptioni
bus, ueluti ſinuum, & ciuitatũ magna
rum, gentium quoqꝫ, & fluuiorũ, nec/
non circa ea, quæ ſecundum ſpeciem
uniuſcuiuſqꝫ ſunt inſigniora. Porrò fi
nis Chorographicus cõnexione parti/
culari continet, ueluti ſi quis aurẽ tan
tum aut oculum imitetur. Geographi
cus autem cõtemplatione totius, pro/
portionaliter ijs, qui integrũ caput de/
ſcribunt. Quũ enim omnibus quæ ſup
ponũtur imaginibus, præcipue partes
neceſſario atqꝫ in primis adaptentur,
ac etiã picturas excepturæ ſunt, diſtan
tijs, ſufficienti remotione oculorũ cõ/
menſuratæ eſſe debeãt, ſiue perfectum
ſit quod pingit̃, ſiue particulare, quo
cũcta ſenſibiliter percipi ualeãt: ratio
nabiliter ſimul & utiliter ſequutũ eſt,
ut Chorographiæ minutiſſimę ꝓprie
tates, Geographiæ aũt regiones ipſæ
cum ijs quæ uniuerſaliter eis adiacent;
attribuãtur. Quoniam & primariæ or/
bis partes, regionum nempe ſitus, tam
magnitudine quàm menſuratione re/
ctę ſunt coordinatę. At inter has ipſas
ut ſeſe habeãt, quamplurimæ ſunt dif/
ferentiæ. Verſatur autem Chorogra/
phia ut plurimũ circa quale magis di/
ſponendum, quàm circa quantum: ſi/
quidem ubiqꝫ qualitatis curã gerit, at
non ita cõmenſurationis poſitionum.
Geographia autem circa quantum ma
gis, quam circa quale: quandoquidem
in omnibus diligentẽ proportionis di
ſtantiarum rationem habet: ſimilitudi/
nis uerò uſqꝫ ad maximarum partium
circũſcriptiões, & iuxta figurã ipſam
tantum. Vnde illa quidem locorum
eget pictura, nemoque eam recte exer
cebit, niſi uir pingendi gnarus: hæc ue
ro nequaquam, nam per lineas etiam
tenues ac denotationes tãtum, poſitio
nes & uniuerſi figurationes oſtẽdere
poteſt. Quapropter illa quidem haud
quaquam mathematico indiget inſti/
tuto, hic uero pars ea præcipue requi/
ritur. Cõſiderare enim oportet, & toti
us terræ figurã ac magnitudinem, nec
non ſitum eius ad cœlum, quò cogni/
ta ipſius pars, quanta ſit, & qualis, re/
cenſeri poſſit, inſuper & loca eius ſin/
gula, ſub quibus cœleſtis ſphæræ ſita
ſint parallelis, ex quibus & noctium
& dierum magnitudines, & quæ nam
ſtellæ fixæ uerticales fiãt, & quæ ſuper
terram, quæq́ꝫ ſub terra ferantur ſem/
per: ac omnia quæ de habitationis ra/
tione connectimus, percipi poſſunt.
Quæ cuncta ſublimiſſimę ac pulcher/
rimę ſunt ſpeculationis, quum huma/
nis deprehenſionibus, per Mathemati
cas rationes oſtendi poſſit, quo pacto
cœlum ipſum natura ſe habeat, quoni
am nobis magna ex parte conſpicuum
eſſe poteſt. Terra autẽ per imaginem,
quia licet certa ſit & maxima, non ta-

men nos circũambit, neque tota ſimul, neque particulatim ab eiſdem hominibus peragrari poteſt.

ANNOTATIONES IN
primum caput.

DIſtinguit author in hoc primo capite Geographiam à Chorographia, aſſeritq; hanc ab iſta differre in tribus. Primo, Geographus deſcribit uniuerſaliores orbis terræ partes, ſecundum rectam iuſtamq; ſymmetriæ rationem, tam ad ſe inuicem, quam ad totum terrarum orbem & ambitum. Chorographus uero deſcribit ſingulas partes diuiſim, etiam minutas quaſq;, puta explicat ſeorſum pictura certa locum aliquem abſque omni comparatione ad alia loca atq; ad totum terræ ambitum. Hanc differentiam Ptolemæus exprimit exemplo & comparatione artis pictorum, qui in figurandis corporum imaginibus, maiora membra primum lineis ſuis explicant, uelut caput, brachia, manus, pectus, uentrem, coxas, crura, pedes. Deinde minutiora membra illis maioribus contenta, uelut oculum, naſum. os. &c. ſuis lineamentis & aptis coloribus repræſentat. Sic etiam geographia maiora loca, uelut celebriores ciuitates, integras prouincias, & maiora flumina deſcriptione repræſentat. Chorographia uero minima quædam loca, uelut uillas, arces, portus, riuulos, prata, ſaltus, &c. quàm ſimilius poteſt accommodatis coloribus explicare molitur. Altera differentia hæc aſsignatur, quod Chorographus aduertit qualitatem loci, hoc eſt, accidentia, Geographus autem uerſatur circa quantitatem & ſymmetriã locorũ, tum inter ſe, tum ad totius telluris ambitum. Tertium diſcrimen eſt, quod Chorographos neceſſe eſt eſſe pictores, qui ſingulorum locorum faciem & qualitatem adamuſsim pictura exprimant Geographus autem per exiles punctos, quibus loca ciuitatesq; ſignificantur & ipſorum nominum inſcriptiones, conatur indicare & eorũ ſitus, atq; totius terrarũ orbis figurã. Hinc eſt, quod chorographia mathematicæ inſtitutionis nihil eget, geographiæ uero mathematica plurimum eſt neceſſaria.

Quænam ſint ad Geographiã præſupponenda. Cap. II.

QVis igitũ finis ſit eius, qui Geographiam exercere uelit, ac in quo differat à Chorographia, per hæc quaſi ſummatim ſit notatum. Cum uero impræſentiarũ ſit propoſitum, noſtræ habitabilis deſcribere orbem, ut quàm maxime cum ueritate cõgruat, neceſſarium arbitramur præmittere, peregrinationis hiſtoriã eſſe, quæ notitiam præſtet ad inſtitutionem talem, utpotè quæ plurimum afferat cognitionis, ex traditione eorum qui prædit iſcientia ſpeculatiua, regiones particulatim peragrarunt: quodq; cõſideratio ac traditio hæc partim ſit geometrica, partim uero ſuperiorum conſtet obſeruatione. Siquidem ad Geometriam ſpectat, quod per ſubtiles diſtantiarum dimẽſiones locorum inter ſeſe poſitiones reddãtur manifeſtæ: ad obſeruationem autem ſuperiorum, quod idem fiat per apparentia, ex inſtrumentis, quibus aſtra & umbræ obſeruãtur, quod & perfectius eſt & certius, alterum autem difficilius, ac illius indigẽs ope. Primum enim quum neceſſarium exiſtat, ut ſupponatur, ſecũdum utrunque modum, ad quamnam mundi poſitionem, duorum locorum inquiſitorum diſtantia uergat, (nõ enim ſimpliciter, aut ſolũ hoc ſcire oportet, quantum locus unus diſtet ab alio, ſed quonam uerſus, hoc eſt, ut dicere ſciamus, num ad ſeptẽtrionem, aut ortum, ſiue ad partiliores eorum inclinationes tendat) impoſſibile eſt, exacte hoc cõſiderare, abſq; obſeruatione, quæ per prædicta fit inſtrumenta, per quæ in omni loco ac tẽpore facile, & lineæ meridianæ poſitio oſtẽditur, & per ipſam ignotæ locorum diſtantiæ. Inde & hoc concedi neceſſe eſt, dimenſionem, quæ per numerum fit ſtadiorũ, haud quaquam certam nobis iuxta ueritatem præbere depræhenſionem: quoniam raro in uias rectas incidere contingit, propter circuitus uarios, qui & euntibus & nauigantibus occurrere ſolent: & quia neceſſe eſt, ad rectitudinem inueniendã, id, quod in uijs, tam ex qualitatibus, quàm ex quantitatibus redundat, coniecturando tantum, ab integris ſubtrahere ſtadijs. In nauigationibus autem uentorum flatus, qui ut plurimum uires

tutes eaſdem haud ſeruāt, ad dijudicandum penitus norma carent. Inſuper licet diſtātia quędā inter duo loca emenſa exacte cognita fuerit, nō ideo tamē ratio ipſius ad totius terrę ambitū, nec poſitio, utrū ad æquinoctialem ſeu polos tēdat, patebit. Dimenſio uero, quæ fit per cœli apparētia, certam de ſingulis his cognitionē affert, oſtēditq; qualeſnam circumferētias inuicem per loca ſubiecta deſcripti intercipiāt circuli, parallelíq;, & meridiani: hoc eſt, paralleli circūferentias, quæ incidunt inter ipſos & æquinoctialem, meridianorum: illi autem eas, quæ cōtinentur ab ipſis, & æqnoctialis, & parallelorū: ac etiā qualem circūferentiā duo intercipiāt loca, circuli illius, qui in terra maximus ſcribitur. Nihil deniq; ſtadiorū indiget dinumeratiōe, ſiue ad rationē earū partium, quæ à terra ſunt, ſiue ad deſcriptionis circuitū uniuerſum: ſufficit enim ſupponere ambitum telluris in partes quotquot uoluerimus, per totidemq; partes oſtendere diſtantias in circulis maximis, ſuper telluris ſuperficie deſcriptis. Sed forſitan ad diuidendum noſtris dimenſionibus totum ambitū, aut partes illius in ſubiecta ac nota interualla hęc minus ſufficient. Ideo huius rei gratia ſolū, neceſſe fuit uiam quandam rectam adaptare circūferentiæ, quæ iuxta cōtinētiam ſimilis eſſet maximo circulo, ac rationem huius ſumere ad circulum qui fit ex apparentibus: ſtadiorū uero numerum, qui ſub ipſa continetur, ex dimenſione quę fit à partè data, ſicq; multitudinē ſtadiorum totius ambitus demonſtrare. Cū enim ex mathematicis præſupponat̃, cōtinuam & terrę & maris ſuperficiē, quaſi per totas partes eſſe rotundā, & idem centrum habere cum ſphæra cœleſtiū: ſequitur etiā ſingulas ipſius inciſiones cōmunes, quæ ex centro in planum, necnon ex dictis emittūtur ſuperficiebus, maximos in ſemetipſis facere circulos, anguloſq; in ipſo plano ad centrū concluſos, ſimiles circulorū intercipere portiones, diſtātiarū earum, quę in terra ſunt. Ac ideo quantitatem ſtadiorū, ubi directa fuerint, ex dimenſionibus accipi poſſe: rationem uero quæ ad totum eſt ambitū ex ipſis quidem nullatenus, propter defectū pertingentię parabolæ. A ſimili autem circūſcrētia circuli cœleſtis, recte ſumuntur, quoniam ratio illius ad proprium ambitum deprehēdi poteſt, eadem autem fit et à ſimili parte circa terram, ad circulum in ea maximum.

In caput ſecundum annot.

Habet, inquit, geographia ſua principia & fundamenta quibus innititur, ſine quibus nemo eam perfecte ſcire & acquirere poterit. Potiſſimum autem antecedens eſt hiſtoria itineraria & literarum monumenta, ab illis quidem tradita, qui plurima loca in terra mariq;, certus longitudinum latitudinumq́ue differentijs obſeruauerunt. Sine luſtratione enim & regionum inſpectione, nemo poteſt recte aliquam deſcribere prouinciam, quales tamen hodie multi inueniuntur, qui regiones, quas nunquam uiderunt aut peragrarunt præſumunt deſcribere, id quod fortaßis & authori ipſi (abſit dicto inuidia) imputari poteſt, qui Germaniam noſtram ſine ulla obſeruatione deſcripſiſſe uidetur, cum nec meridiani nec deſignatæ poli eleuationes locis ipſis reſpondeant. Declarat conſequenter duplicem eſſe hiſtoriam, unam geometricam alteram meteoroſcopiam, & hanc quidem faciliorem & incertiorem, illam uero perfectiorem & infallibilem affirmat. Geometrica per tenuem menſurationem diſtantiarum, ipſas locorum poſitiones adinuicem oſtendit. Meteoroſcopia uero idem per cœlitus apparentia, cum aſtrolabijs & ſciotheris inſtrumentis efficit. Nec ſatis eſt ſcire, quantum hic locus ab illo diſtiterit, niſi & hoc ſciatur, ad quam mundi plagam uergat itineris inclinatio, id quod ſine inſtrumentorum obſeruatione haud facile effici poteſt, quæ meridianæ lineæ poſitionem manifeſtant: qua cognita, expetita diſtantia atque inclinatum iter facile deprehendi poſſunt. Addimus tamen & hoc, ſine cœleſtium inſpectione poſſe inueniri lineā meridianam & ex conſequenti reliquas plagarum inclinationes, nempe per magnetem, quo hodie paſſim nautæ & ingenioſiores uiatores utuntur. At poli eleuatio ſine ſuperiorum inſpectione haberi nequit. Cæterum meteoroſcopia inſtrumenta,

manifeſtant diſtantiarũ dimenſionem & locorum ſitus per ſolis & lunæ, reliquorumq́; ſyderum, ſupra quoſque ciuitatum & locorum horizontes eleuationem, & per alia quæ in cœlo conſiderantur, ut ſunt eclypſes, pro quibus deprahendendis utimus aſtrolabijs & ſcioteris, id eſt, umbrarum obſeruatorijs inſtrumẽtis. Collatis cõſequenter duabus hiſtorijs, præfertur meteoroſcopia geometricæ, nam per eam reperitur directa duorum quorumq́; locorum diſtantia, et certus eorum ad æquinoctialem & polos mundi ſitus, præterea totus ambitus terræ, ipſiusq́; ad cognitam duorum locorum diſtãtiam ratio: idq́; ex his præſuppoſitis, quod maris & terræ una & cõtinua ſit ſuperficies, quodq́; terra pro maiori parte ſphæricæ ſit figuræ & centrum idem habeat cum centro ſphærarum cœleſtium: demum quod ſi terra ſuper centro ſuo plano aliquo ſecetur, communis ſectio ſphæricæ ſuperficiei terræ & eiuſdem plani ſecantis ſit maximus in terra circulus. Hæc, inquit, per geometricam tantum hiſtoriam, ſeu per ſolam obſeruationem diſtantiarum itinerum inueniri non poſſunt.

QVALITER A STADIORVM *numero alicuius diſtantiæ rectæ, licet non ſub eodem ſit meridiano, ambitus terreni ſtadiorum numeri accipiantur & econtra.* Cap. III.

QVi ante nos fuerunt, non ſolum rectam aliquam diſtantiam in terra inquirebant, ubi maximi circuli facit circũferentiam, ſed eam quoque, quę poſitionem in unius meridiani plano haberet: per Sciorerosq́ue obſeruabant ſigna duo, que ſuper uerticem erant diſtantię, iuxta circunferentiam, quę ſub ipſis intercipiebatur meridianis, quæ ſimilis eſſet itinere: quumq́; hæc ſingulatim, ut diximus, in plano conſtituebantur, lineæ rectæ, quæ per extremitates ad ſigna, quæ ſuper uerticem erant, egrediebantur, inter ſe concurrebant, quia centrum circulorum, commune erat coincidentiæ ſignum. Quanta igitur apparebat circũferentia, quæ inter ſigna erat uerticalia, ac pars eſſet circuli, qui per polos ſcribitur, tantam etiam ſupponebant in terra diſtantiam ambitus totius. Vnde ſi etiam non per polos circulum ſecũdum dimenſam ſumpſerimus diſtantiam, ſed à quolibet maximorum, propoſitum oſtendi poteſt. Idem nobis patebit, ſi per inſtrumentum, quò ſublimiora cõſiderantur, eleuatiões poli in terminis fuerint obſeruatæ, necnon poſitione animaduerſa, quam diſtantia ad alium habet meridianum. Per quod etiam Meteoroſcopium multa alia utiliſſima facile deprehendere poſſumus. Sed & quolibet die & nocte iuxta obſeruationis locũ eleuationem poli Borealis omniq́; hora ſitum meridionalem, necnon habitudines declinationum ad ipſum, hoc eſt, quales faciat angulos per uiam deſcriptus circulus maximus cum meridiano, ad ſignum quod eſt ſuper uerticem, per quos ſimiliter quæſitam circunferentiam ex ipſo oſtendimus Meteoroſcopio: & eam quoque quæ inter duos intercipitur meridianos, quum alij fuerint, quàm ęquinoctialis paralleli. Ita ut per talem modũ ſi ſolum diſtantia una recta in terra fuerit dimenſa, totus etiã numerus ſtadiorum, quos ambitus continet, inueniri poſſit. Per hęc inde reliquum, necnon aliorum itinerum interualla, etiã ſine dimenſione cognoſcunt, licet non penitus fuerint recta, neq; ſub eodẽ meridiano aut parallelo conſtituta dummodo id quod ad omnem inclinationem propriũ eſt, diligenter accipiatur, pariter & terminorũ eleuationes obſeruẽtur. Rurſus etiam per rationem circũferentiæ, quæ diſtantiam extendit ad circulum maximum, ſtadiorum quoque multitudo à deprehenſo totius terræ ambitu facile conſiderari poteſt.

In Caput tertium annot.

Oſtendit Ptolemaeus in hoc capite rationem inueniendi directam diſtantiam inter duo loca, & primo quidem ponit priſcorum geographorum rationem & modum. Deinde ſuper eadem ratione inueſtiganda, ſubiungit generalem quandam præceptionem, quæ ſcilicet conſiſtit in uſu

cuiuſdam inſtrumenti meteoroſcopij, cuius utilitatem in fine quoq; ponit. Ad inquirendum itaq; ſtadiorum ambitus terræ multitudinem, non tantũ ſub æquatore, uerum & ſub quolibet meridiano per utrũq; polum ducto obſeruatio fieri poteſt, puta ſi duo uerticalia ſigna ſeu puncta in eodem meridiano per inſtrumentum idoneũ obſeruentur, arcusq; cœleſtis interceptus in gradibus & minutis numeretur, id quod per poli borealis altitudinem facile fieri poteſt, quanta ſit itineraria diſtantia inter duo loca illis ſuppoſita, ſcietur quoq; abſq; difficultate. Nam duæ lineæ ex uerticalibus punctis ad centrum terræ ductæ, abſcindunt tantum ſpacium de ambitu terræ, quantum termini earum intercipiunt in circulo cœleſti: Vt ſi uerticalis puncta in cœlo intercipiant decem gradus, lineæ hinc ad centrum mundi ductæ, in ſuperficie terræ includent quoq; decem gradus terreſtres. Cumq; illis reſpondeant 150. miliaria germanica, conſequens erit totum ambitum terræ ſecundum maximum circulum complecti miliaria germanica 5400. Plinius collegit ſtadia 252000. facientibus 700. ſtadijs unum gradum, Ptolemæus uero dicit 500. ſtadia reſpondere uni gradui. Aequa itaq; proportio eſt inter portionem ſeu intercapedinẽ cœleſtẽ, quam poſuimus eſſe decem graduum, & inter diſtantiã terreſtrem, utraque intercapedine ad ſuum relata circulum. Porrò quando ultrà dicitur, omni die ac nocte in obſeruationis loco, eleuationem borealis poli poſſe deprehendi, id uerũ eſt quando ſol interdiu & ſtellæ noctu uideri poſſunt. Nouit enim Aſtronomus cottidie, in quo ſigno & gradu ſit ſol, nouit etiam quot gradibus ſinguli ſignorum gradus declinent in ecliptica ab æquatore, & illi additi eleuationi horizontali aut ſubtracti ab ea, manifeſtant eleuationem æquatoris. Eleuatio autem æquatoris ſubtracta à 90. gradibus, poli oſtendit altitudinem. Supputatio iſta commodius fit in meridie. Quod ſi idem noctu inueſtigare uolueris, neceſſe eſt ut obſerues ſtellam aliquam tibi notam et cuius ſcias declinationẽ ab æquatore, eleuationem'que eius ſupra horizontem aduertas, & agas ut prius egiſti cum ſole. Quomodo uero omnis hora ſitus meridionalis in certo loco à ueteribus per inſtrumentum fuerit deprehenſus, præſertim quando ſolares radij non apparuerunt, non ſatis conſtat, ſicut nec perſpicuum eſt, quale inſtrumentum fuerit meteoroſcopium, quippe quod Iohannes de monte regio cenſet parum aut nihil differre ab armilla, Vernerus uero plurimum differre ſentit, at noſtro æuo facile omni hora per magnetem deprehenditur linea meridiana. Et quod ſequitur in textũ: Nec non habitudines declinationum ad ipſum, hunc habet ſenſum: quantum quis ab ipſo meridiano declinauerit, ſeu quamcunque agat uiam, id ſcire poterit per meteoroſcopium, ſicut & qualem angulum ſcriptus per eiuſdem itineris ſpacium circulus maximus ad eandem lineam meridianam conſtituat, quod & magnes nobis hodie manifeſtat, præſertim ubi uiſus in planicie libere emitti poteſt ad locum quem obſeruare conamur.

QVOD EA QVAE EX APparentibus obſeruata ſunt, præferri debeant ijs, quæ ex peregrinationis comperta ſunt hiſtoria.

Cap: IIII.

IGitur; quũ hæc ita ſe habeant, ſi ij, qui particulatim regiones peragrarũt, talibus quibuſdam obſeruatiõibus uſi fuiſſent, certam penitus orbis deſcriptionem facere potuiſſent. Verum quum ſolus Hipparchus, nobis paucarum ciuitatũ (reſpectu tantæ multitudinis, quã in Geographia deſignare neceſſe eſt) eleuationes poli Borealis tradiderit, easq; eidẽ ſubiectas parallelo. Quidã uero cum illis pariter loca quædã oppoſita, nõ quę ęqualiter ab æquinoctiali diſtarent, ſed quæ planæ ſub eodem eſſent meridiano, ex eo quod mutuæ eorum nauigationes ſecundæ ad arctũ uel nothum tenderent. Diſtantiæ uero quam plurimæ, & præcipuæ illæ, quæ ad ortũ uel occaſum uergunt, imperfectiorem aſſequutę ſunt traditionem: non incuria eorum, qui hiſtorias condiderunt, ſed ideo forſitan, quia cõſiderationes Mathematicales nondum exacte erãt perceptæ, nec adhuc multæ defectiões Lunares eodẽ tempore, in locis diuerſis obſeruatæ fuerãt. Nam literis mandatũ eſt Eclipſim eam, quæ hora quinta in Arbelis accidit, Carthagini apparuiſſe ſecunda. Ex quibus manifeſtum redditur, quot temporibus æquinoctialibus inter ſe loca diſtent, ad ortum uel occaſum. Rationabile quoq; erit,

& his cõſequens, cum qui Coſmographiam tractare uelit, ea loca, quæ per diligentiores obſeruatiões deprehenſa ſunt, deſignationi ſuę tanquam fundamenta quędam præſupponere, quæ uero ab alijs tradita ſunt, his adaptare, quouſque poſitiones eorum inuicem, cum ijs, quæ prius fuerunt obſeruata tanquam traditionibus certiora, pouſſimum congruant.

In Caput quartum annot.

Docet in hoc capite Ptolemæus in luſtrando orbe aut deſcribenda particulari regione, ſubijciendum in primis aptum fundamentum, & ſecundum rectam ſymmetriam ponenda loca, quorum longitudines per defectus ſolares aut lunares, latitudines uero per organa mathematica inueſtigandæ ſunt. His diligenter obſeruatis, licebit deinde connectere & alia loca, quorum poſitiones in longitudine & latitudine non tam certa ratione ſunt deprehenſæ, atque cum prioribus ac certis illis locis, loca illa poſteriora & incerta ſic adaptare, ut eorum in ſubiecta deſcriptione poſitiones, ueris eorum in terra ſitibus quàm maxime congruant. Vt ſi imperator aut princeps aliquis cuperet ex arte deſcribendam Germaniam, quatuor ad munus mathematici eſſent conſtituendi, qui meridianos obſeruarent occidentalem & orientalem, tempore eclipſis lunaris. Per initium eclipſis, intellige initium totalis defectionis, & non initium primi in tenebras illapſus, quod tam exacte à pluribus non poſſet obſeruari. Vnus itaque obſeruaret hic Baſileæ, alius in Holandia, ubi Rhenus mare ingreditur, & hi limitem occidentalem certiſſimum deſignare poſſent. Alij duo ſtatuendi eſſent ab ortu Germaniæ, unus in Vienna Auſtriæ & alius in Dantiſco aut propè, qui limitem deſignarent orientalem. Quibus habitis, facile inter media loca ſubſidio itinerum & eleuationum polarium inſcribi poſſent. Itaque ſi ueteres talibus obſeruationibus fuiſſent uſi, idoneam potuiſſent facere orbis deſcriptionem. Hipparchus quidem memoratur in paucis ciuitatibus eleuationes borealis poli tradidiſſe, præſertim quæ ſub eiſdem iacent parallelis. Quidam alij poſt eum & aliqua loca ſignarunt, quæ ſimpliciter ſub eiſdem ſita erant meridianis, id quod ex nauigationibus in ſeptentrionem aut auſtrum collegerunt. Non enim eo tempore plures in orbe fuerunt in mathematica edocti, qui ſimul in diuerſis locis lunares obſeruarent defectiones, à quibus potiſſimum regionum petenda eſt longitudo. Aut ſi fuerunt, mutuam ſui cognitionem non habuerunt, nec obſeruatas defectiones mutuo communicarunt, ſicut poſtea factum eſt, quando unus in Arbelis, alius in Carthedone unam & eandem obſeruarunt eclipſim. Vbi notandum, Arbelas urbem eſſe Aſſyriæ, ubi olim Alexãder Magnus ſtrauit exercitum Darij, cuius longitudinem Ptolemæus ſignat gradus 80. Carchedon uero putatur eſſe Carthago, cuius longitudinẽ idẽ Ptolemæus ſignat gradus 35. Subtractis autem 35. gradibus à 80. gradibus, remanent 45. gradus, qui faciunt tria tempora æquinoctialia, id eſt, tres horas. Alij tamen per tempora æquinoctialia intelligunt gradus æquatoris, eo quod reuolutione æquatoris per raptum primi mobilis, conficiantur anni, menſes, dies, noctes, horæ & horarum minutia.

QVOD HISTORIIS NOVISSI*mis magis ſit adhærendum, propter mutationes, quæ per tempora accidunt in terra.* Cap. V.

IGitũ deſcriptionis aggreſſio, tali forſitan cõtinet propoſito: uerũ quum in omnibus locis, quę nõ penitus uel propter magnitudinis exceſſum, uel quia nõ ſemper eodem ſe habeant modo, deprehenſa ſunt, ſemper unũquodq; tempus hiſtoriam, tãquã certiorẽ pręferre ſolet: ita etiam in Geographia accidit. Conſtat enim per ipſam tẽporum traditiones, multas partes cõtinẽtis terrę, quę à nobis habitãr, nondũ propter difficilem magnitudinis peragrationẽ ad notitiã perueniſſe. Quaſdam uero nõ tales ac ferr̃ eſſe, eorũ culpa qui hiſtorias exceperũt fabuloſiſſimas. Nonnullas autẽ nũc lõge aliter q̃ olim habere, uel propter particulares earũ deuaſtationes, uel etiã immutatiões. Vnde neceſſe eſt ut ibi nouiſſimis tẽporis noſtri traditionibus, penitus quaſi adhæreamus, obſeruãtes obiter & hiſtoriæ antiquæ expoſitionẽ, necnon prædictorũ dijudicationem, ut liquere poſſit, quid fide dignum, quidue ſit erroneum.

In Caput quintum annot.

Oſtendit hactenus Ptolemæus quibus cautelis uti oporteat geographum in regionũ deſcriptione, ut ſcilicet

ut ſcilicet locorum diſtantias iuxta illam ſymmetriam & proportionem quam in terræ ſuperficie habent tabulis imponat, nunc docet, ut cautus quoque exiſtat in deſignandis limitibus regionum & ſatrapiarum ſeu prouinciarum atque alijs particularibus locis inſerendis, accommodans ſeſe temporibus ſuis, innitensq; ueris hiſtorijs & relinquens ea quæ fabuloſe à quibuſdam traduntur: Et quamquàm terra ſemper maneat eadem atque in eadem forma & diſpoſitione, quædam denique regna ac territoria hodie ſic ſeſe habeant ut olim, nihilominus temporis ſucceſſu grandes fiunt mutationes in ipſis regnis, territorijs, populis & ciuitatibus. Delentur enim nonnunquam regna aut transferuntur, exurgunt'que noua, ſic multæ nationes in unam contrahuntur, aut una in plures ſegregatur, ſolitudines fiunt habitabiles, & habitabilis redigitur in ſolitudinem. Inſignia nemora exciduntur & fiunt habitatio hominum, ciuitates'que magnæ abolentur & oriuntur aliæ. Vbi eſt hodie florentiſſimum illud Macedoniæ regnum, ubi Epiri regnũ, ubi Athenienſium, ubi Lacedæmoniorum, cæterarumq; inſignium Græciæ ciuitatum imperium? Vbi Carthago, ubi Tyrus, ubi denique Roma cum ſuo imperio? Et é diuerſo uidemus; quomodo ſolitaria illa, & ut Taciti utar uerbis, ſqualida & triſtis cœlo Germania, à Ptolemæi temporibus creuerit in cultißimam terram, innumeras habẽs regiones, urbes & populos. Sic Sarmatiam Europeam hodie in plurima uidemus partitam regna, ubi olim uix unum fuiſſe conſtat. Nam habet Vngariam, Poloniam, Moſcouiam, Lithuaniam, &c. Exortum eſt quoque poſt Ptolemæi tempora regnum Daniæ, regnum Norbegiæ atque Suetiæ. adinuentæ ſunt nouæ inſulæ, explorata tota Africa, & ut ſemel dicam, tota facies terræ eſt innouata, aliamq; induit formam. Rectè ergo præcipit in hoc capite Ptolemæus, ut in deſignandis regnis, & in Satrapiarum circumſcribendis terminis atque in collocãdis particularibus locis, utamur eis authoribus, qui noſtro tempori uiciniores extiterunt, aduertentes, quod illorum ſcriptum ueritati conſentiat, quodq; alienum ſit à ueritate.

DE GEOGRAPHICA MARINI enarratione. Cap. VI.

MArinus itaq; Tyrius, nouiſſimus eorũ qui noſtro fuerunt tẽpore, parti huic ſummo ſtudio incubuiſſe uidet̃. Patet enim plurimas cũ hiſtorias euoluiſſe, ultra eas etiam quæ prioribus cognitę fuerãt temporibus ac ſcripta ferè omniũ qui eum præceſſere, diligentiſſime percepiſſe. Quoniam ea quæ minus decenter, tã à priſcis illis, quàm à ſemetipſo credita fuerãt, decenti primum rectificatione exornauit: quemadmodum ex æditionibus ipſius emendationis tabulæ Geographicæ (nam plures ſunt) cõſiderare licet. Proinde, ſi cerneremus, nihil in ultima ſua deeſſe cõpoſitiõe, poſſemusq; ex ſolis monumẽtis illis, orbis deſignationẽ perficere, nullũ ulterius in hac re laborẽ ſuſciperemus: uerũ cũ manifeſte liqueat, quædã eum cũ minus fide digna perceptione collegiſſe, ſæpius ꝑterea in deſcriptionis inſtitutione, nec facilitatis, neq; de dimẽſionibus debitã curã habuiſſe: iuſte moti ſumus, ut uiri huius negociũ ſuſceptũ, quantũ operęprecium arbitramur, ad rationabiliorẽ, et utiliorem reduceremus modum: Quod quidem ꝙ ſuccinctius poſſimus, facere conabimur, conſiderantes, breuibus nos ea, quę ad utrãq; ſpeciẽ conferũt, ratione quadã cõſequi poſſe. Ac primũ quidem ab hiſtoria initiũ faciemus, ſecundum ꝙ exiſtimat ipſe, & lõgitudinem terræ cognitę plus ad orientẽ, latitudinem uero ad meridiẽ ꝑduci oportere. Deinde forſitã nõ inepte totius ſuperficiei diſtantiã, ab ortu occaſum uſque, longitudinẽ, cã uero quæ eſt ab arcto, meridiẽ uerſus, latitudinẽ uocabimus. Quoniã & parallelos, iuxta motũ cœleſtẽ, eodẽ appellabimus nomine. Sed & uniuerſaliter quidẽ diſtãtiæ maiori, recte lõgitudo eſt attribuẽda: ſiquidẽ planè hoc ab omnibus conceſſum eſt, ꝙ orbis terrarũ diſtãtia, ab ortu uerſus occaſum, longe maior exiſtit, quàm ea quæ à ſeptentrione eſt ad meridiem.

In Caput ſextum annot.

Fuerunt multi ante Ptolemæum qui orbis deſcriptionem parare tentarunt, & id quidem tunc commodius quàm hodie efficere potuerunt, quod tunc imperia latißime paterent, & docti apud cunctas nationes etiam barbaras celebres haberentur, hodie autem apud Turcicam gentem atque

Tartaream, quæ maiorem orbis occupant partem, nullius ſunt precij, quippe qui nullas curant diſciplinas, nec licet tuto adire eos: non ſic olim, quanquam non ignoremus in profectionibur militaribus, multas fuiſſe deſcriptas regiones. Itaque inter eor qui ante Ptolemæũ ſcripſerunt, Marinus præ cæteris commendatur, quippe qui diligentius alijs in Geographia ſcripſit, quanquam ſcripta illius in quibuſdam non careant reprehenſione. Nam nonnunquam ſic ſemet inuoluit, ut longitudinem pro latitudine & contrà latitudinem pro longitudine poſuerit. Deinde, quod non docuit, quo pacto orbis deſcriptio fieri in plano debeat, & tertio longitudinem & aliquando latitudinem maiorem fecerit quam arr ipſa exegerit. Hæc tria conatur Ptolemæus corrigere, idq; in ſequẽtibur libris. Definit præterea in calce huius capitis longitudinem et latitudinem, aſſerens terræ ſpacium, quod ab ortu in occaſum porrigitur appellari longitudinem, & quod ab auſtro in ſeptentrionem uergit uocari latitudinem. Non autem inepte hæc parr quæ ab ortu ad occaſum uergit uocatur longitudo, nam eſt multo longior ea parte quæ ab arcto in notũ porrigitur.

Rectificatio diſtantiæ latitudinis terræ cognitæ, ex apparentibus ſecundum Marinum. Cap. VII.

PRIMVM igitur latitudinis terminum præſupponit ipſe Thylen, ſub parallelo, qui borealiſſimã terræ nobis cognitæ partem ſegregat. Parallelum uero hunc demonſtrat ab equinoctiali diſtare ad ſummum partibus 63. qualium eſt circulus meridianus trecentarum ſexaginta: ſtadijs uero milibus triginta, ac inſuper mille quingentis, ita, ut pars unà quingenta fermè comprehendat ſtadia. Deinde Aethiopum regionem quæ uocatur Agiſymba, & Praſſum promontoriũ ſub eo ponit parallelo, qui auſtraliſſimum terræ cognitæ finit terminũ, quem etiam ſub hyberno ponit tropico: ita ut ſecundum ipſum, tota orbis latitudo, iũcto trop co hyberno partium fiat octuaginta ſeptem, ſtadia uero compleat quadraginta & tria milia quingenta. Quinetiam rationabiliter finem auſtralis demonſtrare conatur, per apparentia quędam, ut ipſe putat, necnon per itinera, quæ & terra & mari hiſtorijs ſunt prodita, quæ ſingula quaſi ex tranſcurſu cõſideranda erunt. Sanè in enumeratione apparentiũ, cõpoſitione ſua tertia, ita ait: Zodiacus in zona torrida totus ſup ipſam apparet, quapropter in ea tranſmutantur umbræ ac omnia aſtra occidunt & oriuntur. Sola autem Vrſa minor tota ſupra terrã apparere incipit, in borealioribus Ocele, ſtadijs quinq; milibus quingentis. Parallelus enim per Ocelem partibus eleuat̃ undecim ac quinta duplici. Ab Hipparcho autem traditur, minoris Vrſæ ſtellã borealiſſimã, ultimam autem caudæ, à polo diſtare partibus duodecim, quintisq; duabus. Porrò ijs, inquit, q ab æquinoctiali ad æſtiuum progrediuntur tropicum, polus borealis ſemp plus ſupra horizontẽ attollit̃, auſtralis uero, plus ſub horizonte deprimitur. Qui uero ab æquinoctiali ad brumalem pergũt tropicũ, ijs polus auſtralis ſupra horizontẽ eleuatur, borealis uero ſub horizõte mergitur. gitur per hęc ſolũ exponit quæ accidere debẽt locis, quę ſub ęgnoctiali ſunt, uel inter tropicos poſita. At qui, ſi etiã ita ſe habeat hiſtoria, apparentia tamen in locis, æquinoctiali auſtralioribus, nequaquã appoſuit, uelut i quænã ſtellæ ſuper uerticẽ fiant, in locis illis, quæ ægnoctiali ſunt auſtraliora, aut quãtũ ad auſtrũ declinẽt umbræ meridianę in ęquinoctijs, utrumue Vrſę minoris ſtellæ omnes oriant̃ & occidant: ac rurſus quænã ex ipſis penitus nõ appareãt, quũ polus auſtralis ſuper horizontẽ eleuat̃. In cęteris inde dicit, quędã obſeruata eſſe apparentia, uerũ nec illa propoſitum ullo pacto oſtẽdere poſſunt. Ait enim eos, qui ex India in Lymiricẽ nauigãt (quẽadmodũ narrat Diodorus Samius in tertio) Taurum in medio habere cœlo, Pleiades uerò ſecũdum antennas medias. Qui uerò ex Arabia in Azaniam feruntur. nauigationem dirigere ad meridiẽ, & ſtellam Canobum, quæ ibi Equus uocatur,

catur,eſtq́ʒ auſtraliſſima. Cæterũ aſtra quędam apud illos apparẽt,quæ apud nos ne nominanť quidẽ.Canisq́ʒ Anticane prior oriť & Oriõ ante cõuerſiones æſtiuas totus.Ex his igiť ſtellis apparentibus , quædam manifeſte oſtendũt, quænã habitationes æquinoctiali ſint borealiores,ueluti Taurus & Pliās,quæ ſup uerticẽ fiũt , nam aſtra hæc æquinoctiali ſunt borealiora,quędam aũt nihilo magis borealioribus auſtraliores eſſe demonſtrãt.Canobus enim apparere poteſt etiã ijs,q longe æſtiuo tropico ſunt ſeptentrionaliores. Multæq́ʒ ſtellæ , quæ ſemper apud nos ſub terra ſunt,in locis q nobis ſunt auſtraliores,ac etiã ijs qui æquinoctiali ſunt borealiores,uelut ijs,q circa Meroẽm habitãt , ſuper terrã fiũt. Quẽadmodũ Canobus ipſe, qui nobis borealiorib. hic minime apparet.Et hũc quidẽ meridionaliores,& nullũ aliũ,q nobis ſit incognitus, Equũ uocitant. Adijcit & ipſe mathematicis ratiõibus deprehenſum eſſe, Orionem totũ ante cõuerſiones æſtiuas apparere, ijs q ſub æquinoctiali habitãt.At canis oriri incipit,priusq́ʒ Procanis,ijs,qui ſub ęquinoctiali habitãt,& ab ipſis Syenem uſq́ʒ,ita,ut nec horũ quoq́ʒ apparẽtium peculiare exiſtat,oſtẽdere habitationes aliquas, æquinoctiali eſſe auſtraliores.

In Caput ſeptimum annot.

Adducit Ptolemæus in hoc capite erratum Marini , quod de latitudine & lõgitudine uniuerſali orbis habitabilis poſuit,examinatq́ʒ ipſum et emendat. Latitudinem orbis habitabilis in utranque æquinoctialis partem ſupputauit Marinus eſſe graduum ferè 87. conatur que id probare per ſigna cœlitus apparentia & profectiones itinerarias nauigationesq́ʒ. Ptolemæus uero iſta apparentia taxat,oſtenditq́ʒ ea eſſe inefficacia , ad ſtabiliendum propoſitum Marini.Nam eorum quædam ſunt talia,quæ indicant habitationem aliquam eſſe , deuiantem ab æquinoctiali in boream : nonnulla uero talia ut æque ſeptentrionalibus & auſtrinis , ultra æquinoctialem ſcilicet & citra,habitantibus congruãt,ac locum aliquem cõmonſtrent, qui non minus ſeptentrionalis quàm auſtrinæ ſit latitudinis. Et ut id magis fiat perſpicuum , author recenſet in litera cœleſtia illa apparentia, &c. Ocele emporium eſt in Arabia felice , littore maris rubri ſub parallelo undecim gradibus ab æquatore diſtante ſitum. Cæterum ſtella ultima caudæ urſæ minoris,quã Hipparchus ſcribit ſuo æuo diſtitiſſe à polo partibus duodecim,quintis que duabus, hæc noſtra ætate diſtat à polo gradibus quatuor & minutis nouem. Declinat enim ab æquatore gradibus 87. & minutis 51. Poteſt igitur tota urſa minor nedum in Ocele , uerum & in locis æquatori uicinioribus uideri. Limyrice regio eſt in India,ſita inter fluuios Pſeudoſtomum & Barium,habens ſcilicet in longitudine gradus 118. & in latitudine gradus 15. In ea regione Taurus tenet uerticem capitis ſicut & Pliades ſecundum antennam mediam , id eſt, mediam nauigantium tenent antennam. Azania regio eſt in Aethiopia ſub Aegypto, ſita ſub æquatore haud procul à mari rubro. Porrò Canobus quem nauigantes ex Arabia obſeruãt, ſtella eſt meridionalis primæ magnitudinis diſtans ab æquatore gradibus circiter quadraginta nouem quæ in tota Europa uideri nequit. Nam diſtat à polo antarctico 41. gradibus: polus autem ille nobis mergitur 47. gradibus,atque ideo aſtra multa apparent habitantibus ultra æquatorem , quæ apud nos ne nominantur quidem. Cæterum quando Ptolemæus dicit canem priorem oriri anticane, notandum quod per canem hic intelligitur canis maior, qui ab æquatore uerſus auſtrum declinat 16. gradibus. Anticanis uero eſt canis minor,qui alio nomine uocatur Algomeiſa, diſtans ab æquatore uerſus ſeptentrionem gradibus ſeptem. Habitantibus ergo ultra æquatorem , canis prior oritur anticane propter obliquitatem horizontis , & quod duodecim gradibus occidentalior eſt in cœlo anticane. Alij intelligunt per ortus iſtos egreſſiones matutinas è radijs ſolis. Nam Marini tẽpeſtate aſtra hæc erant in tauro & geminis , ideo antequam ſol cancrum accederet,mane à radijs egrediebantur, nunc uero ſecus.

Eadem rectificatio ab emenſione itinerum. Cap. VIII.

PRoinde in itinerũ emenſione,dum per terrã ſingulatim profectionũ cõputat dies,à Lepti magna uſque ad regionem Agiſymbã,hãc æquinoctiali auſtraliorem eſſe ſtadijs quatuor milibus ſexcentis

octuaginta colligit. Rurſusq́ ſecundū dies nauigatiōis per mare, à Ptolemaide, quæ eſt in Troglodytica, ad Praſſum promōtorium, æquinoctiali id auſtralius eſſe colligit, ſtadijs uiginti & ſeptē milibus octingētis, ita ut et Praſſum promontoriū, & Agiſymbam regionem, quæ Aethiopū eſt, & quæ, ut ipſe dicit, nec dum Aethiopiam ab auſtro diſterminanr, ad oppoſitum eorū producar, qui gelidam inhabitanr zonam. Siquidem uiginti ſeptem milia et octingenta ſtadia, cōſtituunt in æquinoctiali partes quinquaginta quinq; & rertias quinque, quot & ab altera æquinoctialis parte diſtāt, ac ſub ſimilis frigiditatis qualitate, Scythæ degūt & Sarmatæ, qui ſeptētrionalia Mæotidis incolunt paludis. Contrahit igitur & ipſe numerum expoſitorū ſtadiorū in ſummam dimidio minorem, hoc eſt, in ſtadia duodecim milia, quot fermè hyemalis tropicus diſtat ab æquinoctiali. Addit & cōtractionis huius ſolummodo diuerſiones à uijs rectis, necnō irregularitates itinerū cauſas eſſe, obmiſſis potioribus & prōptioribus, ex quibus nō ſolum diminutio neceſſaria uideτur, ſed etiam ut ad tam paruum redigatur numerū. Primum enim de itinere quo à Garama ad Aethiopiam itur, Septimium Flaccum, air, qui in Libya militauerar, à Garamātibus, ad Aethiopes, quum ad meridiem perrexiſſet, trium menſium ſpacio perueniſſe: Iulium uero Maternū à Lepti magna, quū Garamātes ex Garama Aethiopes inuaſiſſent, menſib. quatuor ad Agiſymbam Aethiopū regionem applicuiſſe, quū iter ſemper ad meridiem direxiſſet, quo in loco Rhinocerotes congregantur. Quæ utraq; etiam per ſeſe incredibilia ſunt, & quia Aethiopes interiores, non tantum à Garamātibus ſegregantur, ut trimeſtri diſtent itinere. Quum iam ipſi potius Aethiopes exiſtant, & eundem quem & illi habeanr regem. Et quia penitus ridiculū eſt, incurſionem regis cōtra ſubditos ſuper unam diſtantiam ſolam factam fuiſſe, nempe à ſeptentrione ad meridiē: quū gentes illæ, utrinque, & ad ortū & occaſum latiſſime extendantur, ac nullibi eū moras relatu dignas feciſſe. Quapropter certū eſt, uiros illos falſa nunciaſſe, aut ſic ad meridiē dixiſſe, quemadmodum indigenæ dicere conſueuerunt in Auſtrum, aut in Apbricū, pro certiori, eo quod magis notum eſt, abutentes.

In Caput octauum annot.

Voluit Marinus oſtendere latitudinem terræ auſtralem terminari ſub tropico brumali, conatusq́; eſt id probare duabus profectionibus, una terreſtri, alia nautica, ſed quam inepte id faciat, luculenter Ptolemæus in hoc capite oſtendit, dum Agiſymba interioris Aethiopiæ regnum ſecundum illum computum gelidæ ſubijceretur zonæ, hoc eſt, quinquaginta quinque gradibus diſtaret ab æquatore. Quod autem gelidæ zonæ ſecundum hanc dimenſionem ſubijceretur, patet ex oppoſito parallelo, qui ſcilicet quinquaginta quinque gradibus uerſus aquilonem ab æquatore diſtat, cui ſubijciuntur Scithæ & palus Meotica. Si itaque Scythæ & Sarmatæ ſub Scytharum parallelo habitantes, gelidā inhabitant zonam, utiq; & hi qui uerſus auſtrum quinquageſimo quinto ſubijciūtur parallelo, gelidam inhabitabunt zonam, habebuntq́; ſimilem aeris qualitatem, quam Scythæ memorati habent. Pari ratione nauigatio illa reprehenditur, quæ iuxta Marini aſſertionem à Ptolemaide Troglodytica ad Praſſum promontorium facta eſt. Cæterum Leptis magna in Africa minore inter duas ſyrtes locum habet, uocaturq́; alio nomine Neapolis, habens in longitudine gradus 42. & in latitudine 31. Garama uero eſt metropolis Garamātum in Libya interiori, habens in longitudine gradus 43. & in latitudine 21. diſtans ſcilicet decem gradibus à Lepti magna uerſus auſtrum. Ptolemais Troglodytica eſt in Aethiopia ſub Aegypto, habens in longitudine gradus 66. & in latitudine 16. Agiſymba regio eſt ultra æquatorem, habens in longitudine gradus triginta duos, & in latitudine decem. Praſſum promontorium habet in longitudine gradus 80. & in latitudine meridionali gradus quindecim. Porrò cum Marinus abſurditatem ſuam cognouiſſet, molitus eſt ſic euadere, ut ſtadiorum multitudinem dimidiaret propter itinerum uarios flexus, ſed huius uanitatem refellit Ptolemæus.

Eadem

Eadem rectificatio à nauigationibus exactis Cap. IX.

POſtea de nauigatione in
ter Aromata & Rapta,
Diogenẽ quendã ait, qui
in Indiã nauigarat, ac ſe-
cũdo fuerat reuerſus, quũ
prope Aromata, nauigaſſet à Septẽtri
one arreptũ eſſe: quumq; Troglodyti
cam à dextra habuiſſet, diebus uiginti
quinq; ad paludes, ex qbus Nilus fluit
applicuiſſe, quibus Raptorũ promõto
riũ paululũ eſt Auſtralius. Theophilũ
autẽ quendã ex ijs, qui in Azaniã naui
gare cõſueuerũt, à Raptis ſoluiſſe, ac
Auſtri flatu, die uigeſimo ad Aroma-
ta peruenilſe. Verũ neuter horum, ꝗt
dierũ nauigatio illa eſſet, aperuit, ſed
Theophilus ſe die uigeſimo illac ap-
plicuiſſe, Diogenes uero dieb. 25. Tro
glodyticã, prȩternauigaſſe dixit, ſolũ
referẽtes quot diebus nauigaſſent, mi-
nimè aũt aduertentes, quot dierũ naui
gatio illa, propter uentorũ in tãto tem
pore irregularitatẽ & immutationem,
eſſet, neq; utrũ tota nauigatio illa ad ſe
ptẽtrionẽ, aut meridiẽ facta fuiſſet. Ve
rũ Diogenes ſe tantũ ſeptẽtrione im-
pulſum eſſe. Theophilus autẽ ſolẽ au
ſtro nauigaſſe retulit: reliquã aũt naui-
gationẽ ꝗd eundẽ ſemꝑ tenorẽ ſerua-
uerit, neuter dixit. Quod enim nauès
illȩ tot diebus, eodem fuerint impulſæ
uẽto, haudquaq; eſt credibile: ac ideo
diſtantiã eã, quã Diogenes inter Aro-
mata & paludes, quibus Raptũ ꝓmon
toriũ auſtralius exiſtit, 25. emenſus eſt
dieb. Theophilus à Raptis ad Aroma
ta, lõgè maiorẽ 20. dieb. exegit. Theo
philusq; diei ac noctis nauigationem
mille eſſe ſtadia ſuppoſuit: cui rei licèt
ipſe aſtipuleť, ait tamẽ nauigationem
eã, quȩ à Raptis ad Praſſum ꝓmonto-
rium ac multorũ eſt dierũ, 5000. tantũ
à Dioſcoro ſtadiorũ ſupponi: quũ fa-
cile, ut par eſt, uẽti ſub æquinoctiali mu-
tanť, ac ideo ſecũdum ipſum etiã ſolis
trãſitus ad obliqua celeriores ponunť.
Ob hæc igiť magis decuiſſet, ut relatæ
dierũ multitudini, fidẽ haud ꝓrſtitiſ-
ſet. Et ideo etiã, ꝗd omniũ manifeſtiſſi
mũ eſt, ꝗd Aethiopes & Rhinocerotũ
conuentũ ex oppoſito gelidȩ cõſtituit
zonȩ, quũ ratio ipſa dictitet om̃ia, quȩ
ſub eadẽ aẽris qualitate poſita ſũt eſſe
ſimilia, ſiue plantæ ſint, ſeu animalia,
imitariq; ſimilitudines cœli, q̃ ſub eiſ-
dẽ ſunt parallelis, aut illis q æqualiter
ab utroq; diſtãt polo. Quapropter Ma
rinus, ſolũ uſq; ad tropicũ hybernũ cõ
traxit diſtantiã, nulla rationabili cauſa
de contractionis quantitate reddita.
Quod ſi quis & dierũ numerũ & ſeriẽ
acceptaret peragrationũ, quẽadmodũ
ipſe fecit, hȩcq; ſeruaret, quantitatẽ ſo
lũ diurnorũ ſtadiorũ præter modũ &
conſuetudinẽ minueret, anteq; termi-
nus ad eũ perueniret parallelũ, ad quẽ
ipſe uenire cenſet oportere. Atqui cõ-
trariũ potius ſequi deberet. Nempe ut
poſſibilitati diurnȩ peregrinatiõis cre
deretur, tenori aũt perpetuo tam iuxta
æqualitatẽ, q; ſecundũ poſitionẽ, mini
me fides adhibereť, tanq; impoſſibile
exiſtat, ut diſtãtia inquiſita ꝑ hæc acci-
pi ualeat, aut illud ſolũ, ꝗd eo maior fi-
at ſub æquinoctiali: uerũ rectius ab ali
quo eorũ quȩ manifeſtius apparẽt, de-
prehẽdi potuiſſet, tale em̃ lõgè fuiſſet
certius, ſi quis magis mathematicalius
cõſideraſſet, quæ regionibus illis acci
dere ſolẽt. Verũ cũ hiſtoria talia p̃ſtare
nequeat reliquũ eſt, ut à ſimplicioribus
plenius cõſidereť rationabile quãtita-
tis ultra æquinoctialẽ egreſſionis. At
illa ꝑ formas & colores animaliũ, quæ
in locis illis ſunt, ꝑcipi poteſt. Vnde ſe
quiť, parallelũ ꝑ Agiſymbã regionẽ,
quȩ ſine cõtrouerſia Aethiopũ eſt, ne
quaq; ad hybernũ uſq; ꝑtingere tropi
cum, ſed citra æquinoctialẽ potius ter-
minare, nõ enim apud nos in oppoſitis
locis, hoc eſt, ſub tropico ȩſtiuo: homi
nes iam Aethiopũ colores habẽt, neq;
Rhinocerotes ſunt, aut elephãtes, ſed
in haud multũ illis auſtralioribus mo-
dice exiſtunt nigri: Quemadmodũ qui
intra Syenẽ triginta habitãt ſchœnis,
qualesq; ſunt Garamantes, quos Ma-
rinus ob hanc cauſam, nequaquam ſub
tropico æſtiuo, neque eo borealiores,

ſed

ſed prorſus auſtraliores ſedes habere, inquit, in locis uero circa Meroë, iam ſatis colore ſunt nigri, & primum Aethiopes meri, ibiq́; elephantum ac mirabiliorum animaliũ paſcitur genus.

In caput nonum annot.

Improbatis terreſtribus profectionibus, reprehendit hic author maritimas profectiones, ex quibus Marinus putauit finem totius Auſtralis latitudinis ſubiectum brumali tropico. Vnam harum nauigationum dicit Diogenem quendam feciſſe ab Aromatis ad Rhaptum promontorium 25. diebus Aquilone ſpirante, alterum uero dicit Theophilum quendam confeciſſe à Rhapto ad Aromata 20. diebus auſtro flante. Sed ex his nauigationibus Marinus non potuit certò deprehendere Agiſymbæ regionis & Rhapti promontorij receſſum ſeu diſtantiam ab æquinoctiali, cum non conſtiterit in quam mundi inclinationem cuiuslibet dici nauigatio facta extiterit, neque credendum ſit Diogenem eodem ſemper Aquilone fuiſſe impulſum, aut Theophilum unico Auſtri flatu reductum. Additur & tertia cuiuſdam Dioſcori à Rhaptis ad Praſſum promontorium nauigatio, quæ quinque tantum milium ſtadiorum ſupponitur, multis autem diebus impletam ait Marinus ob lentam uentorum ſpirationem, quæ ſub æquinoctiali ſolisq́; obliquatione fieri conſueuit. Siquidem uenti ſub æquatore ſunt tenues & facile mutabiles, quod ſolis uirtus uapores & exalationes conſumat, in frigidis uero & montuoſis locis ex materiæ multitudine uehementiores flatus procreantur, unde conſtat uelociorem eſſe nauigationem ad æquinoctialem quã ab æquinoctiali. Ex his itaq́; nauigationum diuerſitatibus Ptolemæus infert Marinũ non debuiſſe credere expoſitarum nauigationum diebus, ut eiſdem moueretur, Praſſum promontorium Agiſymbamq́; regionem brumali ſubiecta tropico. Subdit proinde Ptolemæus cauſam, ob quam Marinus prædictarum nauigationum ſpacia contraxerit uſque ad brumalem tropicũ. Nam ſi eas longius ab æquatore mouiſſet, coactus fuiſſet aſſerere, Agiſymbam regionem atque Praſſum promontorium, in quibus Aethiopes habitant, elephantesq́ue paſcuntur & rhinocerotum conuentus exiſtit, gelidæ zonæ ſupponi, quæ ſub oppoſita zona à tropico ſcilicet æſtiuo in ſeptentrionem uergente, nuſquam reperiuntur. Neceſſe enim uidetur, ut ſub oppoſitis parallelis ſimiles animantes, ſimiliaq́; plantarum genera pro ſimili aeris habitudine inueniantur. Refugiendum ergo eſt, quando certa ratio regionis alicuius haberi nequit, ad habitudines proprietatesq́; regionum atque locorum, nempe àd formas & colores hominum atque uaria genera animantiũ in eiſdem locis morantium. Ex his enim coniecturare licet, locorum ac regionum poſitiones reſpectu æquatoris. Et in hunc modum probari poteſt, Agiſymbam interiorum Aethiopum regnum, cuidam ſubijci parallelo, qui æquinoctiali propinquior exiſtat quam hybernus tropicus, cui eoſdem ſupponi Aethiopes credere par non eſt. Nam ſub oppoſito parallelo, hoc eſt, ſub æſtiuo tropico, non ſunt tam nigri homines quàm Aethiopes, neque rhinocerotes aut elephantes, ſed à Syene uerſus æquinoctialem ſchœnis, id eſt, funibus triginta, & prope Meroën primum excellenter nigricantes inueniuntur Aethiopes & elephantes. Notandum hic, ſchœnum triginta continere ſtadia, quam menſuram Herodotus Paraſangem appellat, & eſt paruum miliare Germanicum. Aromata promontorium & ciuitas eſt Aethiopiæ ſub Aegypto, habens in longitudine gradus 83. & in latitudine gradus 6. uel, ut infra dicitur, gradus 4. & minuta 15.

QVOD NON OPORTEAT *Aethiopes ſupponere meridionaliores, quàm ſit parallelus oppoſitus per Meroëm.* Cap. X.

QVapropter bene habet uſque huc, id eſt, Aethiopes uſque, quemadmodum nobis traditio hiſtorix de monſtruoſis, quæ in illis degunt oris explicat, conſtatq́; Agiſymbã regionem, & Praſſum promontorium, cum ijs quæ eidem ſubiacent parallelo, deſcribendam eſſe, ſub eo fermè, qui ipſi opponitur per Meroëm, hoc eſt, qui ab æquinoctiali meridiem uerſus diſtat partibus æqualibus ſedecim ac tertia una cum duodecima, ſtadijs uerò octo milibus ac ducentis ferè. Ita ut ſi tota latitudo exactius colligatur, partes ſint nouem & ſeptuaginta, tertia una cum duodecima, uel integræ octuaginta, ſtadia uerò milia quadraginta. Credẽdum præterea, diſtantiam eam, quæ eſt inter magnam Leptim & Garamam, quemadmodum & Flaccus & Maternus ſuppoſuerunt

poſuerũt, ſtadiorũ eſſe quinq; milium
quadringentorum. Siquidem uiginti
dies ſecũdi ſunt itineris, plus quàm pri
mi abbreuiati, tam ad meridiem quàm
ad ſeptentriones, quum primum pro-
pter diuerſiones dierũ ſit triginta: nam
& ſtadiorum numerum dierum uniuſ-
cuiuſq;, eos qui loca illa peragrarũt, ſæ
piſſime annotaſſe ferunt, non ſolum
quia ita commodum, ſed & propter e-
quationum diſtantias neceſſarium fue
rit. Proinde quemadmodum de uijs
magnis & raris dubitare oporter, præ-
cipue ubi diſtantiæ emenſæ haud con
cordant, ita de non magnis, ſed ſæpius
& à multis peragrantibus unanimiter
relatis, credere decet.

In caput decimum annot.

*Ponit Ptolemæus in hoc capite propriam ſen-
tentiã ſuper uniuerſalis latitudinis termino, quem
apud Agiſymbam regionem & Praſſum promon
torium conſtituit, aſſerens loca illa non ſub tropi-
co brumali poni, ſed ſub parallelo, qui opponitur
parallelo ducto per Meroën, id eſt, qui diſtat ab æ-
quinoctiali gradibus 16. & minutis 25. quæ faci-
unt ſtadia octo milia & ducenta. Concludit tandẽ,
uniuerſam cogniti orbis latitudinem non eſſe 87.
graduum aut ſtadiorum 43500. ut Marinus ſen-
ſit, ſed 80. tantũ graduum & ſtadiorum 40000.*

DE IIS QVAE AD LONGITV- *dinem orbis non recte à Marino ſunt excogitata.* Cap. XI.

IGitur ex his nobis plane
factum eſt perſpicuum,
quantum orbis latitudo
extendi poſſit: longitudi
nem uero Marinus conti-
neri facit ſub duobus meridianis, qui
interualla horaria diſterminãt quinde
cim: nobis uero uidetur & ea quoq; di-
ſtantiæ menſuratio plus extendi ad or
tum quàm oporteat, etenim ſi hic quo
que cõtractio facta fuerit rationabilis,
tota longitudo nõ integris duodecim
interuallis horarijs cõſtabit: quum in-
ſulæ Fortunatæ occidẽtaliſſimo termi
no conſtituãtur æquales, orientali aũt
immaniſſimę partes Serę, ac Sinæ, nec
non Cattigaræ. Porrò in diſtantia, quę
eſt ab inſulis Fortunatis ad Euphratis
tranſitum, per Hieropolim, ſi paralle-
lus, qui per Rhodum eſt, obſeruetur,
quadrabit numerus ſtadiorum per ſin
gula loca ab ipſo relatus, nam id ex fre
quẽti itineris uſu cõpertum eſt. Quin-
etiam ſi ex maioribus ratiocinatum fu
erit diſtantijs, apparebit, eum in rectifi
catione illius, quod propter diuerticu-
la & profectionum redũdabat irregu-
laritates, debitum aſſequutũ eſſe. Sed
& in hoc quoq; recte ſenſit, partẽ unã
qualium eſt circulus maximus tricen-
torũ ſexaginta, quingenta in terra cõ-
ſtituere ſtadia, id enim cõfeſſis dimen-
ſionibus cõſonũ exiſtit. Circunferen-
tiam aũt ipſi ſimilem, paralleli eius, qui
per Rhodum tranſit, hoc eſt, qui ab æ-
quinoctiali abeſt partib. triginta ſex,
quadringenta ferè comprehendere ſta-
dia, nam id quod iuxta conſentaneam
parallelorum rationem ſuperat, quũ in
exactiori deprehẽſione modicum exi
ſtat, obmittendum eſt. Cęterum diſtan
tiam eã, quę à prędicto Euphratis tran
ſitu, uſq; ad turrim eſt lapideam, ac per
ipſum eſſe colligit ſchœnorum octin
gentorum ſeptuaginta ſex, ſtadiorum
uero uiginti & ſex milium necnon du
centorũ octuaginta: eam præterea quã
ipſe à lapidea turri, uſq; ad Seras, quæ
Serũ eſt metropolis, uiæ ſeptimeſtris,
eſſe, ſtadiorũ aũt triginta ſex miliũ &
ducentorum aſſerit: utranq; tanquam
ſub eodem parallelo, ſecundũ inſtitu-
tum noſtrum, in debitam cõtrahemus
rectificationem. Quandoquidem con
ſtat, eum in ambobus itineribus nequa
quam minuiſſe id quod propter diuer-
ticula ſuperabundabat: quin in ſecun-
do etiam itinere in eoſdem incidiſſe er
rores, quibus & in itinere à Garaman-
tibus uſq; ad regionem Agiſymbam,
lapſus eſt. Nam & ibi quoq; collectũ
ſtadiorum numerum menſium quatu-
or, & dierũ quatuordecim plus quàm
in dimidiam partem cõtrahere fuit co
actus. Quum incredibile ſit, tam lõgo
tempore continuam peregrinationem
factã fuiſſe, ut rationabiliter ſpacium

ſeptem mẽſium attingere potuiſſet,& multo magis quàm in itinere à Gara/ mãtibus,nã illud à regionis illius Re/ ge,cum prouidentia,ut par erat,& nõ fortuito peragrari potuit,ſed & perpe tua ibi fuit trãquillitas: uia autem quæ eſt à Turri lapidea ad Seras uſq;, uehe mẽtiſſimis obnoxia eſt tẽpeſtatibus. Nam ex ijs,quæ ipſe ſupponit paralle/ lis,illis qui per Helleſpontũ & Byzan tiũ tranſeunt ſubiecta eſt.Quapropter multas etiã in eũdo moras accidere ne ceſſe fuit.Nam & per negotiatiõis oc/ caſionẽ cognita eſt. Refert enim Ma/ rem quendã, qui & Titianus uocaba/ tur,uirũ Macedonẽ, ac patre mercato re natũ, dimenſionẽ hãc cõſcripſiſſe, licet ipſe nunquã ad Seras acceſſiſſet, ſed ſolum quoſdã illac miſiſſet. Atqui et ipſe Marinus mercatorũ hiſtorijs ne quaq̃ fidem adhibere uidet̃.Nam Phi lemonis relationi, qua longitudinẽ in ſulę Hibernię ab ortu occaſum uſq; ui ginti dierũ eſſe tradidit, haud quaquã aſtipulat̃,quoniã uidebat̃ hoc à merca toribus percepiſſe,q̃s mercatura occu patos, ueritatis indagationẽ haud cu/ rare ait: quin ſæpius diſtãtias arrogãti quadã iactatione augere. Proinde de peregrinatione iſta menſiũ ſeptem,nil aliud memoratu dignum,quàm quãta fuerit,ab ijs,qui illam exegerant, rela/ tum eſſe,monſtro ſimile,ob temporis prolixitatem eſſe uidetur.

In caput undecimum annot.

Orbis cognitam longitudinem,quam Marinus poſuerat 225. graduum ab inſulis fortunatis uſq; ad Seras,Ptolemæus in hoc capite corrigit, contra bitq; totam hãc longitudinem in duodecim horarũ interualla,hoc eſt,in 180. gradus. Interuallum ue ro quod eſt à memoratis inſulis uſque ad Hierapo lim urbem iuxta Euphraten ſub parallelo Rhodia no ſitam,dicit rectè numeratum à Marino, diſta req; ab æquatore in ſeptentrionem gradibus 36. Conſentit enim interuallum illud breuioribus & particularibus locorum diſtantijs, per ſtadiorum multitudines ab eodem Marino explicatis. Siqui dem particularia illa interualla perpetuis fuerunt peragrata itineribus. Conſtat etiam ab eodem Ma rino fuiſſe obſeruatam rectam rationem partium paralleli per Rhodum,ad ſimiles ſectiones meridia ni uel æquinoctialis. Nam qualium meridianus cir culus exiſtit 360. talium partium unam ſuper ter ram ſubiectæ ſtadiorum quingentorum, ſimilem quoque partis unius circunferentiam in paralle lo Rhodiano, qui ab æquatore diſtat gradibus 36. ſuppoſuit propè ſtadiorum quadringentorum. Et ſi talis peripheria unius gradus pro ratione paral leli per Rhodum ducti ad meridianum collati paru lo ſit maior quàm 400. ſtadiorum,hæc tamen ſu peratio cũ ſit penè inſenſibilis,rectè uidetur à Ma rino prætermiſſa. Poſt hæc Ptolemæus taxat duas diſtantias à Marino ſignatas, quarum una à memo rata Hierapoli uſq; ad lapideam turrim complecti tur funes 876. ſeu ſtadia 26280. altera uero ab eadem turre uſq; ad Seram orientis terminum con tinet uiam ſeptem menſium,ſtadiorũ uero 35200. Ceterum Turris lapidea eſt in Saca regione,poni turq; à Ptolem. in ſeptima Aſiæ tabula.

Emendatio longitudinis terræ cognitæ à peregri nationibus. Cap. XII.

PRopter hęc itaq;,& quia iter non ſub uno ſit paral lelo,ſed turris lapidea po ſita ſit circa eũ,q per By/ zãtiũ, Seræ aũt magis au ſtrales,ſub eo,q p Helleſpõtũ ſcribit̃, rationabile uiſum fuiſſet,& hic quoq; multitudinẽ ſtadiorũ,quæ ex ſeptime/ ſtri collecta eſt itinere,triginta ſex mi liũ ac ducentorũ,minus q̃ in ſemiſſem diminuere. Cęterũ in dimidiũ, tanquã plenioris dep̃henſionis gratia tantum cõtrahunt̃,ita,ut expoſita diſtãtia eſſe cõputet̃ ſtadiorũ decẽ & octo miliũ,ac centũ,nec nõ quartę unius,partiũ uero quadraginta quinq; ac quarta una. Ete nim abſurdũ eſſet,& ſatis à ratiõe alie nũ, ut qs in utraq; uia tãtã ſupponeret diminutionẽ,ac in illa ab Garamãtib. ga argumenta reſiſterẽt,hoc eſt, p̃pter differentias animaliũ quę per Agiſym bã ſunt regionẽ,ac loca naturalia trãſ/ cẽdere nequeũt, ipſius ſequeret̃ opini onẽ: in illa tamẽ uia,quę eſt à turri lapi dea, ea quę ratiõi ſunt cõſona accepta re nolet, q̃niã ibi nullũ tale eſſet argu/ mentũ,ex q̃ ſimile qd ſequeret̃. Sed p̃ totã diſtãtiã,ſiue ea maior exiſteret ſi/ uę minor, ſimilem eſſe cœli qualitatẽ contenderet,

contenderet, ac ſi qs nequaq̃ rectè per modum philoſophię peculiarẽ coniectare poſſet, niſi in ijs, quæ pénitus manifeſta eſſent. Proindè diſtantiá prior, ea inquã, quæ ab Euphráte ad lapideã eſt turrim, octingentorũ ſeptuaginta ſex ſchœnórũ, propter uiarum diuerticula, ad octingentos ſchœnos tãtum; ſtadiá uérò uiginti quatuor milia cõtra herídá eſt. Credat̃ enim ei, quod in continuitate illa, & per partes cõmenſurátas, iamq́; peragratas, ueram aſſequutus ſit dimenſionem, quod uero diuerticula habeat plurima, ex ijs manifeſtũ eſt, quę Marinus ipſe ſupponit. Cõcedat̃ enim uiam, quæ ab Euphratis traiectu per Hierapolim eſt ad Tigrim, & inde per Garameos Aſſyrię, & Medię in Ecbatanas, & portas Caſpias, p Parthiãq; in Hecatonpylum, incidere circa parallelum, qui per Rhodum trãſit: nam ille ſecundũ ipſum etiã per dictas ſcribit̃ regiones. Viã tamẽ, quæ ab Hecatonpylo in Hyrcaniã ciuitatem ducit, ad ſeptẽtrionem déclinare neceſſe eſt, quũ Hyrcania ciuitas, q̃dammodó in medio poſita ſit paralléli, q p Smyrnam, & eius qui per Helleſpõtum eſt. Quapropter is qui Smyrnã tranſit; ſuper ipſam Hyrcaniæ regionẽ ſcribendus eſt, q uero p Helleſpõtũ, p partes auſtrales maris Hyrcani, quę parũ ſeptẽtrionaliores ſunt, q̃ eiuſdem nominis ciuitas. Rurſus uia ab hac in Margianã Antiochiã per Ariã, primo quidem ab Aria, quæ ſub codẽ parallelo ſita eſt, q per Caſpias trãſit portas, ad meridiẽ declinat: inde ad Arctós; quũ Antiochia illa collocata ſit ſub parallelo, q per Helleſpõtũ trãſit, à qua, uia quæ ad Bactra ducit, ptendit̃ ad ortũ: quę uero inde ſequitur ad aſcenſum regiõnis mõtanæ Comedorũ ad ſeptentriones. At illa, quæ per montana ipſa eſt, uſq; ad uallem; quę cãpeſtria excipit, ad meridiẽ tẽdit. Siquidẽ Borealia & occidentaliſſima mõtanæ regionis, ubi eſt aſcẽſus, ſub eo parallelo ponit; qui p Byzantiũ trãſit. Auſtralia aũt, et quæ ad ortum uergunt; ſub eo qui per Helleſpontum. Quapropter illam tradit reciprocam eſſe, ita ut modo ad ortum uergat, mox & ad auſtrum. Inde uiam, quæ ad turrim uſq; eſt lapideam ſchœnórũ quinquaginta ad arctos declinãre pár eſt. Etenim uallem, inquit, aſcẽdẽtes lapidéa excipit turris, à qua móntes qui ad ortum tendunt, monti coniungit Imao, qui à Palimbrotis inſurgit ad Arctum. Si igitur partibus ſexaginta, quæ ex uiginti quatuor milibus colligunt̃ ſtadijs, quot à turri lapidea uſq; ad Seras ſunt, partes adijciantur quadraginta quinq; & quarta, interſtitiũ ab Euphrate ad Seras uſq; per Rhodi parallelum partium erit cẽtum quinq; & quartæ unius. Quin etiam ex ijs quæ ipſe per particularẽ ſtádiorum numerum tanquam ſub eodém parallelo ſupponit colligitur diſtantiã; quæ eſt à meridiano inſularũ Fortunatarũ uſq; ad Sacrum Hiſpaniæ promontorium, partium eſſe duarum & ſemis. Hinc ad Bætis oſtia, & Calpem utrinque pariter partes duas & ſemiſſem: quæ uero ſequitur ab oſtijs Bætis Carallim uſque Sardiniæ, partes eſſe quinque & uiginti. A Carallis autem in Lilybæum Siciliæ quatuor & ſemiſſem: ac inde ad Pachynum tres; rurſusq́ue à Pachyno in Tenarũ Laconiæ partes decẽ. Inde Rhodum octo & quartam, à Rhodo uero ad Iſſum undecim cum quarta. Ab Iſſo autem ad Euphratẽ duas ac ſemiſſem, ita ut tota hęc diſtantia partium eſſe ſeptuaginta duarum colligatur. Lõgitudo uero totius terrę cognitæ à meridiano per inſulas Fortunatas, uſq; ad Seras partium centum 70. ſeptem cum quarta una.

In caput duodecimum annot.

In hoc duodecimo capite Ptolemæus examinat diſtantiam itineris, quæ eſt à Lapidea turri uſq; ad Seras, quã Marinus pòſuerat 36200. ſtadiorum, inuenitq; eam duntaxat exiſtere 22625. ſtadiorũ, quæ faciunt gradus 45. & quartam unam, reſpondentibus ſcilicet uni gradui ſtadijs quingentis. Porrò iter illud cõficiendum eſt ſub parallelo Byzantino: iter aũt quod eſt à Turri ad Seras, ſub parallelo Helleſpontio eſt faciendum. Diſcutit proinde

Ptolemeus ſimilitudinem illã, qua Marinus comparauit uiã à Lapidea turri ad eam quæ à Garamantibus ad Agiſymbam regionẽ porrigitur. Prioris deinde uiæ diſtantiã ab Euphrate ad Lapideã turrim quæ ſubijcitur funium 876. in 800. tãtum funes coegit, ſiue in ſtadia 24000. & huius contractionis aſsignat rationem, nempe particularium uiarũ diuerticula, quæ ſigillatim enumerat. Poſtea eadẽ 24000. ſtadia conuertit in gradus 60. cedentibus uni gradui ſub parallelo Rhodiano ſtadijs quadringentis. Ex quibus tandem infert, longitudinem inter Euphraten & Seram eſſe graduũ 105. & quarti, Poſtremo per particularia locorum interſtitia colligit longitudinem à Fortunatis inſulis uſq; ad Euphraten eſſe graduum 72 unde concludit uniuerſam cognitæ terræ longitudinẽ eſſe graduum 177. & quarti.

EADEM EMENDATIO A *nauigationibus.* Cap. XIII.

PRoinde quis talẽ eſſe longitudinem etiam cõiectare poſſet ꝑ interualla, quę ipſe in nauigatiõe ponit ab India, uſque ad ſinum Sinarum & Cattigarorum, ſi nauigationes ſecundũ ſinuationes et irregularitates, necnõ poſitiones cõſideraret, iuxta appropinquationẽ adiectionũ. Etenim à promontorio, quod poſt Colchicũ eſt ſinum, Coryq; uocãt, Argaricum ſinũ ſuſcipi ait, q uſq; ad Cururã ciuitatẽ tria milia et quadringenta contineat ſtadia: Corymq; Cururęciuitatem, quaſi à Borea ſitam eſſe. Colligitur ergo transfretationem hanc, ſi tertia pars iuxta conſequens Gãgetici ſinus fuerit ſubducta, duorũ milium ac triginta ferè ſtadiorũ, unà cum curſus inæqualitate exiſtere, à quibus ſi continuitatis gratia iterum pars tertia dempta fuerit, ſtadia mille trecenta ac quinquaginta fermè deprehendent, iuxta poſitionẽ ad Boreã: quod ſpacium ſi ad parallelã ęquinoctialis lineã, & tanquã ad Apiliotem traductũ fuerit, per diminutionem medietatis cõgruenter intercepto angulo, diſtantiam, quæ inter duos meridianos eſt habebimus, & eius quæ per Cory promontorium, & quæ per Cururã eſt ciuitatẽ: ſtadiorum quidẽ ſexcentorũ ſeptuaginta quinq; partis uero unius ferè cum tertia: propterea quod paralleli per loca hæc nil nota dignũ à maximo differãt circulo. Rurſus nauigatio à Curura ciuitate, inquit, ad hybernũ ſolis eſt ortũ, Paluras uſq;, ſtadiorum nouẽ milium quadringentorũ quinquaginta: à quibus ſi ob curſus irregularitatẽ tertiã illã pariter detraxerimus partẽ, diſtãtiam, quæ ex continuitate conflatur, & quaſi uerſus Eurum tendit, habebimus, ſtadiorum, ferè ſex milium trecentorum. Porrò ſi ab his quoq; ſextam dempſerimus partem, ut diſtãtia ad lineã parallelã æquinoctialis redigaĩ, meridianorũ quoq; horũ diſtantiã inueniemus, ſtadiorum eſſe quinq; milium ducentorum quinquaginta, partium uero decẽ & ſemis. Inde uero ſinum Gangeticum eſſe ponit, ſtadiorum decem & nouem miliũ, enauigationem uero illorũ, à Paluris ad Sadam milia tredecim, quaſi ad ortum æquinoctialẽ. Quapropter tertia tantũ pars ſpacij huius, ꝑpter nauigationis irregularitatẽ detrahẽda eſt, ita ut & horum meridianorũ diſtãtia eſſe relinquaĩ, ſtadiorũ octo miliũ ſexcentorum ſeptuaginta, partiũ uero decem & ſeptem cum tertia una. Reliquã uero nauigationẽ à Sada uſq; ad ciuitatẽ Tamalam ſtadiorũ eſſe facit triũ miliũ ac quingentorũ, quaſi ad ortum hybernũ: à qbus ſi iterũ tertiã deduxerimus partem habebimus curſus cõtinui, ſtadia duo milia trecenta triginta: q ſi ob inclinationẽ ad Eurũ ſextã etiã dẽpſerimus partẽ, expoſitorũ quoq; meridianorum inueniemus diſtãtiã, ſtadiorũ eſſe mille noningentorũ & quadraginta, partiũ uero trium ferè necnõ ſemis & tertię. Deinde trãsfretationẽ à Tamala, ad Cherſoneſum aureã, ſtadiorũ eſſe ponit, mille ſexcentorũ quaſi rurſus ad ortum hybernũ, ita ut ſi ibi quoq; ſimiles auferanĩ partes, relinquaĩ diſtãtiam meridianorũ ſtadiorũ eſſe noningentorũ, partis uero unius, cũ quintis quatuor. Diſtãtia autem, quæ à Cory promõtorio, ad aureã uſq; eſt Cherſoneſum

ſoneſum, partiū eſſe colligatur triginta quatuor cum quintis quatuor.

In caput decimumtertium annot.

Confirmat Ptolemæus hoc capite atque ſequenti ſupradictam terræ longitudinem, colligens ſcilicet ex quinque particularibus diſtantijs 34. gradus ac quatuor quintas, hoc eſt 48. minuta. Colligit autem ſic. Deprehenſum eſt ex nauigationibus à Cory promontorio uſque ad Cururam ciuitatem eſſe gradum unū & 20. minuta. A Curura ad Paluras gradus decē & minuta 30. Ex Paluris ad Gangeticum ſinum gradus 17. et minuta 20. Inde, à Sada ſcilicet ad Tamalam ciuitatem gradus 3. et minuta 50. A Tamala ad Cherſoneſum aureā gradum unum atq; minuta 48. Quibus omnibus ſimul aggregatis, prodit lōgitudo inter Cory & auream peninſulam, nempe gradus 34 & minuta 47. Eſt autem Cory promōtorium in India intra Gangem, habetq; in longitudine gradus 124. minuta 40. & in latitudine gradus 13. & minuta 40. Vide in decima Aſiæ tabula. In eadem tabula inuenies Palurā ciuitatem, habetq; in lōgitudine gradus 136. minuta 40. & in latitudine gradus 11. minuta 30. Sadam uero ciuitatē inuenies in undecima Aſiæ tabula, in ſinu Gangetico, habetq; in longitudine gradus 154. minut. 20. & in latitudine gradus 11. minuta 20. Inuenies deniq; ibi fluuium Tamalam ſed non ciuitatem, ac deinde auream Cherſoneſum.

De nauigatione à Cherſoneſo aurea ad Cattigara. Cap. XIIII.

CAeterū ſtadiorū numerū eius nauigatiōis, quæ eſt ab aurea Cherſoneſo ad Cattigara, Marinus haud explicat: refert autē Alexandrū ſcripſiſſe terrā inde cōtrariam eſſe meridiei, et qui iuxta illā nauigant diebus uiginti applicare ad ciuitatem Zabas: à Zabis uero nauigātes ad auſtrū, magisq; in læuam, diebus aliquot Cattigara excipere. Adauget igit diſtantiā expoſitā, dies aliquot pro multis excipiens: nā propter multitudinē, inquit, eos haud eſſe cōprehenſos numero, q̄d ego quidem ridiculū cenſeo: quis em̄ dierū numerus infinitus erit, etiā ſi totius terræ peragratæ ambitum cōtineat? aut quid prohibebat Alexādrū pro quibuſdā dicere multos? quēadmodū Dioſcorū retuliſſe, inquit, nauigationē à Raptis ad Praſſum multorum eſſe dierū. At qui ratiōabilius eſt, ut quis dies aliquot pro paucis intelligat, nā talem dicendi modū reprehendere cōſueuimus. Verū ne & nos quoque multitudinem aliquā propoſitam, ad ſimplices tātū cōiecturas adaptare uideamur, aſſumamus nauigationem à Cherſoneſo aurea uſq; ad Cattigaras ex uiginti dieb. qui ad Zabam, nec nō ex alijs quibuſdam qui ad Cattigara ſunt cōpoſitam, quemadmodum & nauigatio illa ab Aromatis ad Praſſum promōtoriū, quæ & ipſa ex pari dierū numero uiginti, ad Rapta cōpoſita eſt ſecundū Theophilum, & ex alijs multis, quæ ſecundum Dioſcorum ſunt ad Praſſum, ut & Marinum pariter imitemur, qui dies aliquot cōparat multis. Poſtquā igitur per certas ratiōes, nec nō ex apparentibus ipſis oſtendimus Praſſum eſſe ſub parallelo, q ab æquinoctiali abeſt, meridiem uerſus partib. ſedecim tertia una et duodecima, parallelusq; qui per Aromata trāſit, ab ęquinoctuali uerſus ſeptentriones partibus diſtet quatuor & quarta, ita ut ſi tota diſtātia, quæ ab Aromatis eſt ad Praſſum, in unū cōtrahat̄, partiū uiginti & tertiarū duarū eſſe colligat̄: forſitā nō inepte totidē ab aurea Cherſoneſo ad Zabas ponemus, ac inde ad Cattigarā. Porrò diſtantiā, quę eſt ab Cherſoneſo aurea ad Zabas, imminuere haud oportet, quoniā æquinoctiali parallela exiſtit, & quia regio intermedia meridiano extendit̄ cōtraria: at etiam diſtātiā, qua eſt à Zabis ad Cattigarā, quia nauigatio uergit ad auſtrū & ad ortū, cōtrahere decet, ut poſitionē, quæ æquinoctiali eſt parallela, capiamus. Si itaq; dimidium partium, utriq; attribuamus diſtātię, propter incertū eorum exceſſum & à partib. quæ à Zabis ad Cattigarā ſunt decem cum una tertia, iterū tertiam partem, propter inclinationem detraxerimus, habebimus diſtantiam quoque ab aurea Cherſoneſo ad Cattigaram, poſitione ſua, quaſi æquino-

ctiali parallelam, partiũ decẽ & ſeptẽ cum ſexta quaſi. Atqui oſtenſum eſt, diſtantiam à Cory promontorio, uſq; ad aureã Cherſoneſum, partiũ eſſe triginta quatuor & quatuor quintorũ: tota igitur diſtãtia, quæ eſt à Cory Cattigarã uſq;, partiũ fermè quinquaginta duarũ eſſe colligitur. Verum meridianus, qui & per Indi fluminis principia: paulo ſecundũ Marinum occidẽtalior eſt boreali Taprobanes promõtorio, ꝙ ex oppoſito Cory ſitũ eſt: at Taprobane diſtat à meridiano, qui per Bætis fluminis eſt oſtia, horarijs interſtitijs octo, partibus uero centũ uiginti, meridianus uero ille ꝗ ꝑ Bætis trãſit oſtia, ab eo ꝗ per Fortunatas eſt inſulas, partibus quinq;: ita ut meridianus per Cory à Fortunatis diſtet inſulis paulo plus partib. centum uiginti quinq;: qui uero per Cattigarã ab eo, ꝗ per Fortunatas tranſit inſulas ad illud idem promontorium paulo plus partib. centum ſeptuaginta ſeptẽ, ſecundum eandem fermè diſtantiã partium, quę per Rhodiẽſem colligunt̃ parallelum. Sed ſupponatur totã longitudinem uſq; ad Sinarũ metropolim, partiũ eſſe integrarum centum octuaginta, horarum uero duodecim, quoniam omnes cõſentiunt eam Cattigaris orientaliorẽ eſſe, colligent̃ per Rhodiẽſem lõgitudinẽ ſtadia ſeptuaginta duo milia fermè.

In Caput decimumquartum annot.

Capite præcedenti inueſtigauit Ptolemæus longitudinẽ inter Cory promontoriũ et aureã Cherſoneſum interceptã, hic demõſtrat quãta ſit diſtantia ab aurea peninſula uſque ad Sinarum metropolim, colligitq; gradus 17. & minuta 10. ſumpta uidelicet nauigatione ab aurea peninſula uſq; ad Cattigara, quæ ſtatio eſt Sinarũ habẽs in longitudine gradus 177. & in latitudine auſtrali gradus 8. atq; dimidiũ. Et ut hoc lõgitudinis interuallũ clarius pateſcat, reiecta inepta traditione Marini, cõparat dictã nauigationẽ duabus alijs, quarũ alterã ab Aromatis ad Rhapta, alteram à Rhaptis uſq; ad Praſſum promontoriũ factam ſupra capite 8. demonſtrauit. Hac itaq; comparatione infert, parallelam æquinoctiali longitudinem ab aurea Cherſoneſo uſq; ad Cattigara eſſe propè graduũ 17. & minutorũ 10. Poſt hæc concludit longitudinis differentiam à Cory promontorio uſq; ad auream peninſulam ferè graduũ 52. atq; uniuerſalem cognitæ terræ longitudinem continere 180. gradus, uel 12. horarum interualla. Porrò Zabe ciuitas eſt Indiæ maritima, habẽs in longitudine gradus 168. minuta 20. & in latitudine ſeptent. gradus 4. min. 45. Aromata emporium, habent in longitudine gradus 83. in latitudine 6.

DE IIS QVAE IN PARTICVLARI *expoſitione Marini diſſentiant*

Cap. XV.

IGitur diſtantias uniuerſaliter in tantum contraximus, & longitudinis ad ortũ, & latitudinis ad meridiẽ, propter cauſas expoſitas. Cæterum & particulariter ciuitatum poſitiões multoties emendatione dignas putamus, in quibus pugnantes, aut non cõſequentes expoſitiones fecit, propter cõpoſitiones diffuſas & uarias, diuerſis æditas cõmentarijs, quemadmodum in ijs quæ oppoſita eſſe credidit. Nam Tarraconẽ ait ex oppoſito Iuliæ Cæſareæ ſitam eſſe, meridianũ per hanc & montes Pyrenęos ſcribens, qui tamen non parum Tarracone ſunt orientaliores: Pachynumq; Lepti magnæ, ac Thexnis Himerã opponit, diſtãtia à Pachyno ad Himerã quaſi ſtadiorũ quadringẽtorum collecta: ea uero quę à Lepti ad Thexnas eſt, ſupra mille quingẽtorum, quemadmodum ex ijs patet, quæ Timoſthenes ſcribit: rurſusq; Tergeſtum Rauẽnę opponi inquit, & ab intimo ſinu Adrię, qui iuxta Tiliauemptũ eſt fluuiũ Tergeſtũ abeſſe uerſus ortũ æſtiuum ſtadia quadringenta, Rauennam uero ad hybernũ ortũ ſtadijs mille. Similiter Chælidoneas refert Canobo oppoſitas eſſe, Acamãtaq; Papho, Paphũ autem Sebennito: uerũ diſtantia, quæ ab ipſo à Chælidonęis in Acamantam mille ſtadiorũ, necnon quæ à Canobo in Sebennitum, à Timoſthene ducentorum nonaginta eſſe ponitur, ſi ſub eiſdẽ iaceret meridianis, longe maior eſſe deberet, quoniam maioris paralleli ſubtendit circunferentiã.

Rurſus Piſam à Rauenna Libonotum uerſus diſtare ait ſtadijs ſeptingentis; per diuiſionē tamē climatum, necnon horariorum interuallorū, Piſam quidē in tertio interſtitio horario ponit, Rauennā uero in quarto, quin & quū Nouimagiū Britānia auſtralius eſſe dicit miliaribus quinquagintanouē, Borealius tamen per climata oſtendit: Athum quoque ordinans ſub parallelo, qui per Helleſpontū trāſit. Amphipolim tamen & loca circūiecta, ſuper Athū & Strymonis oſtia ſita, in quarto climate, ac infrà Helleſpontū ponit. Similiter quum Thracia ferè tota ſub parallelo qui ꝑ Byzantiū trāſit poſita ſit, uniuerſas tamē ciuitates eius mediterrancas, in climate q̄d ſupra hūc parallelū eſt, cōſtituit. Quin etiā Trapezuntem, inquit, ſtatuemus ſub parallelo q̄ per Bizantiū trāſit, Sataliaq́ꝫ Armenię oſtendens à Trapezunte abeſſe meridiē uerſus, miliaribus ſexaginta, ſecūdum tamē parallelorū deſcriptionē, eū, qui per Byzātiū trāſit, per Sataliā; & non per Trapezuntem ducit. Sed et Nilum fluuium ſe ueritati conſonum, deſcripturum inquit, ex quo primum à meridie ad arctos uſq; Meroē accedere uidet̄, pariter & Aromatum nauigationē ad paludes, ex quib. Nilus fluit, Aparctia perfici. Verūtamen Aromata oriētaliora ſunt quā Meroē: nam & Ptolemais ferarū oriētalior eſt, quàm Meroē & Nilus, decem dierum itinere aut duodecim: Ptolemaide itē orientaliores exiſtunt anguſtiæ Adulici ſinus, quę ſunt iuxta Ocylem Cherſoneſum & Dyren, ſtadijs tribus milibus quingentis: illis uero adhuc orientalius eſt magnorum Aromatum promontorium, ſtadijs quinq; milibus

In caput decimumquintum annot.

Emendata uniuerſæ cognitæ terræ longitudine & latitudine, oſtēdit in hoc capite Ptolemæus Marinū circa particularū locorū longitudinem & latitudinē in diuerſis opuſculis, quæ de Geographia ſcripſit, diuerſa ſenſiſſe & planè erraſſe. Nam loca oppoſita, hoc eſt, in uno meridiano ſita, nonnunquam in unum collocauit parallelum & cōtrà. Ex multis autem erroribus eius quoſdam producit in lucem corrigitq́ꝫ. Tarracon urbs eſt Hiſpaniæ habens in longitudine gradus 16. in latitudine 40. Iulia ſeu Iol Cæſarea urbs eſt Mauritaniæ Cæſarienſis habens in longitudine gradus 17. & in latitudine 33. Pyrenæi uero montes habent in long. ex parte maris mediterranei gradus 20. Pachynus promontorium eſt Siciliæ habens in longit. gradus 40. & in lat. 36. atq; dimidium. Leptis magna eſt in Africa minore, ut ſuprà ſignauimus capite octauo. Himera eſt in Sicilia, habetq́ꝫ in lōgitudine gradus 37. & in lat. totidē. Theænæ uero ſunt in Africa minore, & habent in long. gradus 38. & in lat. gradus ferè 31. Tergeſtum et Rauennam inuenies in tabula Italiæ. Canobus eſt in Aegypto, habens gradus longit 61. & latit. 31. Chelidoniæ, ſcopuli ſunt iuxta Lyciam, habentes in longitudine 61. in latitudine 36. Acamas promontorium eſt in Cypro habens in longitudine 64. & in latitudine 35. Paphus quoque eſt in Cypro, habens gradus 64. & 35. Sebennitum in Aegypto eſt. 61. 31. Strymon fluuius eſt in Macedonia, cuius oſtia habent gradus 50. 41. Athus mons eſt quoque in Macedonia 51. 41. Adulicum ſinum inuenies in ſinu Arabico, &c.

QVOD EVM LATVERE QVAEdam in prouinciarum terminationibus. Cap. XVI.

Q Vinetiā circa regionū fines quædam eum latuere, quemadmodū quum totam Myſiam ob ortu à mari terminat Pontico. Thraciam uero ab occaſu, Myſia ſuperiori. Quin & Italiā à ſeptētrionibus ſolum Rhætia finit, ac Norico: ſed & Pannoniam à meridie ſola Dalmatia, & non etiam Italia terminari ſcribit. Sogdianos pręterea mediterraneos, et Saccas, à meridie Indiæ conterminos eſſe; duos inſuper parallelos, & eū qui per Helleſpontum tranſit, & qui per Byzātium, ſuntq́ꝫ Imao monte, qui in India ſeptētrionaliſſimus eſt Borealiores, nequaquam per dictas ſcribit gentes ſed potius illum, qui per medium Pontem tranſit.

In Caput decimumſextum annot.

Thracia non eſt ab occaſu Myſiæ, ut Marinus

 ſcripſit

ſcripſit, ſed potius à meridie: nec Italia dũtaxat habet à ſeptentrione Rhetiam, Vindeliciam & Noricum, ſed & Pannoniam atque Illyridem, neq; Pannonia habet tãtum Dalmatiam à meridie, uerũ & Illyridem atq; Liburniam, & ſic de reliquis.

IN QVIBVS IPSE DISSENTIT AB IJS QUI NOSTRO *æuo hiſtorijs ſunt prodita.* Cap. XVII.

IN his igit̃ & talibus, minus ſibijpſi Marinus conſtitit, ſiue ob multitudinẽ & diuerſitatẽ compoſitionũ, ſiue quia nondũ etiam in ultima æditione, uelut ipſe dicit, ad tabulæ deſcriptionem peruenerit: per quã ſolũ climatũ & horariorũ interſtitiorũ rectificationẽ facere potuiſſet. Quædam uero ne nũc quidem præſentibus conueniunt relationibus, uelut Sachalitis ſinus, ab occaſu Syagri promontorij ab ipſo poſitus. Siquidem omnes plane, qui per loca hæc nauigarũt, unanimiter nobis aſtipulant̃, ab ortu Syagri, Sachaliten Arabiæ regionem eſſe, ac eiuſdem nominis ſinũ. Rurſusq; Simylla Indiæ emporiũ, non ſolum Mareo promontorio occidentalius ab ipſo poſitum eſt, ſed etiã flumine Indo: quum ſolum fluuij oſtijs, meridionalius eſſe perhibeatur, etiam ab ijs, qui hinc illac nauigarunt, & qui multo tẽpore in locis illis uerſati ſunt, necnõ ab ijs etiã, qui illinc ad nos applicuere, uocariq; ab indigenis aiũt Timula: à quibus & alia circa Indiã, & eius prouincias, particularius didicimus, etiã regionis illius interiora, uſque ad auream Cherſoneſum, ac inde ad Cattigaram uſq;. Siquidem in hoc cõcordant, nauigationẽ eorũ qui illac tendunt ad ſolis ortũ eſſe, rurſusq; inde redeuntiũ ad occaſum: pariterq; cõſentiunt nauigationis tẽpus irregulare & inordinatũ exiſtere. Quodq; ultra Sinas, Serũ, iaceat regio, & metropolis, ac quod his orientalior terra ſit incognita, ſtagna habens paludoſa, in quibus calami naſcuntur magni, et ita cõpacti, ut homines illi cũ ijs trãsfretare ſoleant. Et quod nõ ſolum inde ad Bactra iter ſit per turrim lapideã, ſed & in Iudeã quoq; per Palimbothra: uia autẽ, quæ à Sinarum Metropoli ad portũ eſt Cattigaræ, occaſum uerſus ad meridem tendit, quapropter nequaquam in eum cadit meridianũ, qui per Sinas eſt & Cattigarã, ut Marinus refert, ſed in aliquem, qui orientalior exiſtet. Porrò & à mercatoribus, qui ab Arabia felici, ad Aromata & Azaniã, necnon Rapta nauigant (quæ cuncta proprie Barbaria uocantur) certiores reddũtur, nauigationem illam nõ exacte ad meridiem eſſe, ſed hãc quidem ad occaſum & meridiem: ea uero transfretatio, quæ à Raptis ad Praſſum eſt, ad ortũ & meridiem. Paludes quoq;, ex quibus Nilus fluit, nõ eſſe iuxta mare, ſed multo interiores, ordinemq; littore Aromatum, & à Sinis ad Raptum promontorium alium eſſe quàm Marinus retulerit: ex nauigatione quoq; ibi, diei unius ac noctis, nõ multa colligi ſtadia, ob mutationẽ uentorum ſub æquinoctiali uelocem, ſed ad ſummũ, ſtadia quadringẽta, aut quingenta. Primum autem ſinum cõtiguum eſſe Aromatis, in quo poſt unius diei iter ab Aromatis Pano eſſe uicum, Opponemq; emporiũ à uico diſtare itinere dierum ſex: poſt hoc quoque emporium, alium cõiungi ſinum, principiũ Azanię, in cuius principio Zingina eſſe promontorium, & Phalangida montem tricipitem: ſolumq; ſinũ hũc uocari Apocopa, qui duobus transfretari poſſit diebus & noctibus: poſtea paruum ſequi littus, in tranſitu diſtantiarũ trium, & aliud quoq; quod Magnũ littus appellatur, diſtantiarũ quinque, quæ diſtantiæ ambæ pariter diebus ac noctibus quatuor enauigari poſſint: his quoque coniungi alium ſinum, in quo emporium ſit, quod uocatur Eſſina, poſt nauigationem dierum duorũ & noctiũ. Inde Serapionis portum nauigatiõe diei unius, poſtea ſinum auſpicari, qui ad Rapta ducit, trium dierum & noctium trãsfretationem habentem, iuxta cuius principia

emporium

emporiũ eſſe, quod uocatͅ Nici: apud Raptum uero promontorium, fluuiũ Raptũ ac Metropolim nominis eiuſdem, parum diſtantem à mari, quod uero à Raptis ad Praſſum uſque eſt promõtorium, ſinum eſſe maximum, non tamen profundum, circum quem Barbari habitent Antropophagi.

In Caput decimumſeptimum annot.

Repetit Ptolemæus obiter in hoc capite, ea quæ mox præcedentibus duobus capitibus tractantur. Deinde oſtendit Marinum diſſentire hiſtorijs & enarrationibus nauigationũ, quas ſui temporis exploratores tradiderunt, præſertim de ijs quæ ſiunt per Indicũ littus uſq; ad Serã metropolim Serũ, & inde uſq; ad terram incognitam. Exploratores illi fuerunt mercatores & nautæ Arabiæ felicis traijcientes in Indiam, & item nauigantes ab Aromatis uerſus meridiem ad Praſſum promontorium. Syagrus promontorium in Arabia felice eſt, habens gradus longit. 90. & latitud. 14. Sachalitis uero ſinus habet in longitudine gradus 88. & in latitud. 18. Marẽũ & Simylla ſunt in decima Aſiæ tabula, primum habet in long. 111. & in lat. 17. Simylla uero habet gradus 110. & 15. Cherſoneſus aurea eſt in undec. Aſiæ tabula, ſubiacens æquatori. Cattigaræ meminimus ſupra capite 14. Sinarũ regionem inuenies in undec. Aſiæ tabula. De Sera Serum metropoli habes in octaua Aſiæ tabula. Porrò turris lapidea eſt in Saca regione, in ſeptima ſcilicet Aſiæ tabula. Et Palimbothra eſt in decima Aſiæ tabula, ſita iuxta Gangem, & habens in longitud. gradus 143. in lat. 27. Situm Aromatũ oſtendimus cap. 14. Et Azaniæ regionis locum inuenies ſupra cap. 7. De Rapto & Praſſo promontorio diximus capite 9. De Pano uico, Opone emporio & Zingina promont. ſcribit Ptolemæus tabula Africæ 4. habenq; ſitum in ſinu Barbarico. Nec multũ diſtat mons Phalangis, habens in long. gradus 80. & in latitud. 3. Deſcribuntur ibidem & reliqua loca quæ hic commemorantur, nempe Apocopa, Eſſina, Serapionis portus, &c.

QVAM SINT INVTILES *Marini cõpoſitiones ad deſignationem orbis* Cap. XVIII.

QVæ igitur cognitionẽ aliquã, ab ipſa hiſtoria conſequi debeãt, hucuſq; annotata ſint. ueruntamen ne quibuſdã cõtentionẽ potius quàm emendationẽ ſuſcepiſſe uideamur, ſingula nobis per enarrationem particularẽ manifeſta erunt: nunc uero reſtat, ut ea quæ ad deſcriptionis pertinent aggreſſionẽ, conſideremus. Proinde quũ duplex illius ſit modus: primus qui orbis diſpoſitionem in parte ſphæricę ſuperficiei deſignat: ſecundus uero qui in plano: ambobus id cõuenit, ut proponatur quædam operis facilitas: hoc eſt, ut oſtendatur, quonammodo, etiam ſi nullum propoſitum ſit exemplar, ex ſola ea, quæ per commentaria traditur doctrina deſcriptionem, quãtum fieri poteſt commodiſſime facere poſſimus. Etenim traductio aſſidua à prioribus exemplaribus ad poſteriora, propter uariationẽ paruam, mutationes admodum diſſimiles in rem hanc egregiam inducere ſolet: modus uero ille, qui per commentaria traditur, ſi nõ ſufficiens ad demonſtrationem expoſitionis eſſe cõtingit, impoſſibile erit ijs, qui exemplari carent, rite conſequi propoſitum. Quod & nunc quàmplurimis eueniſſe uidemus, in tabula, quam Marinus compoſuit. quũ enim exemplaria ultimæ eius æditionis aſſequi nequiuere, ſed ſolũ ex commentarijs rem ruditer & quaſi per cõiecturam aggreſſi ſunt, in plurimis quæ confeſſæ ſunt collectionis errauerunt, propter ineptitudinem & confuſionem inſtitutionis, quẽadmodum unicuiq; experto conſiderare licet. Quum enim ad ſingula loca deſignanda neceſſe ſit, & longitudinis, & latitudinis poſitionem habere, ei qui illa debito ordine collocare uelit, non tamen confeſtim quis eam in compoſitionibus inueniet, ſed ſeparatim: hic enim latitudinis tantum deprehẽdet, ueluti in poſitione parallelorum: alibi autem longitudines ſolum quemadmodum in meridianorum deſignatione. Vt plurimum tamen utraque hæc in eiſdem commẽtarijs haud inueniet, ſed in alijs quidẽ paralleli deſcribũtur, in alijs uero meridiani: ita ut tales in poſitionibus ſemper alterius ope indi

geant, penitusq́; ad conſiderationem, quo loco cōſtituenda ſint ſingula omnium opus ſit euolutione cōmentariorum: quoniã in omnibus aliter de eiſdem dicitur. Et ſi non inquirimus, quæ ſecundum quãlibet ſpeciem, de eodẽ expoſita ſunt loco, illa nos latebũt, ab errabimusq́; in multis, quibus uero obſeruatio cõtingere deberet. Proinde in ciuitatũ diſpoſitione, littorales aliquis facilius deſcribere poſſet, ſi penitus ordinem quendã in ipſis obſeruaret: mediterraneas uero non ita, quum nulla adhuc habitudo, ſiue inter ipſas inuicem, ſiue ad littorales illas ſit ſignata, præter quam in paucis; in quibus euenit, ut nonnunquam longitudinis meta, aliquando uero latitudinis locus ſit definitus.

In Caput decimumoctauum annot.

Noluit Ptolemæus omnes Marini erratus hic corrigere, qui penè infiniti ſunt, ne uideretur magis edidiſſe opuſculorum eius inuectiuã quàm correctionem, cum in particularibus enarrationibus commode occurrerint caſtigandi. Reprehenditur deinde Marinus de inepta locorum deſcriptione, tam ſphærica quàm plana, præſertim quod deſcriptionis in plano nullam idoneam tradiderit præceptionẽ. Ea namq́; quã tradidit tam obſcura eſt, ut iuxta eam difficile ſit ueram orbis in plano inſtituere deſcriptionem, quæ orbis repræſentet ſecundũ longum & latum ſimulachrũ. Deinde laborioſum eſt et errori facile obnoxium, ſine præceptione ex antiquis exemplaribus etiã recte deſcriptis, nouas transferre deſcriptiones, & ab archetypo non aberrare. Accuſatur poſtremo Marinus ab authore, quod lõgitudines locorũ perperã tradiderit. Nam alibi longitudines per horaria interualla & meridianos, & in alio tractatu latitudines per climata & parallelos deſcripſit, ut difficile ſit ex his diuerſis radicibus diſponere orbis loca in ſuperficie ſphærica aut plana, niſi prius hanc diuerſitatem ad unam redegeris denominationem.

De cõmoditate enarrationis noſtræ ad deſignationem orbis Cap. XIX.

QVapropter duplicem nos laborem ſuſcipimus. Primum ut uiri opinionem per totã obſeruemus cõpoſitionem, præterquam in ijs, quibus rectificatio quædam contigit. Deinde ut ea quæ ab ipſo manifeſta non ſunt facta, per hiſtorias moderniores, uel ordinẽ tabularũ magis accuratarũ quàm commodiſſime aperiremus, quo deſcriptio debitum ſuum aſſequi poſſet decorem. Quinetiam facilioris modi geſſimus curam. Nam ſuper omnes prouincias ſingulatim proprias circunſcriptiones, qualesq́; tam ſecundum longitudinem, quàm latitudinẽ poſitiones habeãt, diligẽter ordinauimus, ac inſuper potiſſimarũ gentium, quæ in illis degũt, adinuicem habitudines, necnon inſigniorũ urbium, ac fluminũ, ſinuũq́; & montiũ, ac aliorum, quæ in orbis tabulã incidere poſſunt, exactas diſtãtias: hoc eſt, quot diſtãt partibus, qualium eſt circulus maximus trecentarum ſexaginta: ſecundum longitudinem quidem, meridianus per locum deſcriptus, ab eo qui occidentalem finem terminat ſuper æquinoctiali: ſecundum latitudinem uero per eundem locum ſcriptus parallelus ab æquinoctiali ſuper meridiano. Sic enim confeſtim uniuſcuiuſque loci poſitionem cognoſcere poterimus, necnon per diligentiam locorum particularium, prouinciarum etiam inter ſe habitudinem, ac ad totum denique orbem.

In caput decimumnonum annot.

Aſſerit hic author, ſe emendaſſe Geographiam Marini, ſubijſſeq́; duplicem laborem. Vnus fuit, quo diſcreuit ea quæ non ſatis emendata uidebantur, ab illis quæ recte caſtigationis cenſuram fueram aſſecuta. Alter, quo decenti emendatione uerificatis locorum poſitionibus, adſcripſit numeros longitudinis ac latitudinis; ut ſcilicet loca ipſa in tabulis & terrarum deſcriptione certius diſponerentur, aptioraq́; fierent ad inſcribendum. Narrat præterea Ptolemæus quod prouincijs ſingulis ſuos terminos, quibus ad quatuor mundi plagas clauduntur, aſſignauit. Poſtremo dicit, quod in ſequentibus ſuæ geographiæ libris, qui Marini uoluminum emẽdatio exiſtunt, celebriorum ciuitatum, fluminum, ſinuum & montiũ poſitiones, tam in longitudine quàm in latitudine exactiores tradiderit quàm Marinus ipſe.

De menſuratione inconcinna tabulæ Geographicæ à Marino compoſitæ. Cap. XX.

VTraq; autem deſignatio propriũ qd habet. Nam deſcriptio in ſphęra fienda, ex ſemetipſa ſimilitudinem retinet figuræ terræ, nulliusq́ alterius ad opus hoc indiget artificio: non facile tamen magnitudinem præbet, quæ ſuſcipere poſſit multa, quæ neceſſario ſuo collocanda ſunt loco: neque deſcriptionem, ut unico momento cerni ualeat, toti figuræ adaptare poteſt: ſed alterum ad alterius deſignationẽ transferre neceſſe exiſtit: hoc eſt, aut uiſum aut ſphærã: quorum neutrum deſcriptioni, quæ in plano fit accidit, ſed modum quẽdam ad ſimilitudinẽ ſphęricę imaginis inquirit, ut diſtantias, quæ in ea ſtatuendæ ſunt, quàm maxime cõmenſuratas faciat, ac ſecundum eam apparentiã, quę cum uera conueniat. Quod Marinus ſcientiæ haudquaquã fortuitę eſſe cenſuit, penitusq́ omnes deſcriptionũ planarũ modos reprehẽdit: nihilominus tamen eo ipſe uſus eſſe uidetur, qui ex omnibus minime, cõmenſuratas faciat diſtãtias: nam pro cunctis circulorũ, necnon parallelorũ & meridianorũ lineis, rectas ſubſtituit, ac etiã meridianorum æquidiſtantes inuicem, ſimiles parallelis: ſolum autem parallelum, qui per Rhodum eſt, obſeruauit meridiano commenſuratum, ſecundum ſimiliũ in ſphæra circũferentiarum ſeſquiquartam ferè rationem, circuli magni ad parallelum, qui ab æquinoctiali diſtat partibus triginta ſex. Aliorũ autem nullam curam geſſiſſe uidetur, neque ſymmetriæ, neque ſphæricæ deſignationis gratia. Primum enim conſtituto uiſu, ad medium borealis quadrãtis ſphęrę, in quo maxima pars orbis deſcribitur, meridiani rectarum linearum imaginationem præbere poſſunt, quum unuſquiſque ex reuolutione contrarius ſtatuitur, caditque planum ipſius per uerticem uiſus: uerum non ita paralleli, ꝓpter abſceſſum poli borealis, circulorum autem ſegmenta manifeſte oſtendunt cõuexitates ſuas ad meridiẽ cõuertere. Præterea, quamuis ſecundum ueritatem pariter & imaginationẽ ijdem meridiani ſimiles quidem, inæquales tamen circunferentias in parallelis ſecundum magnitudinẽ differẽtibus, intercipiãt, ac ſemper maiores, in ijs, qui ęquinoctiali ſunt proximiores, Marinus tamen omnes facit æquales: diſtantias autẽ climatum, quæ borealiora ſunt, quàm parallelus, qui per Rhodũ tranſit, pluſquã ueritas patiatur extẽdit. Eas uero quæ auſtraliores ſunt in minus contrahit, ita, ut ille iam non amplius ſtadiorum numero, qui ab ipſo poſitus eſt congruant: ſed ſub ęquinoctiali quinta potiſſimũ eorum parte deficiant, quota & parallelus, qui per Rhodũ eſt, deficit ab æquinoctiali. Diſtãtias autem quę ſunt ſub parallelo, qui per Thylem tranſit, quadruplici ſua quinta adauget, quot & parallelus per Rhodũ excellit illũ, qui per Thylem tranſit. Parallelus enim, qui per Rhodum ſcribitur, ab æquinoctiali diſtat partibus triginta ſex, talium ferè eſt nonaginta trium, qualium æquinoctialis uel meridianus centum & quindecim: qui uero ab æquinoctiali diſtat partibus ſexaginta tribus, ſcribiturq́ per Thylem, prædictarũ æquinoctialis aut meridiani partiũ eſt quinquaginta duarum.

In caput uigeſimum annot.

In hoc capite Marinus reprehenditur de inepta orbis in plano deſcriptione, proponiturq́ duplex habitabilis orbis figuratio: una quæ fit in ſphærica ſuperficie, & hæc non eſt admodum artificioſa, quanquam non facile tantæ magnitudinis ſphæra fabricari poßit, cuius ſuperficies contineat omnia, quæ neceſſario ponenda ſunt in ea. Neque etiã unico intuitu, noſter aſpectus omnes ſphæricæ deſcriptionis partes ualet comprehẽdere, niſi uel aſpectus uel ſphæra ipſa circũagatur. Quæ uero in plana ſuperficie fit orbis figuratio, manẽs immota cũctas ſui partes noſtro offert aſpectui. Et quidẽ Marinus in ſuis commentarijs conatus eſt tradere præceptionẽ, qua tale orbis ſimulachrum formari poſſet ſimile & conforme ſphæricæ deſcriptioni.

ſed

ſed minime iuſtum attigit ſcopum. Nam diſtantias poſuit improportionatas, conſtituens ſcilicet pro omnibus parallelis & meridianis, qui in ſphæra circuli ſunt, rectas lineas, & faciens meridianis parallelos penè æquales. Parallelum tamen per Rhodum ſolum meridiano cōmenſuratum ſeruauit, qui proportionem ſeſquiquartā tenet ad æquatorem. Aliorum autem parallelorū nullus ei curæ fuit. Siquidem paralleli in tabula per rectas deſcripti lineas, eorum parallelorum qui in ſphæra ſcribuntur ſimilitudinem non exprimunt. Nam aſpectu conſtituto inter polum mundi borealem & æquinoctialem omnes paralleli apparēt curuæ quædam lineæ, quarum conuexitates ob poli extollentiam in meridiem uergunt. Errauit deinde Marinus in deſignatione ſpaciorū quæ cōſurgunt ex cancellatione meridianorum & parallelorū, quæ maiora quàm debuit fecit ultra Rhodum parallel. uerſus ſeptentrionem, & minora uerſus æquatorem.

QVAENAM OBSERVADA SVNT *in deſignatione fienda in plano.* Cap. XXI.

QVapropter bene ob hæc erit, ut lineę quæ pro meridianis ponentur rectæ ſeruētur: quæ uero parallelis, ut in circulorū ſegmentis per unum & idem centrum ſcribantur: à quo per ſuppoſitum borealem polum meridionales rectas lineas ducere oportebit, quo prę omnibus ſimilitudo ſecūdum habitudinē ipſam, & forma ſphęricæ ſeruet ſuperficiei: ita tamē ut meridiani abſq; declinatione ad parallelos remaneāt, ac etiam in communem illum polum coincidant. Cæterum, quum poſſibile haud ſit, ut per omnes parallelos proportio ſeruetur ad ſphæram, ſatis erit ut hoc in eo, qui per Thylem eſt, ac in æquinoctiali obſeruetur, quo latera, quæ latitudinē ſecundū nos cōplectuntur, ueris fiant cōmenſurabilia. Qui uero per Rhodū ſcribitur, ſuper quo in diſtantijs longitudinis plurimę factæ ſunt indagationes, per diuiſionē proportionis ad meridianū, ueluti Marinus fecit, deſignari debet: hoc eſt, iuxta ſeſquiquartam ferè, ſimilium circunferentiarum rationem, quo magis nota orbis longitudo recte cum latitudinis menſura conueniat. Huius uero inſtructionis modū deinceps manifeſtū reddemus, quum exponemus, quo pacto in ſphæra deſcriptio fieri debeat.

In caput uigeſimumprimum annot.

Commemorat in hoc capite author modū quendam, ſecundū quem in plano orbis fiat deſcriptio, nempe ſi pro meridianis recte trahātur lineæ, pro parallelis uero, circulorum deſcribantur ſegmēta ſuper uno eodemq; centro. Huius tamen planæ deſcriptionis pleniorem inſtructionem pollicetur infrà ſe traditurum, capite ſcilicet ultimo.

QVALITER OPORTEAT ORbem *in ſphæra deſcribere.* Cap. XXII.

MAgnitudinē igitur ſphærę, aut multitudine locorū deſignandorum, inuēnio præparantis diſcernet, quo firmitudinem habeat ſimul & decorem: quanto enim hæc plus augetur, tanto etiā deſcriptio, ſincerior pariter & manifeſtior fieri poterit. Quātacunq; igitur fuerit, poli ipſius ſumātur, accurateq; eis ſemicirculū adaptemus, qui parum & niſi tātum à ſuperficie diſtet, ut illam in reuolutione non atterat. Semicirculus uero tenuis ſit, ne multa obumbret loca. Alterū uero latus examuſſim per ipſa ſigna, quæ per polos tranſeūt, habeat extenſum, ut per illud meridianos ſcribamus: quod & in cētum octuaginta diuidemus particulas, numerosq; aſſignabimus, & à media, quę per æquinoctialē futura erit ſectione, initiū faciētes. Similiter & æquinoctialem deſcribentes, alterum illius ſemicirculum in æquas centū & octuaginta diuidemus partes: huiuſq; numeri principiū ab illius fine inchoabimus, per quem & occidentaliſſimum deſcribemus meridianum. Deſcriptionem aūt lōgitudinis & latitudinis, ex commentarijs, in quibus annotatæ ſunt partes, ſecundum unumquemque locum ſignatum faciemus, necnō à diuiſionibus ſemicirculorum æquinoctialis, & mobilis

mobilis meridiani: hunc'q; ad oſtēſam longitudinis partē circūferemus, hoc eſt, ad numerum qui æquinoctialis cōtinet ſectionē, latitudinis uero diſtantiam, ab æquinoctiali, ex ipſa meridiani diuiſione ſumemus, & iuxta numerum oſtenſum, ſignationem ponemus eodem modo, quo & in locatione ſtellarum ſuper ſphæram ſolidam. Similiter & meridianos ſcribere licebit, per tot longitudinis partes, quot uoluerimus, pro norma utentes latere circuli diuiſi. Parallelos autem per tot partes ſcribere poterimus, quot diſtantiarum erit cōmenſuratio, ſi ſignū illud, quod eos deſcribit (numero peculiarē diſtantiam lateris ſignante) apponamus, circumferamus'q; cum ipſo circulo uſque ad meridianos; qui terminos cognitæ telluris ſegregant.

In Caput uigeſimum ſecundum annot.

Docetur in hoc capite, quo pacto ſphæra parari debeat pro inſcribenda cogniti orbis habitatione. Et cum Ptolemæi temporibus non totus habitatus orbis, ſed medius duntaxat exploratus fuerit, ipſe in hoc capite hemiſphærium tantum depingere docet, ſed quo ingenio & tota ſphæra facile deſcribi poteſt. Porrò quanto huius ſphæræ corpus maius fuerit, tāto plura loca, montes, fluuij & gentes ſuis nominibus inſcribi poſſunt. In primis autē ſignari debent in oppoſitis locis duo poli: & deinde in his figi debet ſemicirculus mobilis ex ære aut alia firma materia factus, cuius miniſterio et æquator cum parallelis & meridiani circuli inſcribantur. Paralleli facile inſcribentur, ſi ille æreus ſemicirculus à polo in polum diuidatur in 180. partes numeriq; ſingulis adſcribantur diuiſionibus, initio ſignationis facto apud æquatorem. Is deinde ſemicirculus circumductus, oſtendit in diuiſionum punctis peripherias parallelorum. Meridiani uero hoc pacto ſunt inſcribendi. Semicirculus æquatoris diuidendus eſt in 180. partes, initio ſumpto ab occaſu. Deinde ſemicirculus mobilis ducatur ad ſingulas æquatoris diuiſiones, trahanturq; lineæ à polo in polum ad latus ſemicirculi, ad angulos rectos parallelos interſecantes. Reliqua patent ex textu.

EXPOSITIO MERIDIANORUM *& parallelorum qui deſcriptioni ſunt apponendi.*

Cap. XXIII.

PRoinde iſti interſtitia horaria complectētur duodecim, demonſtratis conſequenter. Scribatur autem parallelus, qui auſtraliorem terminat plagam, ut tantum diſtet ab æquinoctiali, meridiem uerſus, quantum parallelus per Meroēm uerſus ſeptentriones. Cęterū meridianos per tertiā partem unius horæ æquinoctialis ſcribi debere, commenſurabile nobis uiſum fuit, hoc eſt, ꝑ particulas quinq; earū quæ in æquinoctiali cōprehēſæ ſunt: parallelos autē qui æquinoctiali ſunt borealiores ita.

Primum quidem, ut ab ipſo per quartam unius horæ differat, ac ſecundum meridianum, quemadmodum demonſtrationes lineares ferè ſubijciunt, partibus diſtet quatuor & una quarta.

Secundum, ut per dimidium horę unius differat, pariter'que diſtet partibus octo & dimidia.

Tertium, ut per horā dimidiā & quartam horæ unius differat, partibus uero diſtat duodecim ſemiſſe.

Quartum, ut per horā differat unam, diſtet'q; partibus ſedecim ac dimidia, ſcriptum'q; per Meroēn.

Quintum ut differat per horam unam & quartam, ac diſtet partibus uiginti, quarta una.

Sextum uero & ſub æſtiuo tropico, ut per horam unam & dimidiam differat, diſtet'q; partibus 23. dimidia & tertia, ſcriptum'q; per Syenem.

Septimum, ut hora una ac dimidia nec non quarta differat, ac partibus diſtet 27. & una quarta.

Octauum, ut horis differat duabus, diſtet uero partibus 30. cum tertia.

Nonum uero, ut differat horis duabus cū quarta, diſtet'q; partibus 33. & tertia.

Decimum, ut horis duabus & dimidia differat ac diſtet partibus 36. & una duodecima, ſcriptum'q; per Rhodum.

Vndecimum, ut differat horis duabus cum dimidia & quarta, diſtetq́; partibus 38. cum dimidia ac duodecima.

Duodecimum, ut horis differat tribus, ac diſtet partibus 40. dimidia, tertia & duodecima.

Decimumtertium, ut differat horis tribus cum quarta, diſtet'que partibus 43. & duodecima.

Decimum quartū uero, ut differat per horas tres cum dimidia, ac pártibus diſtet 45.

Decimumquintū, ut horis differat quatuor diſtet'que partibus 48. dimidia & duodecima.

Decimūſextū, ut differat horis quatuor & dimidia ac diſtet part. 51. & dim.

Decimumſeptimum, ut quinque differet horis, diſtetq́; partibus 54.

Decimumoctauum, ut differat horis quinque cum dimidia, ac diſtet partibus 56. & una ſexta.

Decimumnonum, ut ſex differat horis, diſtetq́; partibus 58.

Vigeſimum uero, ut horis differat ſeptem, ac diſtet partibus 61.

Vigeſimumprimum, ut per octo differat horas, diſtetq́; gradibus 63, ac ſcriptum per Thylem.

Scribetur & alius ad meridiē ab æquinoctiali, qui horæ dimidiæ contineat differentiam, qui & per Raptum promontorium & Cattigaram trāſibit, loca oppoſitione ſua ferè æqualia, ac diſtet ab æquinoctiali partibus octo dimidia.

In Caput uigeſimumtertium annot.

Meridiani, inquit, iſti, de quibus præcedenti capite dictum eſt, complectentur 12. ſpacia boraria, id quod patet, ſi 180 gradus diuiſeris per quindecim. Nam 15. gradus longitudinis efficiunt unam horam, quod ex demonſtratis cōſequitur. Scriptis itaque meridianis ſignandi ſunt paralleli. Extremus autem uerſus meridiem parallelus, qui cognitam terminat terram, tantam diſtat ab æquinoctiali, quantum parallelus per Meroën uerſus ſeptentrionem. Noſtro uero æuo, quando tota Africa & littora eius cognita habentur, plures uerſus meridiem ſtatuendi ſunt paralleli quàm Ptolemeus ſignauerit. Notādum hic clima differre à parallelo, quia clima eſt ſpacium terræ inter duos parallelos interceptū, in quo maximæ diei ab initio climatis ad finem uſque eſt dimidiæ horæ uariatio, ſumptum in ea terræ ab auſtro ad arctum uerſus interſpedine, qua polus ſeptentrionalis eleuatior eſt graduum 50. & minutorum 30. ſubmiſſior graduum 12. & minutorum 45. Ponuntur autem ſeptem, quæ ſua nomina ab inſigni aut urbe aut fluuio aut monte ſortita ſunt. Primum trāſit per Meroën Africæ ciuitatem in torrida zona ſitam. Secundum per Syenem urbem Aegypti Puniciæ. Tertium per Alexādriam metropolim Aegypti. Quartum per Rhodum, Aſiæ minoris inſulam. Quintum per Romam. Sextum per Boryſthenem inſignem Sarmatiæ fluuium. Septimum per Riphæos mōtes. Vltra hæc ſeptem climata poteſt terra ultrà partiri. Latitudo tamen ſemper magis magisq́; decreſceret, nam ad modicam diſtantiam uerſus polum dies ſenſibiliter augetur. Quanto enim polus mundi attollitur, tanto zodiacus horizonta obliquius interſecat, maioresq́; arcus dierum ſupra hemiſphærium noſtrum relinquuntur, quàm ſint arcus noctium ſub hemiſphærio demipi, ſole ſigna ſeptentrionalia percurrente.

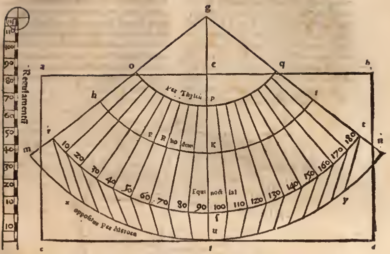
Climata	Gradus Latitu:	Paralleli		H	m̃
	63	Vicesimus		19	0
	60	Decimusnonus		18	0
		Decimus octauus		17	30
	55	Decimus ſeptimus		17	0
		Decimus ſextus	Diaripheos	16	30
Septimum	50	Decimus quintus	Diaboryſthenes	16	0
Sextum		Decimus quartus	Diapontus	15	30
	45	Decimus tertius	Per Byzantium	15	15
Quintum		Duodecimus	Diaromes	15	0
	40	Vndecimus		14	45
Quartum		Decimus	Diarhodos	14	30
		Nonus		14	15
Tertium		Octauus	Diaalexandros	14	0
	30	Septimus		13	45
Secũdum	25	Sextus	Diaſyene	13	30
	20	Quintus		13	15
Primum		Quartus	Diameroes	13	0
	15	Tertius		12	45
	10	Secundus		12	30
	5	Primus		12	15
		Aequinoctialis, qui eſt horarum		12	0

MODVS PER QVEM ORBIS *in plano ita deſcribi poßit, ut commenſuratione ſimilis ſit poſitioni ſphæricæ.* Cap. XXIIII.

IN deſcriptione uero quæ in tabula fit, modus Symmetriç præcipuorũ parallelorum talis nobis erit. Præparabimus tabulã parallelogramam rectãgulam, ueluti eſt, a b c d, habeatq́ latus a b duplum ferè quã a c: ſupponaturq́ recta a b ſecundũ poſitionẽ ſuperiorẽ, quæ in deſcriptione uerſus partes erit Boreales. Deinde diuidemus a b bifariam, & ad rectos angulos lineæ rectæ e f normã illi cõmenſuratam, & rectã adaptabimus: ita ut linea media e f ſua lõgitudine ſub una rectitudine, uſq; ad e g protrahatˀ: ſummamusq́ ab ipſo e uſq; ad g 34. partes tales, quales ſunt per lineam rectam g f centum triginta una & tertia cum duodecima: ſuper centroq́ g per ſignũ interſtitij, quod ab eo abeſt per lineã g k ſectionibus ſeptuaginta nouẽ, circulũ ſcribemus, q pro eo erit parallelo, qui per Rhodũ tranſit, nempe h k l. Pro terminis uero lõgitudinis quç ex ſex horarũ colligũtur interſtitijs ab utraq; parte k, ſumamus ſuper g f medij meridiani linea diſtantiã quatuor interſtitiorũ, quæ in parallelo per Rhodum ſimiles ſint quinq;, per ſeſquiquartam ferè rationem maximi circuli ad ipſum, talesq́ decem & octo cõſtituemus ab utraq; parte puncti k, ſecundũ circũferentiam h k l: habebimusq́ ſigna, per quæ cõiungere oportebit ab g meridianos, qui tertiæ partis horarum interualla cõprehendant: ita ut g h m & g l n longitudinis terminent fines. Cõſequenter uero & parallelus qui per Thylem eſt, ſcribetur diſtantia quæ abſit ab g ſuper linea f g ſectionibus 52. ueluti o p q: æquinoctialis uero, ut ſimiliter diſtet à g per lineam f g ſectionibus 115. qui ſit r s t: oppoſitus uero per Meroẽm & auſtralillimus, ut diſtet à g ſectionibus 131. cum tertia & duodecima, ueluti m u n.

Ratio igitur ipſius r s t ad o p q colligetur quemadmodũ 115. ad 52. ſecundũ rationem parallelorum horum in ſphęra: quandoquidem qualium g s ſupponitur 115. talium eſt & g p ſectionum quinquaginta duarum. Et quemadmodum ſe habet g s ad g p, ſic ſe habet circumferentia r s t ad o p q. Deprehendetur autem & meridiani p k diſtantia hoc eſt ea, quæ ab parallelo, qui per Thylem tranſit ad illum qui eſt per Rhodum ſectionum 27. diſtantia uero k s, id eſt, à parallelo, qui per Rhodum ad æquinoctialem uſque, earundem ſectionum exiſtit 36. At diſtãtia s u, hoc eſt ea, quæ ab ęquinoctiali eſt ad oppoſitum ei, qui eſt per Meroẽm, earundẽ 16. cum tertia & duodecima. Præterea qualium eſt diſtantia p u, ſecundum latitudinem terræ cognitæ, ſeptuaginta nouem cũ tertia et duodecima, aut integrarum octuaginta, talium erit & h k l media ſecundum longitudinem diſtantia, centum ſcilicet quadraginta quatuor, ſecundum ea, que demonſtrationibus ſupponuntur: eandem enim rationem fermè habent, quadraginta milia latitudinis, ad ſeptuaginta duo milia lõgitudinis, in parallelo, qui per Rhodũ trãſit. Porrò & reliquos ſcribemus parallelos, ſi rurſus cẽtro g uſi fuerimus, & interſtitijs, quæ diſtãt ab s æqualibus ſectionibus, ut expoſitum eſt, ab receſſibus æquinoctialis. Cæterum nõ oportet ut eas lineas, quæ pro meridianis ponuntur, ad parallelũ uſque m u n rectas ſcribamus, ſed ſolum uſq; ad æquinoctialem r s t: ac poſtea circumferentiam m u n diuidemus in æqualia, & numero paria ſegmenta, quæ attribuemus meridianis illis, qui per Meroẽ ſumuntur, ſectionesq́ illas coniungemus, cum meridianis, qui recte ſuper æquinoctialem incidũt, ut appareat, qualis ex inuerſione tranſſumpta, ſit ab altera æquinoctialis parte & ad meridiem declinans poſitio, ueluti oſtendunt r x & t y lineæ.

Demum

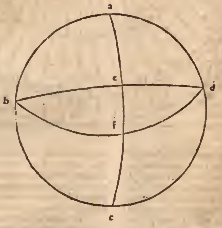


DEmum propter facilem locorū ordinandorū adnotationem iterum regulamētum tenue faciemus q̄d æquale ſit longitudini g f tantū: illudq́ firmabimus in g, ita, ut cum per totam longitudinem deſcriptionis circunferat̄, exacte rectis alterius lateris congruat meridianis, quo ſectio eius per mediū cadat polum: latus'que hoc in ſegmenta, ſi ad g f pertinere debent, centum triginta & unam diuidemus, aut ſolum in ſegmenta centum quindecim, ſi g f reſpiciant: numeros'que adnotabimus facientes initium à ſectione quæ per æquinoctialem eſt: à quibus et parallelos ſcribi intelligere poſſumus, nedum meridianum; qui in deſcriptione eſt, in omnia ſegmenta diuidimus et ſignamus, inſcriptiones locorum, quæ ſuper ipſum caſuræ ſunt confundamus. Partiemur igit̄ æquinoctialem in duodecim horarū centū octuaginta partes, numerosq́ apponemus, initium faciētes à meridiano occidentaliſſimo, ac ſemper regulamenti latus ad oſtenſam longitudinis partem mouebimus donec per diuiſionem in regulamento factam, ad poſitionem ſecundum latitudinem ſignatam perueniamus, ibiq́ ſuper uno quoque ſignationem debitam, eodem quo in ſphæra oſtenſum eſt modo faciemus.

In Caput uigeſimumquartum annot.

Docet Ptolemæus in hoc ultimo capite duplicem orbis in plano deſcriptionem. Priorem inuenit ex aſpectu ſphæræ motæ ſeu reuolutæ, in qua ſcilicet meridiani ſunt rectæ lineæ iuxta uiſam apparentiam ſphæræ reuolutæ. Alteram docet formare ex intuitu ſphæræ quieſcentis. Deſcriptio prima habet ſe in hunc modum: Fiat parallelogrammum rectangulū a b c d, cuius latus a b duplum ſit ad latus a c, diuidaturq́, parallelogramū illud in duo æqua per lineam e f: & hæc eadem linea per tertiam ſui partem aut paulo amplius extēdatur ultra e, ut ſcilicet e g habeat 34. partes tales, quales ſunt per lineam f g 131. & una tertia. Quod ſi certius efficies, ſi lineam f e diuiſeris in 97. partes & unam tertiam, hoc eſt, uiginti minuta, & ex illis accipies 34 partes, numerabisq́ ab e ſurſum, & ad finem earum facies punctum g polum mundi ſeptentrionalem repreſentantem. Reliqua fiant ut Canon præcipit & figura ocula-

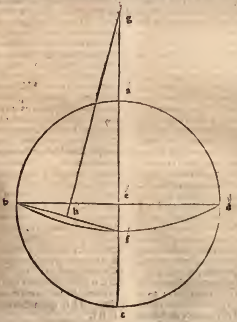
riter oſtendit. Quo autem commodius & expeditius imponas loca, facere oportet regulamentum, quod æquale ſit in lõgitudine lineæ g f & quod figatur in puncto g, ab unoq; latere ſic præcidatur, ut examußim applicari poßit rectis meridianorum lineis. Deinde diuidatur hæc linea à g ad ſ in 115. æquales partes, qui ſunt gradus latitudinis, numerandi & ſignandi ab ſ ſeu æquinoctiali uerſus polum g. Reliquam uero portionem, quæ eſt ab ſ ad f diuide in 16. partes & unam tertiam. Deinde oportet diuidere æquatorem in 180. gradus, qui 12. conſtituunt horas, & numeri graduum ſignandi ſunt ab occaſu uerſus ortum, hoc eſt, ab r uerſus t. Cum itaq; locum aliquem imponere uolueris, aduerte longitudinem & latitudinem eius: longitudinem numera in æquatore & ad finem eius applica regulamentum, deinde numera latitudinem in regulamento, & ad exitum eius erit ſitus loci propoſiti.



Pars ſecunda, huius ultimi capitis.

PORrò ſimiliorem etiam & magis cõmenſuratam deſcriptionem orbis, in tabula faciemus, ſi lineas meridianas imaginatione concipiamus, ad ſimilitudinem linearum meridianarum in ſphæra: ita ut aſpectus ſeu oculorũ axis in ſphęrę poſitionem penetret, & per ſectionem, quæ ad aſpectũ eſt meridiani, qui longitudinem terræ cognitæ in duas diuidit partes, & paralleli qui & ipſe bifariam ſecat eius latitudinem, necnon centrum ſphæræ, quo ex æquo termini oppoſiti uiſu cõprehendantur & appareant. Primũ igitur propter quantitatem inclinationis parallelorum circulorũ & per inciſionem ſignatam, & centrum ſphæræ erecti ad medium longitudinis meridianum plani, circulus intelligatur maximus, qui hemiſphęrium terminet apparens, a b c d: & ſemicirculus, qui hemiſphæriũ meridianũ bifariam diſpertit ſic, a e c: at ſectio, quæ ad aſpectum huius eſt, & paralleli, qui bifariam ſecat latitudinẽ ſit ſignum e: ſcribaturque per e circuli maximi iterum ſemicirculus rectus ad a e f c, qui ſit b e d, cuius planum per axim aſpectuum ſeu uiſus ſubijci conſtat. Inde circunferentiæ e f partes ſumãtur uiginti tres & ſemis cum tertia, tot enim diſtat æquinoctialis ab eo qui per Syenem eſt, qui maximus ferè conſtituitur latitudine: ſcribaturq; per f ſemicirculus æquinoctialis b f d, & tunc inclinatũ apparebit æquinoctialis planum,

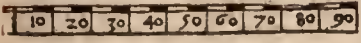
num necnon reliquorũ parallelorum, ad illud quod eſt per axem aſpectuum ſeu uiſus, quum circũferentia e f partium exiſtat uiginti triũ ſemis cum tertia. Intelligantur itaq; a e f c & b e d rectæ pro circũferentibus b e. ratione habentibus ad e f, quã 90. ad 23. dimidium & tertium, & producta c a cadat in centrũ: in quo ſcribatur b f d circuli ſegmentum, iuxta g. Sitq; nunc propoſitum ut ratio inueniat̃ g f ad e b. Iungatur itaq; f b recta quæ bifariam diuidatur in h. cõiungatur etiam h g, nempe ut perpendicularis ad b f fiat. Quoniam igitur qualium eſt b e recta nonaginta talium ſupponitur e f uiginti trium & ſemis, cum tertia eorundem, erit & b f ſubtenſa nonaginta trium cum decima. Angulus uero ſub b f e talium centum quinquaginta cum tertia, qualium duæ rectæ trecentarum ſexaginta: reliquus uero angulus ſub h g f eorundem uigintinouem cum tertijs duobus ac ideo ratio g f eſt ad f h eadẽ, quæ 180. ſemis cum tertia ad 46. & ſemis cum uiceſima: & qualium eſt h f recta 46. ſemis cum uiceſima, taliũ b e recta nonaginta: ita ut qualium eſt e b recta 90, eorũdem eſt f e 23. ſemis cum tertia, ac ideo qualium eſt e b recta nonaginta, talium habebimus & g e rectam. 181. ſemis cũ tertia. Signumq; g in quo omnes ſcribantur paralleli in deſcriptione plana.



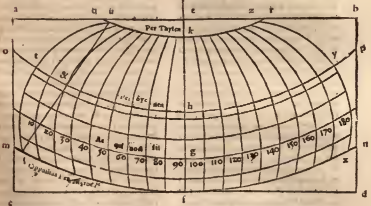
His præmiſſis accipiat̃ tabula a b c d, quæ iterum in duplo maiorem habeat a b quam a c, ſed æqualem a e cum e b, & ad ipſas rectã e f: diuidaturq́ue æqualis aliqua e f recta in nonaginta quadrãtis partes, accipianturq;

turq; f g partes ſedecim cum tertia & duodecima, g h uero partes 23. ſemis cum tertia at g k earundem 63. ſuppoſitoq; g pro æquinoctiali, erit h nota, per quã ſcribetur qui per Syenem eſt, et medius fermè latitudinis parallelus. F uero nota erit, per quam ſcribetur ille, qui auſtralem terminat finem. K autem, per quam ſignabitur ille, qui poſitionem finit ſeptentrionalem, caditq; per inſulam Thylen. Deinde linea e f producatur uſque ad l, ita quod tota linea f e l contineat earundem ſectionum 181, dimidiam cum tertia, aut 180. rantum, nam propter hoc deſcriptio nil notatu dignum uariabit, in cẽtroq; l & interuallis f & h & k circumferentias ſcribemus q k r & o h p & m f n, & ſic propria ratio parallelorum, ad inclinationem per axim aſpectuũ ſeu uiſus ſuper planũ obſeruata erit. Quoniam & hic axis ad h declinare debet, & rectus eſſe ad tabulæ planum, ut rurſus ex æquo oppoſiti fines deſcriptionis uiſu comprehendi poſſint. Vt autem longitudo quoque commenſurata ſit latitudini (quoniam in ſphæra qualium eſt maximus circulus quinq;, talium fermè parallelus per Thylem eſſe colligitur duarum cum quarta, qui uero per Syenem eſt, quatuor cum dimidia & duodecima: at qui eſt per Meroem quatuor ſemis cum tertia) oportet ex utraq; parte f k meridianæ rectę decem & octo conſtituere meridianos, per tertiã partem unius horæ æquinoctialis, ad complementum eorum, qui ſub tota longitudine comprehenduntur. Semicirculorum autem ęquiualentia accipiemus ſegmẽta, ſecundũ quẽlibet trium expoſitorum parallelorum, tertię partis horę unius partes quinq;. Er à k quidem per duas partes & quartam faciemus ſectiones, qualium habebamus e f rectam nonaginta: ab h uero per quatuor & dimidiã cum duodecima, & ab f per quatuor dimidiam cum tertia ſuper eiſdem. Deinde per æquiualentia tria ſigna ſcribemus circunferentias, quę erũt pro reliquis meridianis, tanquam, quæ totam terminẽt longitudinem ſ t u & x y z. Adimplebimus & eas quoque, quæ pro cæteris erũt parallelis, rurſus centro l utentes, diſtantia uero pro fiendis ſectionibus, ſuper linea f k iuxta diſtantias eorum ad æquinoctialem. Quod uero talis deſcriptio ſphæricæ formæ ſimilior ſit quàm prior, per ſeſe patet. Quoniã ſi ſphæra fixa maneat, & non circumuoluatur, quod & tabulæ cõtingit neceſſario, quum per medium deſcriptionis uiſus cõſtituitur, unus quidem medius & meridianus per axem aſpectuũ ſeu uiſus in planũ cadens, imaginationem rectę prębet lineę: q uero ex utraque huius parte ſunt omnes, ad ipſum ſecundum concaua conuerſi apparẽt, & magis illi, qui plus ab eo diſtant: quod & hic obſeruabitur, cum decenti conuexitatũ analogia pariter & commenſuratio circunferentiam parallelorum adinuicem ſeruabitur, non ſolum ut inter illos qui ſub ęquinoctiali ſunt & eum, qui per Thylem trãſit, propria conſeruetur ratio, ſed & in alijs, ut quã rectiſſime quadrent, quemadmodum conſiderare licebit, ijs qui periculum ſunt facturi. Quin et totius latitudinis ad totam longitudinem ratio ſeruãda eſt: & rurſus, non ſolum illo parallelo, qui per Rhodũ deſcribendus eſt, quemadmodum ibi, ſed planè in omnibus fermè. Si enim & hic producamus ſ t u rectam, ueluti in priori figura, circunferentia h t minorem uidelicet rationem faciet ad f ſ & k u quam conueniat rationi deſcriptionis huius: ita ut ſecundum totam h t patiatur defectũ. Si uero ipſam h t commenſuratam faciemus k f latitudinis diſtantiæ, f ſ & k u maiores erunt Symmetrijs, ad f k. Quemadmodum ad h t. Si autem f ſ & k u commenſuratas ipſi f k ſeruauerimus, h t minor erit commenſuratione ad k f, quemadmodum ad k u & h t.

Exhis



EX his igitur modus iſte priorẽ præcellit, à priori uero in facilitate deſcriptionis ſuperatũ. Quoniã illic quidem, ab regulę circũductione & trãslatione, quum ſolum unus deſcript⁹ erit parallelus, ac diuiſus, ſingula loca ſuo ordine collocari poterũt: ꝙ in deſcriptione iſta non tam facile fieri poteſt, propter meridianarũ linearũ ad mediũ inflexiones, & quia omnes circulos ſingulatim inſcribere neceſſe eſt, necnõ poſitiones, quæ inter laterculos cadũt, ad tota amplectentia latera, per partes ſignatas ratiocinatione cõiectu



rare. Quæ quum ita ſint mihi & hic, & ubiq;, quod melius eſt, licet ſit laborioſius, deteriori tamen, & faciliori præferendum erit: ambos tamen ſimul ita ordinatos modos, obſeruandos eſſe cenſeo eorum hominũ gratia, qui propter facilitatem, ad expeditiorem modum ſunt procliuiores.

Qualium eſt æquinoctialis quinq;, talium eſt qui per Meroëm tranſit quatuor & ſemis cũ tertia, ita ut rationẽ habeat ad eum, quam 30. ad 29.

Qualium eſt æquinoctialis quinq;, talium eſt, qui per Syenem tranſit quatuor & ſemis cum duodecima, ita ut rationẽq; ad eum habeat, quam 60. ad 55. hoc eſt duodecim ad undecim.

Qualium eſt æquinoctialis quinq;, talium eſt, qui per Rhodum ſcribitũ quatuor, ut ad eum rationẽ habeat ſeſquiquartam.

Qualium eſt æquinoctialis quinq;, talium eſt, qui per Thylem tranſit duarum cum quarta, ut rationẽ ad eum habeat, quam 20.9.

In ſecundam huius capitis partem.

Proponit Ptolemæus in huius ultimi capitis ſecũda parte, alteram orbis in plano deſcriptionem quæ ſcilicet fit ex intuitu ſphæræ quieſcentis, & eſt ſphericæ figurationi longe ſimilior quã prior.

Nam

Nam lineæ meridionales formantur iuxta apparentiam meridianarum linearum, quæ in ſphærica ſcribuntur ſuperficie. Hæc autem apparentia fit, ſi firmetur ſphæra atque quieſcat, & aſpectuum ſeu coni uiſorij axis conſtituatur in recta linea quæ ex centro ſphæræ educitur ad commune ſectionis punctum meridiani ſecantis cognitæ terræ longitudinem in duo æqua & ipſius paralleli latitudinem eiuſdem cognitæ terræ bifariam diſpeſcentis, hoc eſt, ut oculus medict inter centrum & ſectionem illam meridiani & paralleli in medio habitabilis terræ ſe mutuo ſecātium. Proinde ut parallelorum inclinationis formula, ex tali inſpectione nobis apparet, congrua figuratione exprimatur, ponit Ptolemæus fundamentum quoddam, ex quo conſurgit huiuſmodi deſcriptionis machina. Poſt hæc ex alia figuratione inquirit ac demouſtrat commune centrum, ſuper quo tanquam mundi uertice, omnes eiuſdem planæ deſcriptionis paralleli ſunt deſcribendi. Tertio canonem ponit, ex quo talis plana deſcriptio conſtitui poteſt. Poſtremo has duas planas orbis deſcriptiones adinuicem comparat, dicitq; poſteriorem eſſe perfectiorem priore, ſed facilitate imponendorum locorum difficiliorem. Primo ponit fundamentum tale. Intelligatur circulus maximus, hemiſphærium apparens terminans, cuius planum erectum, longitudinem cognitæ terræ in duo diſpeſcat ueluti meridianus cognitæ terræ. Deinde intelligatur parallelus cognitæ terræ latitudinem complectens, quem prior circulus ſecat in duo æqua in puncto e. Ad hunc punctum e fingatur à meridie eleuari planum maximi ſemicirculi, & illud neceſſario incidet in lineam axis coni uiſorij, quæ à centro ſphæræ ad hunc punctum egreditur. Numeretur inde maxima declinatio ſolis, nempe 23. gradus & minuta 50. quibus æquinoctialis elongatur ab iſto parallelo tranſeunte per Syenē, qui maximus ferè conſtituitur latitudine inter parallelos, & ad finem horum graduum ſignetur f. ſcribatur'que per ipſum ſemicirculus æquinoctialis. Itaque planum æquinoctialis & plana aliorum parallelorum, inclinata iam apparebunt ad planum ſemicirculi per e tranſeuntis His demonſtratis, docet ultrà Ptolemæus, quomodo quædam circumferentiæ pro rectis intelligantur lineis, & quo pacto cētrum g ſuper quo paralleli omnes ſcribantur, inueniatur. Cæterum proiectionem terræ habitabilis in plano, ſecūdum lineas arcuales tam meridianas quàm parallelas, ſic efficies In plano deſcribe duo quadrangula rectangula & æquilatera a c e f & e f b d. Lineam e f diuide ſeorſum in 90. partes æquales. Præterea eandem lineam e f extende ultra e ſecundum quantitatem lineæ e f, cui adde unam partē & 50. minuta lineæ ſeorſum diuiſæ, & habebis centrum l. Poſtea à puncto f uerſus e numera 16. partes & 25. minuta, & fini huius immitte pedem circini & reliquū extende in l centrū & deſcribe æquinoctialem. Rurſum ab æquinoctiali recenſe 23. partes & 50. minuta & immiſſo pede circini in finem eius & altero extenſo in l pinge tropicum cancri. Iterum ab æquinoctiali uerſus e numera 63. partes & ut prius deſcribe parallelum tranſeuntem per Thylen. Poſtea pro meridianis inſcribendis diſtātibus per quinque gradus ſic procede. Accipe cum circino in linea diuiſa diſtantiam duorum graduum & 15. minutorum, quam in parallelo per Thylen tranſeunte, incipiendo à linea e f, utrinque decies & octies replicabis, notando puncta. Conſimiliter ages recipiendo diſtantiam quatuor graduum & 35 minutorum & in parall. per Syenem tranſeunte decies & octies replicando. Iterum recipe diſtantiam 3. graduum & 50. minutorum & in parallelo oppoſito per Meroēn utrinque pinge 18 puncta Quibus ſignatis, quære cum circino cētrum trium punctorum in his tribus parallelis à meridiano recto f e æquidiſtantium, quo inuento duc arcum per hæc tria puncta. Sic ages cum omnibus trinis & trinis punctis. Quod ſi ultra Ptolemæi inuentionem, terræ figurationem uerſus auſtrum extendere uolueris, deſcribe primo parallelum diſtantem ab æquinoctiali 30. gradibus, quem diuides ſicut oppoſitū ſuum uerſus aquilonem. Secundo deſcribe parallelum ab æquinoctiali per 40. gradus diſtantē, quem diuides ſicut oppoſitum ſuum, deinde quære centra hinc inde & comple priores meridianos.

Primi libri finis.

CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI GEOGRAPHICAE ENARRATIONIS,

LIBER II.

Hæc in ſecundo continentur libro.

Prologus particularis enarrationis.
Expoſitio occidētalioris Europæ partis, ſecūdum ſubiectas ſedecim prouincias uel præfecturas.
Hyberniæ inſulæ Britannicæ.
Albionis inſulæ Britannicæ.
Hiſpaniæ Beticæ.
Hiſpaniæ Luſitaniæ.
Hiſpaniæ Tarraconenſis.
Celtogalliæ Aquitaniæ.
Celtogalliæ Lugdunenſis.
Celtogalliæ Belgicæ.
Celtogalliæ Narbonenſis.
Germaniæ magnæ.
Rethiæ & Vindeliciæ.
Norici.
Pannoniæ ſuperioris.
Pannonię inferioris.
Illiridis Liburniæ.
Dalmaciæ.
Et hæ prouinciæ explicantur quinq; tabulis.

In tabulis autem hæc potiſſimum obſeruantur.
Definitio.
Promontoria.
Inſulæ.
Fluuiorum ſitus.
Littoralis deſcriptio.
Pelagorum nomina.
Montes.
Flumina.
Paludes.
Prouinciarum nomina.
Regiones ſeu gentes.
Inſcriptiones.
Supraſcriptiones.
Ciuitates inſignes.
Ciuitates ſecundę.
Ciuitates tertiæ.

CAPVT I.

Prologus.

QVAE igitur uniuerſaliter circa Geographiam ſint obſeruāda, conſequentérque, quo pacto deſcriptio ex hiſtoria, uſque huc cognitarum terræ partium emēdari poſſit, hoc eſt, noſtri orbis, tam in Symetria locorum inuicē, quàm figura, ut quàm maxime deſcriptioni in multitudine et modo cōueniant, hucuſque nobis ſit præfiguratum. Nunc uerò particularem inchoabimus expoſitionem, illud præmittentes: Cenſendum eſſe particulares exploratorum locorum deſcriptiones quum in longitudine tum in latitudine, quàm maximè propter cognitionis aſſiduitatem ad ueritatem accedere, ac ideo etiam, quod ita omnes concordent traditiones. Quæ uerò nō eodem modo, propter raritatem peragrata ſunt, nec ob incertitudinem hiſtoriæ cognita, exactiſſime conſiderari debere, ſecundum propinquitatem poſitionum, et figurationem eorum locorum, quæ certiori fide ſunt deprehenſa, quo nihil nobis ex ijs quæ ad complementum totius orbis ordinanda ſunt, imperfectum habeat modum. Quapropter & partiū póſititiones ſuper ſingulis locis in exterioribus ſpaciorum appoſuimus particulis, modo regulari: longitudinem tamen latitudini præpoſuimus, ut ſi emendationes aliquæ, ab hiſtoria certiori inciderunt, in reliquis ſpaciorū paginis aſcribi poſſunt. Porrò & eum in deſcriptione elegimus ordinem, ut ubique facilitatis curam gereremus, hoc eſt, ut à dextra trāſitum faceremus, ab ijs quæ iam ordinata ſunt, ad ea quæ nondum ſub manum uenerunt. Hoc autē fiet, ſi borealiora prius quàm auſtraliora deſcribātur, occidentalioraq; antequàm oriētaliora. Quoniam ad deſcribentium oculos, in ſuperiori nobis loco, borealiora conſtituuntur, in dextra uerò orientaliora or-

bis, tam in ſphæra quàm in tabula: ac
ideo quæ in Europa ſunt, prius collo-
cauimus, quum & nos à Libya, Hercu-
leo diuidimus freto, ab Aſia uerò pela-
go interiacenti, ac Palude Mæoti, nec
non flumine Tanai, ac eo meridiano,
qui ad terram protēditur incognitam.
His reliqua quę per Libyam ſunt adne-
ctimus, quā etiam ab Aſia diuidimus,
poſt maria quæ iuxta Praſſum Aethio
pię ſunt promontorium, uſq; ad ſinum
Arabicum, ipſo ſinu Arabico ac Iſth-
mo, qui ab eius receſſu, iuxta Heroum
ciuitatem ad noſtrū uſq; pertingit ma-
re, Aegyptumq́ue diſterminat ab Ara-
bia & Iudæa, ne Aegyptum diſtraha-
mus, ſi Nilum ſtatuerimus terminum.
Et quia commodius eſt, continentes,
cum ita euenit, fretis potius, quàm flu-
minibus terminari. Reliqua uerò quæ
per Aſiam ſunt, eodem ſubiungemus
propoſito, tum per continentē unum-
quenque in partibus eius ad terram to-
tam, quàm orbem uniuerſum, quo ad
partes ipſas, hoc eſt, ut iterū regiones
borealiores & occidentaliores, primo
ſcribamus, necnon adiacentia eis ma-
ria ac inſulas, cum ſpecie uniuſcuiuſq;
digniori, ſed & partes illas prouincia-
rum, ſeu præfecturarum, diſcernemus
circumſcriptione, expoſitionem iuxta
promiſſionem, quā ab initio fecimus con
tinuantes, ſolum tamen quantum ad co
gnitionem localem, & ordinem pro-
fuerit, diffuſam circa ſingulares genti-
um mores, hiſtoriam prætermittentes:
præterquā ſi ea, de quibus antea nobis
ſermo fuit, breui & neceſſaria indigue
rint adnotatione. Proinde talis expo-
ſitionis modus, cuilibet facultatē præ-
ſtabit, ut uel unam ſeu plures prouin-
cias, aut præfecturas deſcribere poſſit,
ſecundum quod tabularum congrue-
rint dimenſionibus, cum decenti ratio-
ne, & figuratione eorum quæ ſub una-
quaque tabula comprehendi poſſunt,
ad inuicem iuxta eundem fiendi ordi-
nis modū, Pręterea nil admodum refe-
ret, ſi æquidiſtantibus uſi fuerimus me-
ridianis lineis, rectis quoque parallelo
rum, dummodo ſolum partes diſtantiæ
meridianorum eam rationem ſumant
ad diſtantias parallelorum, quam ma-
ximus habet circulus ad illum paralle
lum, qui in tabula hac medius erit. His
itaque deſinitis, particularem iam in-
choabimus expoſitionem.

Prologi finis.

HIBERNIAE INSVLAE *ſitus.* *Caput II.*

Tabula prima Europæ.

Iuernia, Plinio Iuuerna, nunc Irlandia dicitur: eis uulgo Irelond, Anglorum regi paret.

SEPTENTRIONALIS lateris deſcriptio, quod ab hyperboreo Oceano alluitur.

Boreum promontorium. 11 :61 0
Venicniū Promont. 11 50:61 20
Viduæ flu. oſtia 13 :61
Argitę flu. oſtia 14 30:61 30
Robogdiū Promont. 16 20:61 30

Occidētale latus incolunt Vennicnij, Deinde reliquum & Orientale Robogdij. Deſcriptio aūt lateris Occidentalis, quod ab Occidētali Oceano alluitur

Poſt Boreum promōtorium quod eſt 11 :61
Rauij flu. oſtia 11 20:61 20
Nagnata urbs inſignis *Magnata legimus in codice manuſcripto* 11 15:60 15
Libnij flu. oſtia 10 30:60
Auſobæ flu. oſtia 10 30:59 30
Seni flu. oſtia 9 30:59 30
Dur flu. oſtia 9 40:58 40
Ierni flu. oſtia 8 :58
Notium promont. *Cabo de Mar.* 7 40:57 45

Poſt Vēnicnios idem habitāt latus Erdini ſub quibus Nagnatæ, Deinde Autini, *Auteri, ſi uerus eſt Græcus codex.*
Poſt quos Gangani
Sub quibus Vellabori

Meridionalis reliqui lateris ſequitř deſcriptio, cui Vergiuius adiacet Oceanus

Poſt Notium promont.
Dabronę flu. oſtia 11 15:57 0
Birgi flu. oſtia 11 30:57 30
Hieron uel Sacrum promontorium 14 :57 30

Habitant idem latus poſt Vellabros Vterni ſupra quos Vodiæ, & q Orientaliſſimi ſunt Brigātes. *ubi hodie Ganſforda ciuitas.*

Orietalis lateris deſcriptio, cui adiacet Oceanus, qui uocatur Hibernicus

Hoc ſacrum promontorium *Salanga, mons domini, monaſterium à S. Dominico conſtructum* quod eſt 14 :57 30
Modoni flu. oſtia 13 40:58 40
Manapia urbs (*Waterford*) 13 30:58 40
Obocæ flu. oſtia 13 12.59
Eblana ciuitas 14 :59 30
Dublina hodie Hiberniæ Metropolis, uulgo Deuellin.
Bubindæ flu. oſtia *Slayne.* 14 40:59 40
Iſamnium promont. 15 .60
Vinderij flu. oſtia *Drodagh ciuitas.* 15 :60 15
Logię flu. *Bone flu.* 15 10:60 40

Poſt hæc Robogdium eſt promont.

Idem habitant latus poſt Robogdios Darini. Sub quibus Voluntij *Vsluntij.* Deinde Blani *Ebdani.* Poſt Cauci. Sub qbus Manapij. Poſt Coriondi ſupra Brigantes.

Ciuitates mediterraneæ hæc ſunt

Regia *Rigia.* 13 :60 20
* Rhæba 12 :59 45
Laberus 13 :59 15
Macolicum 11 30:58 40
Regia altera 11 :59 30
Dunum 12 20:58 45
* Iuernis 11 :58 10

Hibernię ſuperiacent quinq; Inſulæ Ebudæ nomine *Hebudes Plinio.* Quarum occidentalior uocatur

Ebuda 15 :62

Deinde quæ ad ortum magis extenditur ſimiliter

Ebuda 15 40:62 0
Poſtea Ricina *Ricnea Plinio.* 17 :62
Poſt Maleos 17 30:62 10
Poſt Epidium 18 30:61 0

Iuxta orientalem plagam Hiberniæ, Inſulæ hæ ſunt

Monaœda *Monarina* 17 40:61 30
Mona inſula *Man uulgo* 15 :57 40
Edri quæ deſerta eſt *Andros Plinio.* 15 :59 30

Limni quæ deſerta eſt *Silimnus Plinio.*
15 :59

ALBIONIS INSVLAE BRItanniæ ſitus. Cap. III.

Tabula prima Europæ.

Anglia nunc dicitur uulgò Englond, prius Loëgria. Deinde Scotia, uulgò Schotlandt, Albania prius & Caledonia, Ruſo Britannia ſecunda.

SEptẽtrionalis lateris deſcriptio, q̃d alluit Oceanus, qui uocatur Deucalledonius,
Nouantũ Cherſoneſus, & eiuſdem nominis promõtorium. 21 :61 :40
Rerigonius ſinus 20 30,60 45
Vidogara ſinus 21 20:60 30
Clota æſtuarium *Glota Tacito.* 22 15:59 40
Lelannonius ſinus *Lemannonius in antiquo exemplari.* 24 :60
Epidium promont. 23 :60 40
Longi flu. oſtia 24 30:60 40
Itys flu. oſtia 27 :60 40
Volſas ſinus 29 :60 30
Nabæi flu. oſtia 30 :60 30
Taruedum quod & Orcas promontorium *Finis Scotiæ dicitur.* 31 20:60 15

Occidẽtalis lateris deſcriptio q̃d Ibernicus ac Vergiuius alluit Oceanus.
Poſt Nouantum Cherſoneſum *Cockermonthibi* quę habet 21 :61 40
Abrauanni flu. oſtia 19 20:61
Iena æſtuarium 19 :60 30
Deuæ flu. oſtia *Dee uulgò.* 18 :60
Nouij flu. oſtia. *Cloit.* 18 20:59 30
Ituna æſtuarium 18 30:58 45
Moricambe æſtuariũ 17 30:58 20
Setantiorum portus 17 20:57 45
Beliſama æſtuarium 17 30:57 20
Seteia æſtuarium 17 :57
Tiſobis flu. oſt. *Cõwey.* 15 40:56 20
Ganganotum promont. *Bangor.* 15 :56
Stuccię flu. oſtia *Scynt.* 15 20:55 30
Tuerobis flu. oſtia *Abedeuy.* 15 30:55 10
Octapitarum promõt. *S. David Menenis.* 14 20:54 30
Tobij flu. oſtia *Touue oppidum.* 15 30:54 30
Ratoſtathybij flu. oſtia *Vſta, Vsk.* 16 30:54 30
Sabriana æſtuarium *Sabrinam fluuium Cor. Tacitus lib. 12. alij Sabrinam, uulgò Seuerne.* 17 20:54 30
Vexalla æſtuarium 16 :53 30
Herculis promont. 14 :53
Antiueſtæum promontoriũ, quod etiã dicitur Boleriũ *Belerium Diodoro, uulgò S. Burien, in Cornubia ſiue Cornualls.* 11 30:52 30
Damnonium quod etiam dicitur Ocrinum promont. 12 :51 30

Reliq meridionalis lateris deſcriptio, quod Britannicus Oceanus alluit
Poſt Ocrinum promontorium *Mons S. Michaëlis.*
Cenionis flu. oſtia 14 :51 45
Tamari flu. oſtia *Tone.* 15 40:52 30
Iſacę flu. oſtia *Exuulgo* 17 :52 20
Alaunij flu. oſtia 17 40:52 40
Magnus portus *Portiſmonth, uel portus Hamonis, ubi ciuitas Southampton.* 19 :53 0
Triſantonis flu. oſtia 20 20:53 0
Nouus portus 21 :53 30
Cantiũ promont. *Cantia regio, uulgò kent: ubi ciuitas Cãtuaria, uulgò Cãterbury & Cantelburg.* 22 :54

Orientalis deinde ac auſtralis plagæ latera, quæ Germanico alluũtur Oceano deſcribuntur.
Poſt Taruedum quod & Orcas promont. quod iam dictum eſt
Viruedrũ promont. 31 :60
Veruuium promont. 30 50:59 40
Ilex flu. oſtia 30 :59 40
Ripa alta *Roxenburg.* 29 :59 40
Loxę flu. oſtia *Fyrth flu.* 28 30:59 40
Varar ęſtuariũ *Dunbor* 27 30:59 30
Tuæſis æſtuarium *Tuæſis flu. Tuuede iuxta quem Beruicia munitiſſimũ oppidum regis Anglorum, in finibus Scotiæ, uulgò Berwick.* 27 :59

Celnij

Celnij flu. oſt. *Ale uulgò* 27 :58 45
Taizalum promont. 27 30:58 30
Diuę flu. oſtia *Twäſpeck* 26 :58 40
Taua æſtuarium *Tynemouth.*
25 :58 30
Tinæ flu. oſtia *Tyne uulgò.*
24 :58 30
Boderia æſtuarium *Bodotria Tacito.*
22 30:58 45
Alauni flu. oſtia *Northtyne.*
21 40:58 30
Vedræ flu. oſtia *Twere uulgò.*
20 10:58 30
Dunum ſinus *Doram ciuitas.*
20 45:57 30
Gabrãtuicorum portuoſus ſinus *Geſ-boro.* 21 :57 0
Ocelum promont. 21 15:56 40
Abi flu. oſtia *Humber flu. uulgò dictus, totius Angliæ maximus.* 21 :56 30
Metaris æſtuarium 20 30:55 40
Garienni flu. oſt. *Grent.* 21 :55 20
Extenſio 21 15:55 6
Idumanij flu. oſtia 20 :55 10
Iameſa æſtuarium *Tameſis flu. Cæſari: hodie Thams Rotheſtre, ſiue Roſenſis ciuitas in eius eſt ripa poſt Londinum.* 20 30:54 30
Poſt quam Cantium eſt promont.
22 :54 0

Iuxta Septẽtrionale latus ſub Cherſoneſo eodem appellati nomine Nouantæ habitãt apud quos urbes hæ.

Lucopibia 19 :60 20
Retigonium 20 10:60 40

Sub ija Selgouæ, apud quos urbes hæ.

Carbantorigum 19 :59 20
Ooxellum 18 30:59 20
Vxellũ alijs dicta, hodie Ceſtria, uulgò Cheſtre we cheſtre, Caërlegion Caërthleon, Legeceſtria, urbs legionum caërchle.
Corda 20 :59 40
Trimontium *Adrianopolis ab alijs eſt dicta.*
19 :59 0

His uerſus ſolis ortum magis ſeptentrionalea Damnij ſunt, in quibus urbes hæ

Colania 20 30:59 10
Vanduara 21 40:60 0
Coria 21 30:59 20
Alauna 22 45:59 20
Lindum 23 :59 30
Victoria 23 30:59 0

Gadini uerò magis ſeptentrionales, Otadeni autem magis auſtrales ſunt in quibus urbea hæ.

Curia 20 10:59 0
Bremenium 21 :58 45

Poſt Damnios uerſus ſolis ortũ magis Septentrionales, quaſi ad ortũ uergentes ab Epidio promontorio, Epidij ſunt. Poſt quos Cerones. Poſt orientaliores Creones. Deinde Carnonacæ. Deinde Carini. Et orientaliores ultimiq; Cornabij. A Lelãnonio autem ſinu uſq; ad æſtuarium Varar, ſunt Caledonij. Et ſupra eos Caledonia ſylua. Quibus magis orientales ſunt Cantæ. Poſt quos Logi, coniuncti Cornabija. Et ſupra Logos Mertæ ſunt. Sub Caledonijs autem Vacomagi.

Apud quos hæ ſunt urbes.

Banatia 24 :59 30
Tamia 25 :59 20
* Alata caſtra *Caſtrũ puellarum, uulgò Edenburgh Scotiæ regia* 27 15:59 20
Tueſia *Berwik.* 26 54:59 10

Sub ijs, qui magis occidẽtales ſunt habitãt Venniconea In quibus urbs, Orrea. *Neucaſtel, Monacaſtre, ubi carbonum copia.* 24 :58 45

Deinde q magis oriẽtales ſunt, Tæxali Et urba

Deuana *Vros Bebbe, Banburg, Bebanburgh, Bobcite.* 26 15:59 45

Ruſua autẽ ſub Elgouis & Otadinis. ad utraq; maria habitant Brigãtes. In quibus urbes

Epiacum 18 30:58 30
Vinnouium 17 30:58 0
* Caturactoniũ *Caërleil, Caërdulia, Lugubalia.* 20 :58 0
Calatum 19 :57 45
Iſurium 20 :57 40
Rigodunum 18 :57 30
Olicana *kirkbi* 19 :57 30
* Eboracum *York uulgò, Eboracenſis metropolis, Caërbranck.* 20 :57 20
Et Legio ſexta Nicephorica
Camunlodunum *Camulodunum Tacito.*
18 15:57 0

Apud hos penes ſinum portuoſum Pariſi Et urbs
Petusria 20 40:56 40
Sub ijs & Brigantibus habitant, magis ad occaſum tendẽtes, Orduices
Penes quos urbes
Mediolaniũ *Mãcheſter.* 16 45:56 40
Brannogenium 16 :56 15
His uerò magis orientales ſunt Cornabij In quibus urbes
Deuana *Duana caſtra, uulgò Doncaſtre.*
18 30:55 0
Et legio uigeſima Nicephorica
Viroconium 16 45:55 45
Poſt hos Coritani, In quibus urbes
Lindum *Lincolnia, Lindecolinum, uulgò Lyncoln.* 18 40:55 45
Rage *Notingham* 18 :55 30
Deinde Catyeuchlani. In quib. urbes
Salinæ *Sanctus Albon.* 20 10:55 40
Vrolanium *Verulamium* 19 20:55 30
Poſt hos Simeni. Apud quos urbs
Venta 20 30:55 20
Et magis orientales penes Iameſam æſtuariũ Trinobãtes ſunt *Trinobat. à Cæſar appellat.* In quibus urbs
Camudulanum 21 :55 0
Colcheſtre, Caërcolden. Eſt hodie Angliæ ciuitas Vinceſtria, uulgò Vuincheſtre, quæ Camuloduniũ, eadem & Venta olim uocata eſt, ſed ſita eſt ad meridiem iuxta Magnum portum.
Iterũ ſub dictis populis maxime occidentales ſunt Metæ, *aliter Dimetæ.*
In quibus urbes
Luentinum *Powesland.* 15 45:55 10
Mariduniũ *Caërmarden.* 15 30:54 40
His magis orientales Sylires ſunt *Sylures.* In quibus urbs
Bullæum *Vuitlan.* 18 20:55 0
Poſt quos Dobuni, & urbs
Corinium *Claudiana caſtra, Claudioceſtria Glouceſtre.* 18 :54 10
Poſt Atrebatij, & urbs
Caleua *Oxonia, uulgò Oxforde, Oxenford.*
19 :54 15
Poſt quos maxime orientales Cantij
In quibus urbes
Londinium *Londinum, Londres, London.*
20 :54 0
Daruernum 21 :53 40

Douer portus in Galliã traijcitur, iuxta cum in mediterraneis Cantuaria metropolis, uulgò Canterbury, Canterburg, Caërkent.
Rutupiæ 21 45:54 0
Rutepi portus, Rutipe, Reptaceſtre, Sandicus portus, uulgò Sandwich.
Rurſus Atrebatijs & Cantijs ſubiacẽt Regni. Et urbs
Næomagus *Chicheſtre, Ciſſanceſtre, Caerrei.*
19 43:53 40
Dobunis uerò ſubiacent Belgæ
Et urbs
Iſchalis *Ilcheſtre.* 16 40:53 30
Aquæ calidæ *Bathe.* 17 20:53 40
Venta *Briſtown.* 18 40:53 30
Deinde uerſus occaſum & auſtrũ Durotriges ſunt.
In quibus urbs
Dunium *Dorlunga, Dorceſtre,*
18 :52 40
Poſt quos maxime occidẽtales Domnonij *Dunmonij, Deuonis prouincia, Deuonshire.* In quibus urbes
Voliba *Bodman.* 14 45:52 20
Vxella *Kreckhornwel.* 15 :52 45
Tamare *Tanerſtok.* 15 :52 15
Iſca *Exceſtre.* 17 30:52 45
Legio ſecunda auguſta *Leskerd.*
17 :52 36
Inſulæ autem adiacent Albioni iuxta Orcada promont.
Ocitis inſula 32 40:60 45
Dumna inſula 30 :61 0
Supra quã Orcades inſulæ ſunt, numero triginta circiter, *Earum Hetlandia maxima, qua in ciuitas epiſcopalis Orcada.*
Quarum medium gradus habet
30 :61 40
Et ſuper ipſas Thyle eſt, *Islãdia hodie dicitur, ſub rege Daniæ. duo in ea epiſcopia Holen & Schalholtẽ* cuius inſulæ pars quæ maxime ad occaſum tendit gradus habet 29 :63 0
Quæ maxime ad ortũ 31 40:63 0
Quæ maxime ad arctos
30 20:63 15
Quæ maxime ad auſtrum
30 20:62 40
Medium inſulæ 30 20:63 0
Iuxta Trinoantes uerò inſulæ hæ ſunt
Toliapis

Toliapis inſula *Teno inſula, uulgò Tenet.* 23 :54 20

Counos inſula *Shepey.* 24 :54 30

Sub magno uerò portu inſula eſt Vectis *Wyht incolæ uocant, in qua oppida Calbork & Neupert.* cuius mediũ gradus habet 19 20:52 20

HISPANIAE SITVS Caput IIII.

Tabula ſecunda Europæ.

Heſperia ultima ſeu Heſperia occidentalis, & Iberia ſiue Ibera dicta. Amnes in Hiſpania Marineus Siculus 150. numerauit. & pontes ſeptingentos.

HIſpaniæ, quæ apud Græcos Iberia dicitẽ, tres prouinciæ ſunt, Bętica, Luſitania ac Tarraconenſis Et Bæticę *Regnum Granatæ hodie, Straboni Turdetania,* quidem latus, quod uerſus occaſum atq; Septentriones eſt, terminatur à Luſitania, & pro parte à Tarraconenſi, cuius lateris deſcriptio ſic ſe habet

Os orientalius Anæ flu. *Guadiana uulgò dicitur* 4 20:37 30

Flexio flu. ad ortum 6 20:39 0

Pars flu. iuxta finem Luſitaniæ 8 :39 0

Hinc deſcripta linea iuxta Tarraconẽſem Hiſpaniæ, tanquã uerſus Balearicum pelagus finem habet

Fontes Anæ flu partes habent. 12 :37 15

Auſtrale autẽ latus Bęticæ terminatur in exteriori pelago Oceano & Herculeo freto, in interiori autem mari Iberico pelago: huiuſq; lateris deſcriptio ſic ſe habet, poſt Anæ fluuij oſtia in exteriori mari ſic

Turditanorum *Turdetanorum.*

Onobaliſturia *Onobaluſturia.* 4 40:37 20

Bætis flu. oſtia orientalia *Guadalquebir. Scicen dictus.* 5 20:37 0

Fontes flu. 12 :38 30

Quod iuxta Aſtan eſt æſtuariũ. *S. Lucas* 6 :36 45

Turdulorum

Meneſthei portus *Beſippo portus Plinio.* 6 :36 20

Promontoriũ à quo fretum, in quo

Iunonis tẽplũ *S. Maris* 5 45:36 5

Bælonis flu. oſtia 6 10:36 10

Bælon ciuitas *Tariſa.* 6 15:36 40

Baſtulorũ *Baſiſtanorũ.* qui dicuntur Pini

Menralia *Mellaria Begerra de Melana.* 6 30:36 10

Tranſducta 6 40:36 20

Barbeſola *Berbeſul.* 7 15.36 10

Carteia 7 30:36 10

Calpe mons & colũna in interiori mari *Mons Gibaltar, ubi ſtrictum de Zibaltar.* 7 30:36 15

In Iberico autem mari

Barbeſolæ flu. oſtia 7 40:36 40

Suea *Suel Plinio, uulgò Chipiona.* 8 :36 6

Saducæ flu. oſtia 8 30:37 0

Malaca *Malega* 8 50.37 30

Manoba *Velez malaga.* 9 15:37 15

Sex 9 45:37 45

Selambina *Sellobreya.* 20 15:37 15

Extenſio 10 50:37 6

Abdara *Vrgi dicta, Abdera, Hiſpanicè Almeria.* 10 45:37 10

Portusmagnus 11 20:37 6

Charidemi promont. *Cabo de gata uulgò.* 11 30:36 20

Reliqua pars prouinciæ uerſus hyemalem ſolis ortũ penes Balearicum pelagus fines habet linea ea quæ à dicto Charidemi promontorio extenditur uſq; ad expoſitũ finem, in quo Balaria ciuitas *Baria Bara.* 11 45:37 10

Orã uerò littoris Menralia uſq; Barias urbem, ij, qui Baſtuli uocantur, tenent. Supra quos mediterranea uerſus Tarraconenſem incolũt Turduli *ailás Turdi.*

In quibus urbes mediterraneæ

Setia 9 10:38 50

Illurgis *Illora uulgò, Iliturgi, forum Iulium Plinio.* 9 30:38 40

Vogia 9 5:38 30

Calpurniana 9 45:38 10

Cœcila 9 15:38 30

Biniana *Beniana.* 10 :38 15
* Corduba *(patritia olim) Cordoba.*
9 40:38 6
Iulia *velia Belia uulgò.* 9 38:30 0
Obulcum *Vbeda hodie, Obulco Plin. & Straboni, Vlla Cæſari.* 10 10:38 0
Arcilacis *Alcalaborra.* 8 45:37 45
Detunda 8 40:37 6
Murgis *Murcia.* 8 15:37 40
Salduba 8 45:37 56
Tucci *Tucis Straboni, Augusti gemella Plinio.* 8 :37 10
Sala 7 30:37 0
Balda 7 :36 40
Ebora 6 15:36 56
Onoba 6 10:36 20
Illipula magna *Ilipa, Ilpa.*
9 40:38 6
Selia 9 40:37 45
Veſcis *Veſci & Fauentia Plinio.*
9 30:37 30
Eſcua 9 10:37 30
Artigis *Albama.* 9 40:37 26
Calicula 10 10:37 45
Lacibis 10 15:37 30
Sacilis 10 26:37 50
Laccippo *Lapecia* 10 45:37 45
* Illiberis (*Liberia dicta*) *Granada, caput regni Granatæ.* 11 :37 40

Interiora & iuxta Luſitaniã tenẽt Turditani, In quibus urbes

Turdulorum pars hæc inter Granatam & Portugalliam Turditania primo, deinde à Vandalis Vandalia ſiue Vandaluſia, hodie Andaluzia.

Canaca 4 20:38 0
Seria *Fama Iulia Plinio.* 4 40:37 45
Oſca *Hueſcar uulgò.* 5 :37 5
Cęriana 5 10:38 20
Vrium *Aurienſis.* 5 40:38 20
Illipula 6 :38 20
Setida 6 30:37 45
Prucci 5 30:37 30
Sala 5 20:37 30
Nabriſſa *Nebriſſa, hodie, Veneria cognominata.* 5 40:37 30
Vgia *Oguijar.* 5 30:37 45
Aſta 6 :37 20
Corticata 6 40:38 40
Lælia 6 30:38 40
Italica 7 :38 0

Maxilua 6 20:37 20
Vcia *Vris Plinio.* 7 :37 40
Cariſſa *Cariſa cognomine Aurelia.*
6 30:37 30
Calduba 6 40:37 15
Pæſula 7 :37 10
Saguntia *Sarguntia Plinio.*
6 30:37 56
Aſindum 6 30:37 20
Nertobriga 7 :38 50
Contributa 9 10:38 0
Regina 7 10:37 50
Curſus 8 :38 40
Mirobriga 7 :38 26
Spoletinum 7 20:38 20
Lępa magna 7 40:37 30
* Iſpalis *Romulea cognominata, uulgo Seuilla.*
7 15:37 50
Obucola *Obucula.* 8 :37 45
Calicula *Calucula Plinio.*
7 40:37 45
Oleaſtrum *Oleatro.* 7 20:37 10
Vrbona 7 30:37 26
Bæſippo 7 15:37 6
Fornacis 8 30:38 30
Arſa 8 40:38 30
Aſyla 8 36:38 20
Aſtygis *Augusta firma olim clariſſima, Aſtygi alijs dicitur, uulgò Ecija.*
8 15:38 20
Charmonia *Carmo Strabo.*
8 10:38 0

Bęticorum Celticorum.

Aruci 5 50:38 0
Arunda 6 30:38 30
Curgia 6 :38 40
Acinipo 6 30:38 50
Vama 6 15:38 26

Montes in Bætica nominantur,

Marianus *Sierra morena, ſaltus Caſtulonenſis.* cuius medium 6 20:37 40
Et qui Illipula dicitur *Sierra uermeia.* habet, 7 30:37 46

Adiacet & Bæticæ inſula in exteriori mari, in qua ciuitas Gadira *Gades.*
5 10:36 6

Gadituyam legit Hermolaus apud Plinium, Cotynuſa Dionyſio, alijs Erythrea, hodie Calix, uulgò Caliz.

HISPANIAE LVSITANIAE ſitus. Cap. V.

Tabula ſecunda Europæ.

Portugallia dicta à Gallis quaſi portus Gallorum, qui in Hiſpaniam nauigantes Portugallo ciuitati & toti regno nomen dedere.

LVſitaniæ auſtrale latus, quod idem eſt cũ Septentrionali latere Bæticę, dictũ. Latus uerò Septentrionale Luſitaniæ coniungitur cum Tarraconenſi Hiſpania, iuxta occidentalem plagã Dorij fluuij *Portus ibi ciuitas uulgò Portugallo.* cuius oſtia ad exterius erumpunt mare, graduſq; habent. 5 20:41 45

Pars autem fluuij iuxta terminũ Luſitaniæ gradus tenet 9 10:41 50

Fontes autem fluuij 12 40:41 40

Orientale autem latus coniungitur & ipſum Tarraconẽſi: fines uerò prædictæ iunguntur ad Anam flu. atque Dorium.

Latus autem eius occidẽtale, quod occiduus alluit Oceanus ſic ſe habet.

Poſt Anæ flu. oſtia.

Turditanorum

Balſa *Tauila.* 3 40:37 45

Oſſonaba (*Siluenſis epiſcop.*) *Siluera.* 3 :37 45

Sacrum promont. *Caput S. Vincentij hodie dicitur ubi Cuneus ager.* 2 30:38 15

Calipodis flu. oſtia 5 :39

Salacia 5 6:39 26

Cætobrix *Cezimbra.* 4 26:39 30

Luſitanorum

Barbariũ promont. 4 45:39 45

* Olioſipon *Vlyßipona, uulgò Lisbona, Salatia Plinio, Vlyſſea Strab.* 5 10:40 15

Tagi flu. oſtia 5 30:40 10

Pars ipſorum uſq; ad Tarraconenſes 9 :40 30

Fontes flu. 11 40:40 45

Lunæ montis promont. *Ponte de luna.* 5 :40 40

Mondæ flu. oſtia 5 10:40 45

Vaci flu. oſtia *Vacua Straboni.* 5 10:41 10

Poſt quæ Dociæ flu. oſtia *Durius, uulgò Duero.* 5 20:41 50

Fontes flu. 11 30:41 50

Quæ uerò circa Sacrum promõt. ſunt Turditani occupant

In quibus urbes in Luſitania mediterraneæ hæ

Pax Iulia (*Pace, Pacenſis epiſc. Badaioz uulgò.* 5 20:39 0

Iulia Myrtilis *Babena.* 5 15:38 45

Interiora his habitant Celtici

In quibus urbes in Luſitania hæ

Lancobriga *Coymbra* 5 45:40 15

Piana *Cepiana.* 5 20:40 0

Bretolæum *Briſtum eſt.* 6 :40 0

Mirobriga 5 20:39 45

Arcobriga *Briga priſca Hiſpanorũ lingua oppidum dicitur, ut Thracibus Bria, Germanis, burg. ideo hæ plurium locorum ſunt terminationes.* 5 40:39 0

Merebriga 6 30:39 40

Catraleucos 5 40:39 20

Turres albæ 6 10:39 20

Arandis 6 30:39 6

Quæ ſupra hæc ſunt, tenent Luſitani

In quibus urbes mediterraneæ hæ

Lauara 5 30:41 0

Aritium 5 40:41 30

Selium 6 :41 20

Elbocoris 6 30:41 15

Araducta 6 40:41 30

Verurium 7 15:41 6

Velladis 6 40:41 6

Aeminium 7 20:41 30

Chretina 5 30:40 40

Arabriga 5 40:40 30

Scalabiſcus. *Scalabis antea Iulium præſidiũ ſiue turris Iulia, hodie Troſilum, uulgò Trugillo.* 6 :41 0

Tacubis 6 20:40 45

Concordia 6 40:40 30

Talabriga 7 30:40 45

Ruſticana *Ciudad Rodrigo.* 7 10:40 30

Mendeculia 6 50:40 15

Caurium *Caura, uulgò Coria.* 6 40:40 0

Turmogum 8 :40 15

Burdua 7 20:40 0

Colarnum 6 50:39 45

Sallæcus 6 40:39 30
Ammæa 7 :39 20
Ebura *Ebora hodie.* 7 :39 6
* Norba Cæſarea *Alcantar.*
7 50:39 56
Licinniana 7 20:39 40
* Auguſta emerita *Merida uulgo, olim altera Roma.* 8 0:39 30
Euandria 7 20:39 15
Geræa *Caceres uulgo* 7 40:39 6
Cecilia Gemillina *S. Maria de Guadalupe*
8 30:39 30
Capaſa 8 40:39 10

Maximè Orientales ſunt Vergones, *aliâs Vettones, qui non Portugaliæ, ſed Caſtellæ ſunt hodie populi.*

In quibus urbes hæ

Lancia oppidana 8 30:42 40
Cottagobriga *Cottæobriga*
8 :41 30
Salmantica *Salamanca* 8 50:41 50
Auguſtobriga 8 :41 15
Ocellum 8 20:41 15
Capara *Capera, uulgo Caparra.*
8 30:41 0
Manliana *Mons maior.* 8 20:41 0
Laconimurgi *Lamego.* 8 20:40 45
Deobriga 8 40:40 40
Obila 8 50:40 26
Lama 8 30:40 6

Adiacet Luſitaniæ inſula

Londobris *Barlingas hodie uocant paruas inſulas.* 3 :41

HISPANIAE TARRACOnenſis ſitus. Caput VI.

Tabula ſecunda Europæ:

Aragoniam, Valentiam, Cataloniam, Nauarram, & Caſtiliæ partem continet Tarraconenſis.

Hiſpaniæ Tarraconēſis occidētale latus, quod occiduus alluit Oceanus, ſic ſe habet,

Poſt Dorij flu. oſtia Callaicorum Bræcariorum *aliâs Gallæci, uulgò Gallegos dicũt, Gallecia regio uulgò Galicia.*

Aui flu. oſtia (*Auo Melæ*) 5 30:42 15
Auarum promont. 5 40:42 30
Nebis flu. oſtia *Benis Strabo.*
5 40:42 46
Limij flu. oſtia (*Durio miſcetur*) *Linia uulgò.*
5 30:43 15
Minij flu. oſtia *Minno uulgo.*
5 20:43 40
Fontes fluuij 11 30:44 19
Callaicorũ Lucenſium *Hec eſt hodie Galicia, nam priores ad Portugaliam ſpectant.*
Orubium promont. 5 30:44 0
Viæ flu. oſtia 5 40:44 20
Tamaræ flu. oſtia *Tamaris Melæ.*
5 40:44 40
Artabrorum portus 5 20:45
Nerium promont. *Artabrorum promont.*
5 14:45 10

Septentrionale uerò latus, ſupra quod Oceanus Cantabricus eſt ſitus, ſic deſcribitur.

Poſt Neriũ promontoriũ, Aliud promont. in quo Solis aræ.
5 20:45 10
Vir flu. oſtia 6 15:45 30
Promontorium deinde proximum
6 30:45 30
Callaicorũ Lucēſium in magno portũ
Flauium Brigantium *Compoſtella, ubi S. Iacobus, Mela Ianaſum uocat.*
7 15:45
Lapatia Cory promōtorium, quod & Trileucum dicitur 8 15:45 50
Metari flu. oſtia 9 :45 45
Nabij flu. oſtia *Narium dicit Mela.*
10 20:45 40
Nauilloulonis flu. oſtia
11 20:45 50

Pæſicorum

Flauionauia 11 45:45 26
Næli flu. oſtia 12 :45 30

Cantabrorum

Nœgaucefiæ flu. oſtia *Sanga Plinio.*
13 :45 40

Autrigonum

Neruæ flu. oſtia 13 10:44 40
Flauiobriga *Bilbao* 13 30:44 15

Cariſtorum

Diuę flu. oſtia *Deua apud Pom. Melam*
13 45:44 26

Vardulorum

Menoſca 14 20:45 0

Vaſconum

Vaſconum

Manlaſci flu. oſtia *Magrada Melæ.* 15 :45 0

Eaſo ciuitas *S. Sebaſtianus.* 15 10:45 0

Eaſo promont. Pyrenei 15 :45 50

Latus autẽ æſtiuũ ortus Solis, terminũ habet Pyrenem, à dicto promontorio uſq; ad montes, qui noſtrũ mare attingunt, quo loco erectum eſt Veneris templum, cuius poſitio eſt 20 20:42 20

Aphrodiſium promontorium Cabo de cruz ab indigenis hodie uocatur, iuxta Colliure.

Curuatur uerò mons paululum, quaſi Hiſpaniã uerſus. Vnde ſinuationis medium in Tarraconenſi gradus habet 17 :43 0

Reliqua uerò Tarraconẽſis latera alia circa Luſitaniam Bæticã dicta ſunt, at reliquũ, et quod circa Baleariſcum pelagus eſt, uergitq; ad ortũ hyemalem, talem habet deſcriptionẽ, poſt Bęticæ finem. 12 :37 15

Baſtianorum littoralis ora. *Baſſetani.*

Vrce *Aquile* 12 :37 20

Conteſtanorum littoralis ora.

Lucentum *Suſana.* 13 30:37 30

* Carthago noua *Quæ & Spartaria, Cartagena.* 12 15.37 50

Scombraria promont. *Cabo de perales.* 12 50:38 0

Terebris flu. oſtia *Tuder Plinio.* 12 30:38 30

Alonæ *Alonem uocat Mela, uulgo Alicante.* 12 40:38 30

Sætabis flu.. oſtia 13 :38 45

Illicitatus portus 13 30:38 45

Sucronis flu. oſtia 14 :38 20

Edetanorum

Pallantię flu. oſtia 14 40.38 50

Turulis flu. oſtia *Turia uulgo Claudiano & Hermolao apud Plinium Pomponius Durium corrupte nominat.* 15 :39 0

Dianium *Denia uulgo* 15 40:39 30

Ilercaonum

Tenebriũ promont. 15 50:39 20

Tenebrius portus 15 30:40 0

Iberi flu. oſtia *Ebro flu. uulgo dicitur.* 16 :40 30

Medium ipſius fluuij 14 :42 0

Fontes fluuij 12 30:44 0

Coſetanorum

* Tarracon *Tarragona* 16 20:40 40

Subur *Cubells,* 16 50:40 45

Læetanorum

* Barcinon *Fauentia Plin. Barſelona.* 17 15:41 0

Rubricati flu. oſtia *Lobregat.* 17 30:41 0

Bætulon *Betholon flu. eſt, Beſon uulgo.* 17 50.41 20

Lunariũ promont. *Mons Iouis, Scalæ Annibalis, Melæ, nunc Moniui* 18 30:41 30

Diluron 18 :41 45

Blanda *Blanes.* 18 15:42 0

Indigetorum

Sambrocæ flu. oſtia 18 30:42 30

Emporię *Caſtellon de purias* 18 45:42 20

Clodiani flu. oſtia *Alba Plinio.* 19 :42 30

Rhoda ciuitas, *Rhodopen oppidulum uocat Strabo.* 19 30:42 30

Poſt hanc dictũm Veneris templũ *Colliure* 20 20:42 20

Montès in Tarraconẽſi inſignes ſunt Vindius, cuius fines habent partes 9 :45 & 11 30:44 15

Et Edulius mõs, cuius fines habẽt partes 14 40:42 15 & 16: 43

Et Egdubeda mons *Idubeda in antiquo & Græco codice legitur, & apud Straboñẽ, uulgo Iubalda,* cuius fines habent gradus 14 :41 30 & 14: 14 20: 39

Et Ortoſpeda mons, cuius fines habẽt 12: 37 40 & 14:39 40 *Oroſpeda*

Tenent autem circa Nereũ promont. Artabri *Arotrebas uocitatos ait Strabo.*

In quibus ciuitates

Claudiomeriũ *Cormes.* 5 45:45 10

Nouium *Noia.* 6 10:44 45

Iis hęrent Callaici Lucenſij. *Gallegos.*

In quibus ciuitates

Burum	8	15:45	0
Olina	8	30:45	30
Vœca	9	20:45	20
Libunca	10	10:45	40
Pintia	10	10:44	50

Caronium

Caronium *Cheroga.* 7 :44 45
Turuptiana *Tuitana hodie Tuy uulgo.*
6 20:43 45
Glandomirum, *Mondannedo.*
7 :43 30
Ocelum *Otero de rey.* 8 20:44 26
Turriga 8 50:44 36

Cæpororum

Iria flauia *S. Maria, finis terræ.*
6 36:44 30
Lucus Auguſti *Olucæ, Lugo uulgo, Olucenſe epiſcopium, aras Sextianas Plinius, Auguſti turrim Mela nominat.* 7 26:44 26

Cilinorum

Aquę calidę *Orēſe uulgo* 6 20:44 20

Lemauurum

Dactonium 7 30:44 0

Bædyorum

Flauialambris 7 20:44 45

Seburrorum, *Scurrorum.*

Talamina 8 30:44 30
Aquæ quintianę 8 30:45 10

His uerò ab ortu adiacet Aſturia
Et in ea urbes

Lucus Aſturum 11 :45 0
Laberris 11 :44 30
Interamnium 10 15:44 30
Argenteola 9 20:44 45
Langiati 9 20:43 30
Maliaca *Malgrado dicta Benauente.*
10 20:44 0
Gigia 11 30:43 45
Bergidium flauium 8 30:43 45
Interamnium fluuiũ 9 :44 0
Germanica legio ſeptima *Leon Hiſpanicè, Legionenſis epiſcopus, Sublancia olim.*
9 6:44 20

Brigæcinorum

Brigætium *Brigentium. Ouetenſis epiſcopus, uulgo Ouiedo* 10 :44 45

Bedunenſium

Bedunia *Vrenna* 10 50:43 56

Orniacorum

Intercatia 11 20:44 15

Lungonum

Pęlontium 11 40:44 50

Sælinorum *Salenos, ubi apud Pomponium eſt Salia fluuius, ut exiſtimat Hermolaus.*

Nardinium 10 20:43 45

Superatiorum

Petauonium 9 30:43 40

Amacorum

* Aſturica Auguſta *Aſtorgo uulgo, olim Roma.* 9 30:44 0

Tiburorum

Nemetobriga *Valdenebro.*
7 30:43 45

Egurrorum

Forum Egurrorum *Medina de Ruiſeco.*
8 :43 45

Quæ ad mare protenduntur, inter fluuios Miniũ, & Doriam, tenent Callaci Bręcarij.

In quibus ciuitates hæ ſunt

Bręcara auguſta *aliás Brachara, Metropolis Portugaliæ, dicta uulgo Braga.*
6 :43 40
Caladunum 6 30:43 30
Pinetus 7 50:43 30
Complutica 8 20:43 26
Tunıobriga 8 30:43 26
Araduca *Araducta legimus in codice regio, in græco deeſt, Arzua uulgo.* 6 :41 50

Turodorum

Aquæ Læę 6 30:43 40

Nemetanorum

Volobriga 6 :42 36

Cœlerinorum

Cœliobriga 6 :43 20

Bibalorum

Forũ Bibalorũ *Fomillã.* 7 20:43 20

Limicorum

Forum Limicorum 6 :42 15

Gruiorum *Grauij, Gronij.*

Tudæ *Tyde in Gallicia* 8 20:42 45

Luancorum

Merua 7 30:42 40

Cuacernorum

Aquæ Cuacernorum 7 20:42 20

Lubænorum

Cambetum 8 10:42 20

Narbaſorum

Forum Narbaſorum 8 :42 0

Horum interiora tenent Vaccæi
In quibus hæ ſunt urbes

Bargiacis 9 45:43 56
Intercatia 10 15:43 26
Viminacium 11 :43 30
Porta auguſta *Tarquemada.*
8 40:43 20

Antraca

Antraca 10 6:43 15
Laccobriga 10 45:43 20
Auia *Liuia græco & regio codici, hodie Villalon.* 10 20:43 10
Sepontica paramica 9 30:43 0
Gella 9 40:42 40
Albocela 9 40:42 36
Rauda 9 30:42 30
Segiſama Iulia *Tordeſillas.* 9 50:42 40
Pallantia *Palentia* 10 30:42 30
Eldana *Donia, Duennas.* 9 :42 20
Congium *Cabezon.* 9 20:42 26
Cauca *Conca, Quenca.* 10 :42 20
Octodurum *Campus Gothorum, Toro.* 9 40:42 10
Pintia *Vallis oletana, Valladolit.* 10 10:42 0
Sentica *Simancas.* 9 :41 50
Sarabris *Zamora ibi.* 9 30:42 40

Orientalia autem Aſturiæ tenent Cantabri *Bizcaia regio.*

In quibus ſunt ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Concana 12 30:44 40
Ortauiolca 12 40:44 45
Argenomeſcum 12 :44 30
Vadinia 11 20:44 40
Vellica *victoria.* 12 30:44 15
Camarica 11 40:44 45
Iuliobriga *Logronyo.* 12 10:44 0
Moroeca 11 45:43 50

Sub ijs Murbogi, In quibus ciuitates,

Brauum *Burgos clara ciuitas, olim Masburgi, alijs Auca.* 23 :43 40
Siſaraca 11 15:43 30
Deobrigula 11 50:43 20
Ambiſna 11 10:43 6
Seriſacum 12 :43 10

Orientaliores autẽ ijs & Cantabris ſunt Aurigones,

In quibus ſunt ciuitates mediterraneę.

Vxamabarca 13 :44 15
Segiſamonculum 13 :43 30
Viruesca *Virdubeſca in antiquo codice, uulgò Briuieſca.* 12 :43 0
Antecuia 13 :43 0
Deobriga 13 15:43 30
Vendelia 12 40:43 15
Salionca 13 :43 40

Et ſub Murbogis Pelendones ſunt In quibus ciuitates

Viſontiũ *Viſeum, Viſco.* 11 10:42 0
Auguſtobriga 11 30:42 40
Sauia 12 30:42 40

Sub Autrigonibus uerò Berones habitant, in quibus ciuitates

Tritiũ metallũ *Tafalla.* 13 :42 50
Oliba *olit.* 13 :41 40
Varia 13 30:42 45

Sub Pelendonibus uerò ac Beronibus Areuacæ ſunt, In quibus ciuitates

Confloenta 11 :42 50
* Clunia Colonia *Ciudad Real.* 11 :42 0
Termes 11 30:42 26
Vxama argelę *Vxuma Plinio, oſmes.* 11 50:42 15
Segortia lacta *Segouia.* 12 30:41 40
Veluca 11 50:41 50
Tucris *Tudela.* 12 40:41 10
* Numantia *Soria hodie, Romanis olim acerrima.* 13 30:42 45
Setubia *Sepulueda.* 13 30:42 56
Noudauguſta 13 15:42 30

Iterũ Auſtraliores Vaccęis & Areuaccibus ſunt Carpetani, *Regnũ Toletanũ.*

In quibus urbes

Ilurbida 9 40:41 0
Steleſta 10 30:41 40
Ilarcuris 11 :41 30
Varada 11 30:41 30
Thermeda 12 :41 50
Titacia 13 :41 20
Mantua *Viſeria olim Madrid.* 11 40:41 10
* Toletum *Serezola dicta, Toledo.* 10 :41 0
Complutum *Alcala de enares.* 10 30:41 40
Caracca *Guadalaiara* 11 20:40 45
Libora *Elbora olim, Talabrica hodie uulgò Talauera.* 9 40:40 50
Iſpinum *Spinarius* 10 15:40 45
Mentercoſa *Pedraza de la Sierra.* 10 20:40 36
Barnacis 11 :40 30
Alternia 10 30:40 56
Paterniana *Paſtrana.* 9 50:40 45

Riguſa 10 40:40 15
Laminium 10 20:39 45
Iis magis Orie͂tales ſunt Celtiberi, *Celtiberi à Celtis Gallis & ibero amnes.*
In quibus ciuitates
Belſinum *Borgia.* 13 40:41 10
Turiaſſo *Turiaſſona, Tarazona.* 13 50:41 40
Nertobriga 14 :41 45
Bilbis *Bilbilis, Calataiud.* 14 45:41 30
Arcobriga 13 20:41 40
Cæſada 12 10:41 0
Mediolũ *Medina cœli.* 13 :41 0
Attacum 13 30:41 40
Ergauica *Erganicium hodie, Alcanniz.* 12 10:40 45
Segobriga *Seguntia, Signeuza, a'ijs Segorbe.* 13 30:40 50
Condabora 13 20:40 30
Burſada 12 45:40 50
Laxeta 13 30:40 30
Valeria *Concha.* 12 30.40 40
Iſtonium 11 30:40 15
Alaba 12 :40 10
Libana 12 20.40 10
Vrceſa 11 40:39 45
Iis ac Carpitanis auſtraliores ſunt Oretani *Germani cognominati Plin.*
Et ciuitates.
Salaria 9 20:40 0
Siſapona 10 :39 50
Siſapona dicta eſt, quæ nunc Zamora ad Durij ſeptentrionalem ripam. Ptolemæi uerò ſitus non cõgruit, cum ſita ſit potius Zamora ubi ipſe ſarabrim deſcripſit.
Oreton Germanorũ, *Oria Straboni, hodie Calatraua, olim Oreto.* 9 10:39 40
Aemiliana 10 :39 30
Mirobriga 9 30:39 30
Salica 10 40:39 20
Libiſoca 11 20:39 30
Caſtulon *Caſlona hodie* 9 30:39 0
Lupparia 9 45:39 30
Me͂tiſa *Me͂teſa, Iaen uulgò.* 10 20:39 0
Ceruaria 11 :39 40
Biatia *Bae͂za hodie* 10 :38 45
Laccuris 10 50:38 20
Tiua 10 40:38 30
Et ſub maxime orie͂talibus Celtiberorum ſunt Lobetani, Quorũ ciuitas,
Lobetum 13 30:40 20
Sub iis et penes Oretanos ſunt Baſtitani, *Baſtetanos alij, alij Baſſetanos, alij Baſitanos.* In quibus urbes mediterraneæ
Pucialia 13 20:39 50
Salaria 13 :39 20
Turbula 13 30:39 15
Saltiga 12 :39 30
Bigerra *Colmenarium olim Beiar.* 12 30:39 40
Abula *Abila uulgò.* 11 40:39 15
Aſſo 12 :39 20
Bergula *Berguſa.* 11 20:39 45
Carca 11 :38 30
Ilunum 11 30:38 40
Arcilacis 11 20.37 45
Segiſa 11 30:38 30
Orcelis *Oꝛiguela* 12 30.38 20
Vergilia 11 10:38 0
Arci *Acti olim dicta, Guadix hodie.* 11 45:38 10
Poſt hos uerſus mare habitant Conteſtani, Et ciuitates mediterraneæ.
Menlaria *Murcia.* 13 45:39 15
* Vale͂tia *Coyanca olim.* 14 :39
Sætabis *Augusta Valeria, Sectanis olim, nunc Xatiua.* 13 10:39 0
Sætabicula 13 40:38 50
Illicias *Illicis, Lucena.* 12 20:38 30
Iaſpis 12 20.38 50
Is & Baſtitanis atque Celtiberis magis orientales ſunt Edetani *Sedetani à reliquis dicti.* Et ciuitates mediterraneæ
* Cæſaraugusta *Saragoza, metropolis & caput regni Aragonum, Salduba prius dicebatur.* 14 15:41 30
Bernaba *Benauarri.* 14 10:41 15
Ebora 14 40:41 0
Belia *Bolea.* 14 10:40 45
Arſi *Anza.* 14 40:40 40
Damania 14 30.40 30
Leonica 14 40:40 15
Oſicerda *Oſigerdenſes populi Plinio.* 14 15:40 10
Etobeſa 14 20:39 45
Laſſira 14 50:39 20
Edeta, quæ etiam Leria dicitur 14 20:39 20
Saguntũ *Ab Annibale deſtructa, cuius hodie loco Moruetrũ uulgò Mõuiedro,* 14 30:39 40

Et ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Carthago uetus 16 40:41 20
Biſcargis 14 40:41 10
Theaua 15 15:40 40
Adeba 15 40:40 30
Tiarulia *Teruel.* 15 30:40 20
Sigarra 15 6:40 15
Dertoſa *Tortoſa hodie, Straboni Dertoſa, Dertuſani populi Plinio.* 15 15:40 0

Inter Iberum fluuium, & Pyrenes parte Autrigonibus, quos medios interluit fluuius, adiacent uerſus ſolis ortum Cariſti.

Et ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Sueſtaſium 13 40.43 45
Tullica 13 40:42 45
Velia 13 56:43 20

Iis etiã magis orientales ſunt Varduli,

Et ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Gebala 14 :43 36
Gabaleca 14 30:43 36
Tullonium 13 56:43 45
Alba *Bianna.* 14 36.43 10
Segontia paramica 14 20.43 30
Tratium Tuboricũ *Naiera, dicta Trucio fallit tamen ſitus.* 14 40:43 45
Thabuca 14 :42 50

Poſt hos Vaſcones *Nauarra ſiue quos Vaſcos appellant.*

Et ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Iturisſa *Sangueſſa* 15 36:43 56
* Pompelon *Martua dicta: Pampilona, Hiſpanicè Pamplona, Pompeiopolis: caput regni Nauarræ.* 15 :43 45
Bituris 15 30:43 40
Andelus 15 30:43 30
Nementurisſa 15 6:43 6
Curnonium 14 50:43 15
Iacca *Iaca etiam uulgò.* 15 30:43 26
Gracuris 15 :43 0
Calagorina *Calagurrũ, uulgò Calaborra, epiſcopum.* 14 40:42 50
Baſconrum 15 :42 45
Ergauia 14 :42 36
Tarraga *Tarrega.* 14 45:42 30
Muſcaria 14 20:42 26
Setia 14 40:42 15
Alauona 14 40:43 20

Et poſt hos etiam Ilergetes *Ilerdetes, Ilerdenſis dioceſis.*

In quibus ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Berguſia 16 30:43 0
Cella 16 .42 45
Bergidum *Vrgel.* 15 30:42 30
Erga 15 45:42 15
Succoſa 15 10:42 30
Oſca *Isca dicta, Hueſca, Gueſca.* 16 :42 30
Burtina *Barbaſtro.* 15 10:41 40
Gallica flauia *Fraga.* 15 30:41 40
Orcia 15 :41 30
Ilerda *Lerida & Leyda uernaculis dicitur.* 15 56:41 16

Sub iis maxime orientales ſunt Cerretani, Quorum ciuitas,

Iulia Libyca 17 20:42 45

Iis ab occaſu hærent Authetani

Et ciuitates,

Aquæ calidæ *Vicus aquarius, Vich, Vique.* 16 40:42 10
Bæcula 17 :42 15
Auſa 16 10:42 30
Gerunda *Girona uulgò epiſcopalis.* 16 50:42 40

Et poſt hos Caſtellani *Ducatus Cardone.*

Quorum ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Sebendunum 17 56:42 15
Baſſi 17 56:42 30
Egoſa 17 20:41 56
Beſeda 17 30:42 30

Iis magis etiam occidentales ſunt Accetani, *Iaccetani Strab. Lacetani Plinio.*

In quibus ciuitates,

Leſa *Liſſa.* 16 20:42 0
Vdura 16 30:41 45
Aſcerris 16 :41 40
Setelſis 16 40:41 36
Telobis 16 :41 10
Cerelſus 15 40:41 20
Bacaſis 16 45:41 56
Ieſpus 15 30:41 0
Anabis 16 20:41 20
Cinna 15 50:40 50

Sũt et Indigetũ ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Deciana 18 40:42 36
Iuncaria 18 30:41 26

Lęitanorum uerò ciuitates mediterraneæ.

Rubricata 17 20:41 36

Inſulæ uerò adiacent Tarraconenſi, in

 Cantabrico

Cãtabrico quidem Oceano, quæ nominãtur Trileuci ſcopuli tres. Quarum medium gradus habet,

9 :46 45

In occidentali autẽ Oceano inſulæ decem, Catterides dictæ. *Caßiterides cæteri uocant à plumbi ſtanniq; copia, quod κασσίτερος dicitur. hodie altera S. Michaëlis, altera Gratioſa, &c.* Quarũ medium gradus habet. 4 :45 30

Præterea Deorũ inſulæ duæ. Quarum medium habet. 4 40:43 20

In Balearico uerò pelago inſulæ duæ Pytiuſæ nomine, Harũ minor, quæ Ophiuſa dicitur gradus habet,

14 50:38 20

Quæ uerò maior. Ebyſſus dicta ciuitatem habet eiuſdẽ nominis graduũ.

14 :38 6

Et Baleardes inſulæ duæ, Quæ Græcè appellant Gymneſiæ. *Gymnaſiæ Diod.*

In quarum maiori ciuitates ſunt duæ, *Maiorica, Mallorca.*

Palma	16	30:39	15
Polentia	17	45:39	15

In minori uerò hæ ſunt ciuitates *Minorica, Menorca.*

Iamna	17	10:39	50
Mago	17	30:39	30

CELTOGALATIAE SItus. Cap. VII.

Tabula tertia Europæ.

Gallia Comata, Aquitaniam, Lugdunenſem & Belgicam habet, excepta Narbonenſi, quæ Braccata. Togata eſt Lombardia Aquitania, Aremorica ante dicta, hodie Guienna ducatur, Gaſcongne.

CEltogalatia in quatuor diuiſa eſt prouincias, Aquitaniam. Lugdunenſem, Belgicam, & Narbonenſem.

Aquitaniæ fines habet.

Ab Occidente Aquitanicũ Oceanum, & iuxta littus deſcriptionem talem.

Poſt Occaſum Pyrenes promõt. quod continet gradus 15 :45 50

Aturij flu. oſt. *Le dou.* 16 45:44 45

Curianum promontorium *S. Maria.* 16 30:46 0

Sigmani flu. oſtia 17 :45 20

Garumnæ flu. oſtia *la Garona.*

17 30:46 30

Media ipſius lõgitudo 18 :45 20

Fontes fluuij 19 30:44 15

Santonũ pmont. *Blaye* 16 30:47 45

Santonũ portus *La Rochelle.*

16 30:46 45

Canentelli flu. oſtia 17 15:47 45

Pictoniũ pmõt. *Poictou.* 17 :48 0

Sicor portus *Luſon.* 17 30:48 15

Ligiris flu. oſtia *Loere* 17 40:48 30

A Septentrione autem terminatur parte Lugdunẽſis prouinciæ, iuxta præfatum fluuiũ Ligiris uſq; quo flectitur ad Meridiem, ubi gradus habet,

20 :48 30

Orientale autẽ latus Lugdunenſi coniungitur parti apud Ligirem, uſq; ad caput eius: cuius ſitus gradus habet

20 :45 0

Et parti Narbonẽſis uſq; ad terminum in Pyreneo, cuius ſitus habet

19 :43 10

Meridionale uerò latus parti Pyrenes cõiunctum eſt, & Narbonẽſis. Narbonenſi quidem à capite Ligiris fluuij uſq; dictũ in Pyreneo monte terminum, ab occaſu uerò Pyreneo ſecundũ partem, quæ hinc eſt ad Oeaſſum promont. Quæ autẽ Aquitaniæ maxime Septentrionalia ſunt, & penes mare, & penes fluuium, tenẽt Pictones, *Pictauenſes.*

Quorum ciuitates,

Auguſtoritũ *Poctiers.* 17 50:48 20

Limonum *Limon.* 19 :47 50

Subijs Santones *Xanctones, Xantonge.*

Quorum ciuitas,

* Mediolanũ *Xainctes* 17 40:46 45

Sub quibus Bituriges Vibiſci, *Bituriges Ioſci Straboni, Vbiſci Plin. nunc Burdegalenſes.*

Quorum ciuitates,

Nouiomagus 17 40:46 15

Burdigala *Burdeur* 18 :45 30

Et ſub ijs uſq; ad Pyrenem montẽ Tarbeli *Tarienſes à Tarba urbe.*

Quorum ciuitas,

Aquæ auguſtæ *Baiona.* 17 :44 40

In

In mediterranea autē Pictonnibus ſubiacent Limuici *Lemonices, Limoſin.*
Et ciuitas,
Ratiaſtum *Limoges.* 17 40:47 45
Sub ijs Cadurci, *Cadurcenſes.*
Et ciuitas,
Ducona *Cahors.* 18 :47 15
Sub ijs Petrocorij *Periſgorij.* Et ciuitas,
Veſſuna *Perigort.* 19 50:46 50
Hi omnes ab ortu ſolis habitant.
Participant & poſt Ligirim flu. Biturges Cubi. *Viturriges, Bourges.* Et ciuitas,
Varicum 20 15:46 40
Auaricum legendum, Cæſari olim munitiſſimū, hodie uulgò Chateau neuf, ſiue Viſron en Berri.
Iterum ſub Petrocorijs habitant Iriobriges Et ciuitas,
Aginnum *Angoleſme.* 19 50:46 20
Sub ijs Vaſſarij *Vaſſatenſes.* Et ciuitas,
Coſſium 18 30:46 10
Sub ijs Stabali Et ciuitas,
Anderædum 19 45:45 30
Et ſub Stabulis Datij Et ciuitas,
Taſta *Dax.* 19 :44 45
Sub ijs autem Auſcij *Auxitani,*
Et ciuitas,
Auguſta *Auchx.* 18 :45 30
Horū ab ortu partem habent Auerni, *Auuergne.* In quibus ciuitas,
Auguſtonemetū *Nemoſum Strab. Neuers.*
19 :45 0
Et ſub Auſcijs Velauni *Velaye.*
Quorum ciuitas,
Rueſſium *S. Flour.* 18 :44 30
Sub ijs Rurani *Rutheni.* Et ciuitas,
Segodunum *Rodes.* 17 15:44 10
Cōtigui monti Pyreneo ſunt Cumueni *Bigorrenſes & Biernenſes,*
Quorum ciuitas,
Lugdunum Colonia *Oloron.*
17 :44 0

CELTOGALATIAE LVGDVnenſis ſitus. Cap. VIII.

Tabula tertia Europæ.

Gallia Celtica, Celtogallia.

Latera Galliæ Lugdunēſis, quæ contigua ſunt Aquitaniæ, dicta ſunt. Ex reliquis quæ ad occaſum ſpectāt, & Oceano alluūtur, ſic deſcribuntur. *Britannia hæc eſt.*
Poſt Ligiris flu. oſtia
Briuates portus *Virante hodie ciuitas.*
17 40:48 45
Erij flu. oſtia 17 :49 15
Vidiana portus 16 30:49 40
Gobæum promont. *Le four.*
15 15:49 45
Latus aūt, quod Septentriones aſpicit iuxta Britannicū Oceanū ſic ſe habet,
Poſt Gobæum promontorium,
Saliocanus portus *S. Paulus.*
16 30:50 15
Titi flu. oſtia 17 20:50 40
Biducenſium *Normandia.*
Argenis flu. oſtia 18 :50 30
Venelorum *Vuelli ex Cæſaris commentarijs, nulla horum ciuitas extat.*
Crociatonum 18 50:50 50
Olinę flu. oſtia 18 45:51 0
Lexubiorum
Nœomagus ciuitas *S. Saluatoris.*
19 30:51 10
Calletorum *Caux uulgò, Caletes hodie remotius agunt ſub rege Angliæ.*
Sequanæ flu. oſtia 21 :50 30
Orientale aūt latus cōiunctum eſt Belgicæ ad Sequanā fluuiū, cuius caput habet gradus 24 :47 20
Et adhuc lineę quæ ei recta eſt uſq; terminum, cuius ſitus 25 15:45 20
Meridionale autē latus hinc terminat parte Narbonenſis uſque ad dictum Aquitaniæ finē, montibus Cemmenorum *Cebena mons alijs dicitur, Gebenna Plinio & Hermolao.* quorū medium partes habet 23 :44 30
Latus uerò Septentrionale littorale à Sequano fluuio tenent Calletæ.
Quorum ciuitas,
Iuliobona *Honfleu.* 20 15:51 20
Poſt quos Lexubij *Lexouij, Liſlux.* Poſt Veneli. Poſt hos Biducenſes. Et ultimi uſq; ad Gobæū promont. Oſiſmij Quorum ciuitas,
Vorganium 17 40:50 10
Occidētale aūt littorale latus ſub Oſiſmijs tenent Veneti. Quorū ciuitas,
Dariorigum *Vanes.* 17 20:49 15

Sub quibus Samnitæ appropinquãtes
Ligiri fluuio.
In mediterranea autem Venetis magis
orientales ſunt Aulircij Diabolitæ
Diablinthres. Quorum ciuitas,
Nœodunum *Leondoul.* 18 :50 0
Poſt quos Arubij, Et ciuitas,
Vagoritum 18 40:50 0
Poſt quos uſq; ad Sequanã flu. Vene-
liocaſij *Bellocaßi, Baiocenſes.*
Quorum ciuitas,
Rothomagus *Bayeux.* 20 10:50 20
Et iterum Samnitis orientaliores ſunt
Andicani *Andes, Andegauenſes.*
Quorum ciuitates,
Iuliomagus *Angiers.* 18 50:49 20
Reliquum poſt hos ad ortum Aulior-
ci, qui & Cenomanni *Maine* dicun-
tur habitant. Quorum ciuitas,
Vindinum *Lemans.* 20 45:49 20
Poſt quos Namnitæ *Nannetes.*
Quorum ciuitas,
Condiuincum *Nantes.* 21 15:50 0
Poſtea uſq; Sequanã flu. Abrigcatui
Quorum ciuitas,
Ingena 21 45:50 30
Sub præfatis omnibus protenduntur à
Ligire flu. ad Sequanam Aulircij *Au-
relianenſes,* qui Eburaici appellantur
Quorum ciuitas,
*Mediolaniũ *Orleans,* 20 40:48 0
Sub quibus iuxta Ligirim fluuiũ Rhe-
dones Quorum ciuitas,
Condate *Renes.* 20 40:47 20
Ex ijs magis orientales Sennones
Quorum ciuitas,
Agedicum *aliâs Agendicum, Sens.*
21 15:47 10
Septentrionaliores autẽ Carnutæ *Car-
nutes.* Et ciuitates,
Autricum *Chartres.* 21 40:48 15
Cenabum 22 :47 45
Ad ortũ uerò & iuxta Sequanã Pariſij
Et ciuitas,
*Pariſium Lucotecia *Lutecia, Paris.*
23 30:48 30
Sub quibus Triccaſij
Et ciuitas ipſorum,
Auguſtobona 23 15:47 45
Iterũ ſub præfatis gentibus iuxta Ligi-
rim ſunt Turupij
Et ciuitas eorum,
Cæſarodunum 20 45:46 30
Sub quibus finitimi Aruernis ſunt ij,
qui Cemmenos montes incolũt Se-
guſiati *Seguſiani, Breſſe.*
Et ciuitas ipſorum,
Rodumna 24 :45 50
Forum Seguſianorum *Bourg.*
23 30:45 30
Præfatis orientaliores ſunt Meldæ *Mel-
denſes.* Et ciuitas,
Iatinum *Meaulx.* 23 :47 30
Poſt quos ad Belgicam Vadicaſſij
Et ciuitas,
Nœomagus *Nemours.* 24 20:46 30
Ab ortu autem Aruernorũ uſq; ad di-
uertigium Rhodani fluuij ad Septen-
triones Aeduorum *aliâs Hæduorum* ha-
bitat gens: Et ciuitates eorum,
Auguſtodunũ *Auſtunth.* 23 40:46 30
Cabullinum *Chatalaunum, Challon.*
21 50:40 40
* Lugdunũ Metropolis *Lyon, alij Leon.*
22 15:45 50

GALLIAE BELGICAE *ſitus.* Cap. IX.

Tabula tertia Europæ.

OCcidentale latus Galliæ Bel-
gicæ, & quod Lugdunẽſem
attingit, dictum eſt. Eius Se-
ptẽtrionalia, & quę Britan-
nicum ſpectant Oceanũ, ſic ſe habent.
Poſt Sequanæ flu. oſtia,
Phrudis flu. oſtia 21 45:52 20
Icium promont. *Icius portus.*
22 15:53 30
Morinorum
Geſoriacum nauale *Cales, Anglorum.*
22 45:53 30
Tabulæ flu. oſtia *Scaldes Plin. Schelde uul-
gò.* 23 30:53 30
Moſæ flu. oſtia *Maſæ, Meuſe.*
24 40:53 20
Batauorum
Lugodinũ *Hanc exiſtimat Stoflerinus eſſe ho-
die Traiectũ, uulgò Vtrich.* 26 30:53 20
Rheni flu. occidentalius oſtium
26 45:53 20

Medium

Medium flu. oſtium 27 :53 10
Oriẽtalius eius oſtiũ. 28 :54 0
Latus autem, quod ad Solis ortum ſpectat, à Rheno fluuio terminatur iuxta magnam Germaniã, cuius caput gradus habet 29 20:46 0
Diuertigiũ autem quod iuxta Obrincum fluuium eſt ad occaſum
28 :50 0
Ac etiã terminus, qui à fonte eſt ad alpes, qui uocatur mons Adulas *S. Gotbardi mons.* 29 30:45 15
Iuraſſus mons *Iura mons & Vogeſus Cæſari & alijs.* 26 15:46 0
Latus uerò meridionale cõiungitur cũ reliqua parte Galliæ Narbonẽſis. Protenditur autem à præfato communi termino Galliæ Lugdunenſis & Narbonenſis uſque ad communem finem alpium & Adulæ montis, qui gradus habet 29 30:45 15
Tenent autem maritima *Picardia* multum etiã in mediterraneis occupantes iuxta Sequanam fluuium Atrebatij *Atrebates, regio Artois.*

Quorum ciuitas,

* Rigiacum *Alexia alijs, Arras.*
22 30:51 0

Alexiam appellat Diodorus Siculus lib. 5: ab Hercule conditam, omnis Celticæ metropolim meminit Cæſar in cõmentarijs, à quo primũ lilij florum inſignia initium ibidem habuêre, uulgò hodie ciuitas dicitur Arras, alij pro Alexia ſupponunt hodie oppidum in Burgundia, uulgò Auxerre.

Poſt hos quaſi ad ortũ uergentes Bellouaci *Bellouacenſes.*

Quorum ciuitas,

Cęſaromagus *Beauuois.* 22 30:51 30
Poſt hos ſimiliter Ambiani *Amiens.*

Et ciuitas eorum,

Samarobriga 22 15:52 10
Samarobrina Cæſari in Cõmentarijs dicitur, hodie Cameracenſis uulgò Cambray.

Poſt quos Morini, ad ortum *Flandres.*

Quorum mediterranea ciuitas,

Taruanna *Terouenne.* 23 20:52 50
Deinde poſt Tabudã flu. Tongri *Brabant.* Et ciuitas ipſorum,
Atuacutum *Antwerpia, Antuers, Andorff.*
24 30:52 50

Deinde poſt Moſam fluuium Menapij *Gheldrenſes.* Et horum ciuitas,
Caſtellum *Iuliacenſis, Iuliach & Iulch.*
25 :52 15
Sub prædictis autem gentibus habitãt maxime Septẽtrionales Neruij *Tornacenſes.* Quorum ciuitas,
Bagacum *Tornacum, Tornay.*
25 15.51 40
Sub his Subanecti *Aulenci* ab oriente Sequanæ flu. Quorum ciuitas,
* Rothomagus *Roan.* 22 40:50 0
Sub quibus Romandues *Veromãdi, Veromandois.* Quorum ciuitas,
Auguſta Romanduorum *Lutzelburg.*
25 30:50 0
Sub ijs Veſſones *Sueßiones, Cãpania, Champaigne.*
Quorum ciuitas ſimiliter ab oriente Sequanæ fluuij
Auguſta Veſſonum *Soiſſon.*
23 30:48 50
Poſt quos iuxta fluuiũ Seſquanam Remi *Rhemenſis diœceſis.*

Et eorum ciuitas,

Durocottorum *Rems.* 23 45.48 30
Orientaliores uerò Remis, ſed magis Septentrionales Triueri ſunt *Treuirenſis metropolis.*

Quorum ciuitas,

Auguſta Triuerorum *Treues, Trier.*
26 :49 10
Iis magis meridionales ſunt Mediomatrices *Metenſes, Weſterichi.*

Quorum ciuitas,

Diuodurum *Metis, Metz.*
25 30:47 20
Sub his & Remis ſunt Leuci *Tullẽſes Lotharingiæ.*

Et ciuitates eorum,

Tullum *Tulle, Toll.* 26 30:47 0
Naſium *Nanſe, Nancy.* 25 50:46 40
Regio uerò quæ circa Rhenũ fluuium eſt, à mari uſque Obrincum fluuium *Moſella flu.* inferior Germania appellatur, in qua ciuitates ab occidentali parte Rheni hæ ſunt,
Batauorum mediterraneæ *Holandia.*
Batauodurum *Aquisgranum Aes, Ach.*
27 15:52 10

Sub hac Veterra ciuit. 27 :51 50
Legio trigeſima Vlpia 27 30:51 50
Poſtea Agrippinenſis *Colonia, Coln.*
27 40.51 30
Poſt Bonna *Bonne.* 27 40:50 56
Legio pri. Inde Traiana legio *Confluentia.* 27 30:50 36
Poſt Mocontiacum *Maguntia.*
27 20:50 15

Quod autẽ ab Obrinco fluuio ad meridiem tenditur, Germania ſuperior appellatur, In qua ciuitates ſunt, ab Obrinco incipiendo,

Nemetorũ *Spira, horum & Vangionũ trãſpoſito ſitu.*
Nœomagus 27 40:49 50
Rufiniana 27 45:49 10

Vangionum

Borbetomagus *Vuormatia, Worms.*
27 50:48 50
Argentoratum *Argentina, Straſburg.*
27 50:48 45
Legio octaua auguſta. *Alſatia regio.*

Tribocorum autem

Breucomagus *Brump.* 27 50:48 20
Elcebus *Schletſtat.* 28 30:48 0

Rauricorum

* Auguſta Rauricorum *Baſiles Baſil.*
28 :47 10
Argentuaria *Columbaria, Colmar.*
27 50:47 40

Sub his autem & Leucis habitãt Longones *Lingones, in ducatu Burgundiæ, Langres.* Quorum ciuitas,

Andomatunum 26 15:46 20

Et poſt montem qui ipſis ſubiacet, appellaturq; Iuraſſus, ſunt Eluetij, iuxta Rhenũ *Heluetij, Suizeros uocãt ſiue Suiſos.*

Quorum ciuitates,

Gannodurũ *Cõſtantia.* 28 30:46 30
Forũ Tiberij *Schwitz.* 28 :46 0

Sub ijs Sequani *Comitatus Burgundiæ.*

Quorum ciuitates,

Dittatium *Haſenburg.* 25 30:45 40
Viſontium *Beſuntio, Beſanſon.*
26 :46 0
Equeſtris *Neufchaſtel* 27 :45 40
Auanticũ *Wifelſpurg.* 28 :45 30
Caput olim gentis Heluetiorum, in cuius ruinis hodie pagus Auenche, inter Loſanam & Friburgum.

NARBONENSIS GALliæ ſitus. Cap. X.

Tabula tertia Europæ.

Hæc eſt Gallia Braccata, Prouincia olim Romanorum.

NArbonenſis Galliæ latera, quæ iũcta ſunt tribus regionibus, iam ſunt dicta. Ex reliquis uerò lateribus id quod ortũ ſpectat, tangitq; occidentalia Alpium terminatur Adula monte uſque ad Vari fluuij oſtia, quorum gradus
27 30:43 0

Latus autem meridianũ terminant reliqua Pyrenei mõtis ab Aquitania nempe uſque ad iuga, quæ in noſtrum mare prouehũtur, ſuper quibus Veneris templum eſt. Et inde mare Gallicũ uſq; ad Vari fluminis oſtia. Cuius littus ſic deſcribit. Poſt Veneris Templũ, *Colliure,* quod gradus habet 20 20:42 20

Illeris flu. oſtia *Illibyrris Strab.*
21 :42 20
Ruſcionis flu. oſtia *Ruſcenas Strab.*
21 15:42 45
Atagis flu. oſt. *Atax flu.* 21 30:42 45
Orobij flu. oſtia *Obris* 21 45.42 45
Arauris flu. oſtia *Rhauraris Strab.*
22 :42 50
Agathapolis *Monſpeſſulanus: Montpellier.*
22 15:42 50
Setius mõs *Sigius Strab.* 22 30:42 30
Foſſæ Marianæ *Aygues mortes.*
22 45:42 40
Rhodani occidentale oſtium *le Rhoſne.*
22 50:42 30
Rhodani orientale oſtium
23 :42 40
Flexio fluuij, quę ſub Lugduno uerſus alpes fit 23 :45 15
Pars ipſius iuxta paludem Lemanũ appellatam *Gebennæ lacus, Lac de Geneua Gallis dicitur: Germanis, Loſane lacus.*
27 15:45 15
Fons fluuij 28 20:44 20

Fluuiorũ autem, qui eidem admiſcentur, à Septentrionali parte Lugduni influũt: Arar eſt, ac Dubis, qui inuicem admiſcentur.

Fontes

Fontes autē Araris ab alpibus fluētes gradus habēt, *Sagona, la Sagone.* 28 40:44 40

Fontes uerò Dubis ſuper eundem fluentis gradus habēt, *Le doux, alijs dictus Aldua ſdubis.* 28 30:44 30

Cum autem ab alpiū montibus fluxerint, uerſus Septētriones, ipſi quoque ad occaſum flectuntur, & eorū cōmixtio gradus habet 25 20:45 30

Eorundem commixtio cum Rhodano 24 :45 30

A meridiana plaga ſimiliter à montib. alpiū uerſus Viennā ciuitatem fluūt Tiſara *Iiſara legendum.* & Druentia.

Tiſaræ fontes 28 :44 0

Druentiæ caput 28 30:43 45

Iterum Tiſaræ commixtio cum Rhodano 22 20:44 30

Druentiæ ſimiliter commixtio 21 20:43 50

Poſt Rhodanum mari iterum adiacent Anatiliorum *Prouincia, Prouence.*

Maritima ciuitas Colonia *Martegue.* 23 30:43 0

Poſt Cæni flu. oſtia 23 45:43 0

Poſt Comonnorum

* Maſſilia ciui. *Marſeille* 24 30:43 6

Et Tauroentiū *Tollon.* 24 50:42 50

Et Cithariſtos pmōt. 25 :42 30

Olbia ciuitas *Eres.* 25 20:42 45

Argentij flu. oſtia *Argenton.* 25 40:42 45

Forū Iulium Colonia *Freius, Pacēſis Plin.* 26 30:42 45

Inde Deciatiorum,

Antipolis *Ragny* 27 :43 0

Et Vari flu. oſt. *Le Var.* 27 30:43 0

Tenent aūt maximè occidentalia Galliæ Narbonenſis Volcæ, & Tectoſaces *Languedoc.*

Tectoſages Plin. & Mela, Toliſtobogi Floro. Tholoſani hodie. Quorum ciuitates.

Illiberis *Hiſpanorum, Salſas.* 19 45:43 15

Ruſcinum *Roſellon, Perpignan.* 20 :43 30

* Toloſa Colonia *Tholouſe.* 20 30:44 15

Ceſſero *Caſtres.* 21 15:44 0

Carcaſo *Carcaſio Procopio, Carcaſſona.* 21 :43 30

Bętitæ *Biterrenſis, Beſiers.* 21 30:43 30

* Narbon Colonia *Narbona.* 21 :43 0

Poſt hos uſque Rhodanum fluuiū ſunt, Volcæ & Aricomij.

Quorum urbes mediterraneæ,

Vindomagus *S. Thubere.* 21 30:44 30

Nemauſum Colonia *Nimes.* 22 :44 30

Poſtea à parte oriētali Rhodani fluuij maxime Septentrionales ſunt Allobryges, *Allobroges, Delphinatus, Daulphine* ſub Medullis.

Quorum ciuitas mediterranea,

Vienna *Vienne.* 23 :45 0

Sub quibus magis occidentales ſunt Segalauni Quorum ciuitas

Valētia colonia *Valēce.* 23 :44 26

Orientaliores autem Tricaſteni, Quorum ciuitates

Nœomagus *Nion prope Gebennam.* 26 30:45 0

Poſtea ſub Segalaunis Cauari *Cataros Strabo, Cauares Mela.*

Quorum ciuitates mediterraneæ,

Acculiorum Colonia *Granoble.* 23 :44 40

Auēniorū col. *Auignon.* 23 :44 0

Arauſiorum *Auſiccenſis. Aurenge.* 24 :44 0

Cabelliorum Colonia *Cauailon, Cauallicenſis.* 24 :44 0

Et ſub ijs Salies Quorum ciuitates,

Taruſcum *Taraſcon.* 25 :43 40

Glanū *Glādatenſis, Gap.* 23 10:43 30

Arelatum Colonia *Arles uulgò.* 22 45:43 20

Aquę Sextiæ Colonia *Ais, Aquenſis ciuitas.* 24 30:43 40

Ernaginum 24 :43 45

Sub Tricaſtenis autem Memini, Quorum ciuitas.

Forum Neronis 25 40:44 45

Sub quibus Vocontij. & ciuitas

Vaſiorum *Vaſio, ad Subaudiam ſpectans.* 26 :43 30

Sub

Sub quibus Elycoci, Et ciuitas eorũ,
Albauguſta 26 30:43 40

Plinius ab Auguſta Tricaſtinorum Albam Heluorum diſcernit, quam es nos hodie Bluenſem, uulgò Alby, ſed longe ſemotam, nempe in Aquitania inter Ruthenos et Cadurcos quos igitur Elucocos Ptolemæus, nos Eluios dicemus.

Vocontijs aũt & Meminis magis orientales ſunt Sentij

Quorum ciuitas mediterranea,
Dinia *Digne.* 27 10:44 20

Inſulæ aũt ſubiacent Narbonenſi Agatha, cum ciuitate eiuſdem nominis, cuius ſitus continet gradus
22 30:42 10

Stephanus ἀγαθὰν τύχην, id eſt, bonam fortunam appellat.

Poſt quam Blaſcon 22 30:42 20

Stychades autem ſub Cithariſtẽ quinque numero. Quorum medium gradus habet 25 :42 15

Stœchades tres ait Strabo, quas Themiſtam Pomponianam & Hypæam nominat Martianus. Sunt qui per Cithariſtem intelligũt Ciſtertiũ, unde Ciſtertienſium monachorum ordinis origo.

Sub Varo fluuio Lerone inſula, cuius ſitus eſt 27 15.42 15

GERMANIAE MAGNAE *ſitus.* *Cap.* XI.

Tabula quarta Europæ.

Germanorum uocabulum recens ait Tacitus. Diodorus lib. 6. eos omnes ſub Galatarum nomine comprehendit. item Alemani & Teutones dicuntur.

GErmaniæ latus occidentale Rhenus terminat. Septentrionale uerò Germanicus Oceanus. Cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet.

Poſt Rheni flu. oſtia quæ habent gradus 28 :54 0
Manarmanis portus 28 :54. 45
Vidri flu. oſtia 28 30:54 20
Amaſij flu. oſtia *Amiſius flu. Amiſum Mela, uulgò Ems.* 29 :55 0
Fontes fluuij 32 :52 30
Viſurgia flu. oſtia *Vueſer uulgò, viſera.* 31 :55 25
Fontes fluuij 34 :52 30
Albis flu. oſtia *Elb.* 31 :56 15
Fontes fluuij 39 :50 0

Cymbricę Cherſoneſi *Dacia uocatur, rectius Dania, Dennamarch, Chriſtianum proprium habet regem: Ibi & Iucia & Holſatia regione.*

Extenſio quæ poſt Albim flu. eſt 32 :56 50
Extẽſio q̃ ſubſequit̃ 35 :58 20
Quæ etiã ſubſequit̃ 38 50:58 50
Quæ etiã ſequitur, & maxime Septentrionalia eſt 39 :59 30
Pars eius maxime orientalia 40 25:59 30
Poſt extenſionem prima extenſio uerſus occidentem 39 20:52 15
Quę deinde ſubſequit̃ 37 :57 0
Quæ ad ortũ flectitur 35 :56 0
Chaluſi flu. oſtia 37 :56 0
Sueui flu. oſtia *Spre.* 39 30:56 0
Viadi flu. oſtia *Odera.* 42 10:56 0
Viſtulæ flu. oſtia *Viſula Mela dicitur, alijs Iuſtula, Viſtillus Plinio: in eius oſtio Gedanum oppidum, uulgò Dantzg.* 45 :56 0
Fluuij caput 44 :52 30
Quæ ab occaſu ipſius ad Albim flu. ducit 40 10:52 40

Meridianũ autem latus terminatur à parte occidentali fluuij Danubij ſic:

Danubij caput *Donaw, le Danube, Iſter.* 30 :46 20
Quod apud diuertigium eſt in Germaniam primi fluminis 32 :47 15
Quod iuxta diuertigiũ eſt ad meridiem ferẽtis fluminis, qui appellatur Aenus 34 :47 0
Quod penes diuertigiũ eſt ad Arctoa ferentis ſecũdi flu. quaſi ad ſyluam Gabretam 36 :46 40
Quod penes ſubſequẽs eſt diuertigiũ apud Lunã ſyluam ad Arctoa fluẽte flu. 39 20:47 20
Reliqua cõuerſio, apud quã eſt diuertigiũ fluminis ad meridiẽ fluentis qui uocatur Narabon 41 :47 40
Flexio quæ apud Curtam eſt 42 :47 0
Reliqua cõuerſio per Carpin, & omnium Borealiſſima eſt 42 30:48 0

Quæ ſequuntur uſq; ibi, Orientale autem latus, in Græco codice non habentur.

Flexus alius 43 :48 0
Alia flexio 44 40:45 40
Alia conuerſio 45 :45
Alia 45 :44 30
Diuertigium Abiſti flu. cũ Danubio
46 :44 15
Poſtea Danubius flectitur ad Auſtrũ
Diuertigiũ Catarabonis fluuij, qui ad Daciam fertur 49 :43 30
Pars quæ iuxta diuertigium eſt, Adlutan amnis, qui ad Septentrionẽ cum impetu uectus Daciam diuidit
50 :44 0
Flexio iuxta Oeſtum 51 :44 0
Flexio iuxta Axiũ ciuitatẽ, & ab hinc uſq; ad oſtia, uocatur
Iſter 54 30:45 45
Flexio iuxta Diogeniam ciuitatem
43 :46 40
Oſtia uerò quo ordine ſe habeãt, infrà dicetur, ubi agitur de Miſia inferiore
Orientale autem latus terminat diſtantia, quæ fit à flexu præfato ad ſuperiacẽtes Sarmatarum mõtes. Quorũ finis auſtralis gradus habet
42 30:48 30
Septentrionalis uerò 43 30.50 30
Præterea diſtantia, quæ eſt poſt mõtes ad dictũ caput Viſtulę fluuij, & ipſe etiam fluuius uſq; ad mare.
Montes autem qui Germaniã cingũt, notiſſimi ſunt hi, qui iam ſunt dicti et Sarmatici proprie appellati, et idẽ cum alpibus nomen habẽtes, & qui ſupra caput Danubij ſunt.
Quorum extrema gradus habent
29 :47 & 33: 48 30
Præterea qui uocãtur Anobæ. Quorũ extrema gradus habent, *Abnobij, hodie Haßiæ montes,* 31 :49 & 31: 52
At mons Melibocus, cuius fines
33 :52 30 & 37 :52 30
Sub ijs Semana eſt ſylua *Picearia in Turyngis ſylua.* & Aſciburgium cuius fines habent 39 :54 & 44 :52 30
Ac Mõtes Sudetæ appellati, quorũ extrema gradus habẽt 34 50 & 40 50
Sub quib. eſt Gabreta ſylua, inter quã & Sarmatarũ montes Hercynia eſt ſylua *Orcinum nemus, iuxta Danubiũ uſq; ad Sarmatiam.* Tenent autẽ Germaniã quæ circa Rhenũ fluuiũ incipit à parte Septẽtrionali Buſactori parui appellati, ac Sycambri. *Gheldrenſes hoc loco degunt. Sycãbri uerò uictis Alanis uocati ſunt Franci ſiue Francones, quorũ hodie ſitus eſt ubi Chatæ & Tubãti: eos etiã ex Chatis Rhenanus deducit.* Sub quibus Sueui Longobardi. Poſtea Tenceri & Criones *Haßia regio.* inter Rhenum & montes Abnobos. Præterea Intuergi, & Vargiones & Carithni. Sub quibus Viſpi *Vſipij Tacito.* & Eluetiorũ eremus *Nigra ſylua,* uſq; ad dictos alpiũ montes. Partẽ uerò quæ ſecus Oceanũ eſt, habitant ſupra Buſactores, Phriſij *Friſios noſtri dicunt Bremenſes,* uſq; ad Amaſum fluuiũ. Poſt hos Cauchi, qui appellantur parui, uſq; ad fluuium Viſurgim. Deinde Cauchi maiores dicti uſque ad Albim fluuiũ Deinde ſupra dorſum Cimbricæ Cherſoneſi Saxones. Ipſam aũt Cherſoneſum ſupra Saxones ab occaſu habitant Sigulones. Poſtea Sabalingij. Poſt Cobandi. Supra quos Chali. Et ſuper ijs quoq; qui magis occidẽtales ſunt Phũduſij. Qui uerò magis orientales ſunt Charudes. Omniũ aũt maxime ſeptentrionales Cimbri. Poſt Saxones uerò à Chaluſo fluuio uſque ad Sueuũ fluuiũ tenent Pharodini *Meckelburgenſes.* Poſt Sidini, uſq; ad Viadũ fluuium. Sub ipſis Rutiklij, uſq; ad fluuiũ Viſtulã. Interiores aũt atq; mediterraneæ gẽtes maximè ſunt Sueui Angili, q magis oriẽtales ſunt q̃ Lõgobardi, protẽſi ad Septentrionẽ uſq; ad mediũ Albis fluuij. *Sueuorũ nomẽ durat, ſitus ad Danubij ortũ trãslatus, de quibus & eo in loco meminit Strabo.* Et uerſus Sueuos Sẽnones, q habitãt poſt Albim à pręfata parte uerſus ortũ uſq; ad Sueuũ fluuiũ. Pręterea protendũtur ad Bugũtas *Ducatus Pomeraniæ.* qui cætera tenent, quæ inde ſubſequũtur uſq; ad Viſtulam. Minores autem gentes, & quę inter Cauchos paruos atq; Sueuos iacent, ſunt Buſactori, qui maiores nominãtur. *Bructeri Tacito, Iſtheuones Plinio, hodie Vueſtphalia: cuius ciuitates Padeburna & Monaſterium, & Meckelburgenſium pars.*

Sub

Sub quibus ſunt Chæmæ. Inter Cauchos autẽ maiores ac Sueuos adiacent Angriarij. Poſt Lancobardi. Sub quibus Dulgumnij. Inter Saxones autem & Sueuos Teutonarij & Viruni. Inter Pharadinos uerò et Sueuos Teutones & Auarpi. Inter Ruticleos uerò & Buguntas Aeluæones. Iterum ſub Semnonibus habitãt Lincæ. Sub Buguntis autem Luti Omanni. Sub quibus Lugi Diduni uſq; ad Aſciburgium mõtem. Sub Lincis uerò Calucones ex utraq; Albis fluuij parte. Sub ijs Cheruſci & Camani *Chamaui Tacito*, uſque Melobocum montem *Catti, Catzenelebogij habitant.* Quorum orientalia circa Albim fluuium tenent Bonochæmæ. Supra quos Batini *Marchia uetus.* Supra quos etiam ſub mõte Aſciburgio Corconti & Luti, Buri dicti, *Marchia noua.* uſq; ad Viſtulam fluuium. Sub ijs uerò primi ſunt Sidones *Poloniæ pars.* Poſt Cogni Poſt Viſburgij ſupra Hercyniam ſyluã. Iterum ab ortu Abnoborum montiũ habitant ſupra Sueuos Caſuari *Turingia.* Poſt Nertereanæ. Poſt Danduti. Sub quibus Turoni & Maruingi *Schleſia regno Poloniæ uicina, & Vratislauia,* Sub Camanis uerò Chatæ & Tubãti. Et ſupra Sudetos mõtes Teuriochæmæ. Sub montibus uerò Variſti Poſtea Gabreta ſylua. Sub Maruingis autẽ Curiones. Poſtea Chætuori. Et uſq; Danubium fluuiũ Parmæcãpi. Sub Gabreta uerò ſylua Marcomanni *Morauia Mererland.* Sub quibus Sudeni. Et uſq; ad Danubium fluuium Adrabæ campi.

Sub ſylua autẽ Hercynia Quadi. Sub quibus ferri minera et Luna ſylua. Sub qua gens magna Bęmi uſq; Danubiũ. *Bohemiæ regnum, Boiobemum Velleio, Bubiemum Straboni, Boiemum Tacito* Quibus contigui ſunt iuxta fluuiũ Teracatrię, & penes campos Racatæ.

Ciuitates uerò in Germania in climate magis Septentrionali ſunt hæ.

Phileum *Friſiæ regionis, Groningen.*	28	45:54	45
Siatutanda	29	20:54	20
Tecelia	31	:55	0
Phabiranum *Bremen.*	31	30:55	20
Treua *Hamburg.*	33	:55	40
Leuphana *Hanofer.*	34	15:54	40
Lirimiris *Mulheim.*	34	30:55	30
Marionis *Lunenburg.*	34	30:54	50
Marionis altera *Sberir.*	36	:55	36
Coenoenũ *Lebenburg.*	36	20:55	30
Aſtuia *Bodenhuſen.*	37	20:54	30
Aliſus *Parthen.*	38	:55	0
Laciburgium *Pomerani, Roſtockium.*	39	:55	36
Bunitium *Sund.*	39	30:55	30
Virunum *Ludenburgh.*	40	30:55	0
Viritium *Grieſnagen.*	41	:54	30
Rugium *Holmburg.*	42	30:55	40
Scurgum *Schmeben.*	43	:55	0
Aſcaucalis *Swetz.*	44	:54	15

In climate uerò quod ſub hoc eſt Ciuitates hæ ſunt

Aſciburgium *Emerich.*	27	45.52	30
Naualia *Schwol.*	27	40:53	15
Mediolanium *Monaſterium Munſter.*	28	10:53	46
Teuderium *Padeburna, Badlborn.*	29	20:53	20
Bogadium *Forſtler.*	30	15:52	0
Stereõtiũ *Caſtiliũ, Caſſel.*	31	:52	10
* Amaſia *Marcpurgũ.*	31	30:51	30
Munitium *Gottingen,*	31	40:52	30
Tuliphurdum	32	:54	0
Aſcalingiũ *Hildeſzheim,*	32	30:53	48
Tuliſurgium *Prunſuiga, Brunſchwig.*	32	40:53	20
Pheugarum *Halberſtat.*	32	40:52	15
Canduum	33	:51	20
Trophœa Druſi	33	45:52	45
* Lupia	34	30:52	45
Meſuium *Maydburg.*	35	30:53	45
Argelia *Torga.*	36	30:52	20
Calegia *Wittenberg.*	37	30:52	20
Lupfurdum *Myſna, Meiſſen.*	38	10:51	40
Suſudata *Bilſznach.*	38	30:53	30
Colancorũ *Fruiwald.*	39	:53	30
Lugidunum *Glogauia, Glogaw.*	39	30:52	30
Stragona *Poſſenaw.*	39	20:52	40
Limioſaleum *Gniſna.*	41	:53	30
Budorigum	41	:52	40
Leucariſtus	41	45:52	40

Arſonium

Arſonium *Priſintza.* 43 30:52 20
Caliſia *Noua ciuitas hodie dicitur in Poloniæ regno.* 43 45:52 50
Setidaua 44 :53 30

In climate uerò quod ſub ijs eſt Ciuitates hæ ſunt.

Aliſum *Harnſtein.* 28 :51 30
Budoris *Palatini comitis, Heidelberg.* 28 :51 0
Mattiacum 30 :50 45
Artaunum *Herpibolis Wirtzburg.* 30 10:50 0
Nuæſium 31 :51 30
Melocabus *Choburgk.* 31 30:50 20
Grauionariũ *Bamberg.* 31 45:50 10
Locoritum *Trutauia Forcheim,* 31 30:49 20
Segodunũ *Nurenberg.* 31 30:49 0
Deuona *Newmarck.* 32 30:48 40
Bergium 36 :49 30
Menoſgada *Egra, Eger.* 34 :49 30
Bicurgium *Turingiæ Erfordia Erffort.* 34 30:51 15
Marobudum 35 :49 0
Redintuinum 38 30:50 30
Nomiſterium 39 :51 0
Meliodunum 39 :49 0
Caſurgis *Praga regia Boëmiæ.* 30 15:50 10
Streuinta 39 15:49 30
Hegitmatia *Lignitz.* 39 40:51 0
Budorgis *Schleſiæ caput, Vratiſlauia Preſſlaw.* 40 :50 30
Eburum *Morauiæ regis, Olmuntz.* 41 :49 30
Arſicua *Brunna Prynn.* 41 40:49 0
Parienna *Frideck* 42 :49 30
Seruia 42 30:50 0
Carrodunum *Poloniæ regis, Cracouia Cracaw.* 42 40:51 30
Aſanca *Cleppern.* 43 :50 30

In reliquo uerò & penes Danubium Ciuitates hæ,

Tarodunum 28 20:47 50
Arę flauiæ *Nordlingen.* 30 40:48 0
Riuſiaua *Geugen.* 31 :47 30
Alcimoënnis *Vlma.* 32 30:47 30
Canticœbis *Amberga Amberg.* 32 40:48 40

Bibacum *Bibrach.* 33 :48 0
Brodentia 33 45:48 0
Setuacotum 34 :48 20
Vsbium 35 :47 0
Abilunum 35 20:47 20
Phurgiſatis 36 :48 0
Coridorgis 37 15:48 30
Medoslanium 38 :47 30
Phelicia 39 :48 30
Rhobodunum 39 :48 0
Anduætium 40 30:47 40
Celmantia 41 :47 40
Singone 41 30:48 15
Anabum 41 56:47 30

Inſulæ Germaniæ adiacēt iuxta Albis fluuij oſtia tres, Saxonũ appellatæ. Quarum medium gradus habet 31 :57 40

Supra autē Cimbricam Cherſoneſum aliæ tres Alocię dictæ. Quarum mediũ gradus habet 37 :59 20

Ab orientali parte Cherſoneſi quatuor Scandiæ nuncupatę, tres quidem paruæ, ex quibus ea quæ media eſt, partes habet 41 30:58 0

Codanonia Pomponio, Scandinauia Plinio, nobis Scandia, nec eſt inſula, ſed Cherſoneſus ingens, Iornandes Scanziam uocat, officinam gentiũ & uaginam nationum, unde Gothorũ ſiue Getarum gens, & eorum coniuges Amazones.

Vna uerò quę maxima earũ eſt, & maxime orientalis, iuxta Viſtulæ fluuij oſtia, cuius quidem occidētaliſſima partes habet 48 :58 0

Eius maxime orientalis pars. 46 :58 0

Pars maxime Septentrionalis. 44 30:58 30

Pars eius meridionalis. 45 :57 40

Vocatur autē & hęc proprie Scandia, & tenent ipſius occidentalia Chędini. *Hodie Nortuegij occidentales, orientales Suetij: Gutæ ſunt Gothi, tametſi eorũ originē Ptolemæo ignotam plerią; affirment. Dauciones ex Dania hoc ſolũ occuparũt. Leuoni in medio ſunt ꝯplan die ducatus.* Orientalia uerò Phauonæ & Phiræſi. Meridionalia Gutæ & Dauciones. Media autem tenent Leuoni.

RHETIAE SITVS, Caput XII.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Sueuia nunc hanc cum Vindeliciæ parte habet. Vide B. Rhenanum lib. 1. de Germania.

RHætiæ occidentale latus terminatur mōte Adula, & linea quæ eſt inter capita Rheni atque Danubij. Latus uerò Septētrionale ea Danubij terminatur parte quæ à fontibus eſt uſq; ad Aeni fluuij diuertigium *Aenū fluuiū uocat Arrianus Nicomedienſis lib. 8. & nos etiam.* quod gradus haber.

34 :47 20

Orientale autē latus ipſo Aeno flumine terminatur. Cuius maxime auſtralis finis continet gradus.

34 :45 15

Meridionale uerò alpiū mōtibus hinc ſupra Italiam extēſis. Quorum quæ apud Græas ſunt, *Graias uocat Cornel. Tacitus.* gradus habent.

30 :45 20

Quæ autem uerſus Pœnas ſunt iuxta principiū Liciamnis, qui in Danubiū exit, qui & Rhętiam à Vindelicia diuidit, gradus tenent.

31 30:45 30

Quæ uerò ad Ocra ſunt montem, gradus habent 33 30:45 30

Habitant autem magis Septentrionalia Rhętiæ Brixantę. Magis uerò auſtralia Suanitæ, & Riguſcæ. Quæ autem inter hæc ſunt, Calucones & Vennes *Venetes, Venetus lacus Mela: Plinio Vennotes & Venonetes.*

Ciuitates uerò eorum ſub ipſo Danubio fluuio hæ ſunt,

Bragodurū *Rockēburg.* 30 :46 40
Dracuina 30 50:46 40
Viana 31 :46 40
Phæniana *Phebiana caſtra, Bebenhuſum.*
31 45:46 50

Iuxta caput Rheni fluuij.

Taxgętium 29 50:46 15
* Brigantiū *Pregnitz.* 30 :46 0
Poſt has uicus 30 15:45 20
Ebodurum 30 40:45 20
Druſomagus *Campidona, Kempten.*
31 30:46 6
Ectodurum 31 10:45 10

VINDELICIAE SITVS. Caput XIII.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Rhetia Secūda uocatur, eoq; duas legimus Rhetias lib. de præfect. Rom. & apud Amianum lib. 18. & Tacitum lib. 19. hiſt. Aug.

QVæ magis Septentrionalia ſunt Vindeliciæ tenent Runicatæ. Sub his uerò Leuni & Cōſuantæ. Poſt Benlauni. Poſt Breuni. Et iuxta Licū fluuium Licatij.

Ciuitates autem ſunt in Vindelicia penes Danubium.

Artobriga *Ratiſpona, Regenſpurg.*
32 15:47 10
Bœodurum *Patauia, Paſſaw.*
Sub ijs uerò. 33 50:47 15
Auguſta Vindelicorum *Augſpurg.*
32 30:46 20
Carrodunum 33 50:46 45
Abudiacū *Burckhauſen.* 33 30:46 15
Cambodunum *Monacum, München.*
32 50:46 0
Medullum 33 50:45 40
Inutrium *Inſpruck.* 32 50:45 30

NORICI SITVS. Cap. XIIII.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Bauaria hanc & Vindeliciam continet, quę & Boioaria, Taurisci populi Straboni.

NOricum terminatur ab occaſu, Aeno fluuio. A Septētrione, Danubij parte, quæ eſt ab Aeno uſq; ad Cetiū montem *Calenberg mons eorum lingua dicitur.* cuius ſitus habet partes.

37 30:46 50

Ab ortu uerò ſolis, ipſo monte Cetio. A meridie uerò parte Pannoniæ ſuperioris, quæ ſub dicto eſt monte. Cuius finis maxime occidentalis, hodie partes. 36 :45 20

Quod uerò in medio eſt.

37 :45 40

Et

Et quod inde eſt ſupra Iſtriã, eo monte, qui Caruancas appellatur. Cuius medium habet. 35 :45 20

Tenent autem occidentaliora prouinciæ à ſeptentrionibus incipiẽtes, Seuaces, & Alauni, qui & Ambiſontij dicuntur. Magis uerò orientalia Norici, & Ambidrani ac Ambilici.

Ciuitates autem in Norico ſub Danubio ſunt.

* Aredate *Lintz.*	35	:47	0
Claudiuium *Claudia Plin. Cloſterneẅburg.*	36	:46	40

Sub ijs autem Gabanodurum

Gabanodurum	36	40:46	40
Geſodunum *Saltzburg*	35	40:46	30
Bedacum	34	15.45	15
Aguntum	36	30:46	20
Vacorium *Villacum.*	36	:45	45
Pœdicum	37	:46	0
Virunum *Indenburgum.*	36	40:45	45
Teurnia	34	40:45	40
Idunum	35	20:45	30
Sianticum	36	:45	30
Celia *Celeia Plinio, Cilia uulgo.*	37	:46	30

Inter Italiam uerò & Noricum, *Carinthia regia.*

* Iulium Carnicum *Solitia, Auſtriæ.*	34	30:45	30

PANNONIAE SVPERIORIS *ſitus.* Cap. XV.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Auſtriæ archiducatus, Pannonios à Græcis dictos Pæones ſcripſit Apianus.

PAnnonia ſuperior terminatur ab occaſu monte Cetio, & pro parte Caruanca. A meridie, parte Iſtriæ ac Illiridis, iuxta lineã parallelã, quæ à præfato fine occidentaliori per Albanum montem exit, uſq; ad Bebios montes, & limites inferioris Pãnoniæ, qui gradus habent 41 30:45 20

A ſeptentrione uerò iam dicto Norici termino, & ea Danubij parte, quæ eſt à Cetio monte uſq; ad diuertigiũ Narabonis fluuij, cuius poſitio gradus habet 41 :47 40

Ab ortu uerò ſolis, inferiori Pãnonia, linea quæ per prędictos trãſit fines.

Tenent autem prouinciam à parte Septentrionis Azali, qui magis occidentales ſunt, & qui magis oriẽtales ſunt Cytni. A meridie uerò Latobici, ſub Norico. Verſus ortum autem Varciani. In medio aũt uerſus occaſum Bœi. Et ſub ijs Coletiani. Iaſſij uerò ad ortum, ſub ipſiſq; Oiſeriates.

Ciuitates autem ſub Danubio hæ ſunt

Iuliobona *Vienna Auſtriæ, quã Sabellicus uult dictam Flauianum.*	37	45:46	20

Legio Germanica decima.

Carnus	39	:47	0
Phlexum	40	:47	15

Legio Germanica quartadecima.

Chertobalus	40	30:47	30
Bregætium	41	:46	40

Legio prima auxiliaria.

At procul à fluuio ciuitates hæ ſunt.

Sala	38	20:46	15
* Pætouium *Petouionem Tacitus lib. 19. alij Petouiam uulgò Betta.*	37	40:45	30
Sauaria *Gretz uulgo:*	38	20:46	40
Rhiſpia	38	40:46	30
Vinundria	38	30:45	20
Bononia	38	40:45	40
Andautonium	38	10:45	30
Nouidunum	37	20:45	30
* Sacarbantia	39	30:47	0
Muroẽla *Moreck uulgò.*	39	15:46	10
Lentudum	39	10:45	45
Carrodunum	39	40.46	0
Siſcia *Lablatũ, Lublana.*	39	:45	20
Olimacum	39	20:45	30
Valina *Gran uulgò.*	40	30:46	45
Bolentiũ *Rachelſburg.*	40	10:46	0
Soroga	40	10:45	20
Siſopa	40	:45	45
Viſontium	40	45:45	20
Prætorium	40	45:46	15
Magniana	41	:46	0

Inter Italiã uerò ſub Norico, Pannoniæ iterum ciuitas,

* Emona *Amona Plinio.*	36	30:45	20

PANNONIAE INFERIORIS *ſitus.* Cap. XVI.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Vngaria hodie quæ etiam ultra Danubiũ ad Polonam uſque tenditur à Solymano turca peſſime agitatur, Buda urbe regis expugnata.

PAnnonia inferior terminatᷓ ab occaſu, ſuperiori Pannonia, à diuertigio Narabonis flu, iuxta præfatos limites. A meridie parte Illiridis, quæ à dicto limite uſq; ad flexum eſt Danubij, iuxta quem diuertitur Saus fluuius, *Hodie Sauus, unde Sauia & Sauienſis regio, ut eſt apud Sex Rufum, Solinum, Claudianum, Arrianum, &c.* qui gradus habet 45 :44 30

A Septentrionibus autẽ & ab oriente terminatur ea parte Danubij, quæ eſt à diuertigio Narabonis fluuij uſq; ad Sai diuertigiũ, & ſitum habet talem. Poſt Narabonem fluuium Flexus qui fit iuxta Curtam. 42 :47 0

Maximè Septentrionalia Danubij 42 30:48 0

Quod iuxta diuertigiũ eſt fluuij ad occaſum extenſi, qui per geminas Pannonias fluit ſcinditurq; iuxta Carrodunum ciuitatem, quaſi ad mõtem Cetiũ, uocaturq; ille, qui iuxta Septentrionaliſſimam partem eſt Sauarias, qui uerò iuxta meridionaliſſimam Daros, qui nunc à barbaris Data uocatur *Drauus nuncupatur, uulgò Mora.*

Danubij conuerſio iuxta Cornacum 44 20:45 15

Eiuſdem cõuerſio iuxta Acumincum 45 :45 30

Eiuſdem conuerſio iuxta Ritium 45 30:45 0

Quod iuxta diuertigium Sai fluuij eſt, qui & ipſe per duas extenſus Pannonias Cetio monti iungitur, prius ad Septentrionẽ, poſtea ad occaſum uerſus. 45 :44 30

Tenẽt autẽ & ipſam prouinciã in partibus quidem occidẽtalibus Amantini *Amantes Plinio.* magis Septentrionales. Sub quibus Hercuniates. Poſtea Andiantes *Andizetij Straboni dicuntur.* Poſtea Breuci. In partibus uerò orientalibus, qui maxime Septentriònales ſunt Arauiſci *Atrauiſci Plinio.* Et qui magis meridionales ſunt Scordiſci.

Ciuitates autem ſub Danubio ſunt.

Curta *Buda Offen, Hungariæ regia.*	42	:47	0
Salua	42	30:47	30
Carpis	42	30:47	45
Aquicum	43	:47	30
Salinum	43	30:47	0
Luſſonium	43	45:46	45
Lugionum	44	:46	30
Teutoburgium *Quinq; eccleſienſis.*	44	15:45	40
Cornacum	44	20:45	25
Acumincum legio	44	50:45	20
Rittium	45	30:45	0
Taururum *Taurunum Plin. Alba Græca, Belagradum, uulgò Kriechiſweyſenburg. à Turca nuper expugnata.*	45	:44	30

A fluuio procul ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Berbis	42	:46	0
* Serbinum	42	20:46	30
Iuollum	42	20:46	0
Certiſſa	42	20:45	20
Murſella	43	:46	0
Bibalis	43	:45	30
Marſonia	43	:45	0
Vacontium	43	30:46	30
Muſia Colonia *aliâs Murſia.*	43	30:45	45
Sallis	44	:44	40
Balſiana	43	30:44	50
Tarſium	44	30:44	36
* Sirmium	44	50:45	0

ILLIRIDIS DALMATIAE *aut Liburniæ ſitus.* Cap. XVII.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Sclauonia hodie, Germanis Windenlandt. Verſus Vngariam eſt Croatia, ex Rufi deſcriptione dicta Valeria. Sabellicus pro Valeria hodie ponit Stiriam, qui Illirios dicit hodie Boſnenſes.

ILliris terminatᷓ à Septentrionali plaga utraq; Pãnonia iuxta terminos expoſitos. Ab occaſu uerò Iſtria per lineã, cuius mediũ uerſus finẽ ſuperioris Pãnoniæ gradus habet 36 30:45 30

Quod

Quod uerò uerſus ſinū eſt Hadriaticū, 36 30:44 50

Ab ortu uerò ſuperiore Myſia per lineam, quæ à dicto diuertigio Sai flu. uſq; ad finem, qui iuxta mōtem Scardū eſt extenditur, *Sardonici montes, Maranai uulgò.* cuius gradus 47 :41 40

A meridie autem terminatur parte Macedoniç, iuxta lineam quę eſt à pręfato fine, & uſq; ad Adriā pertingit. Cuius gradus ſunt 45 :41 0

Et hinc latere Hadriatici uſq; ad dictū Iſtriæ limitem. Cuius lateris deſcriptio ſic ſe habet. Poſt Iſtriam Italiæ reliqua Liburniæ, quæ in Illiride eſt maritima ſequitur ora.

Aluona *Albon uulgò.*	36	50:45	0
Flauona	37	:44	45
Tarſatica *Arſis.*	37	40:44	36
Oenei flu. oſtia	38	:44	45
Velcera	38	30:44	45
Senia *Signia, uulgò Signa.*	39	:44	40
Lopſica *Loſpica Plinio.*	39	15:44	40
Tedanij flu. oſtia	39	20:44	30
Ortopla *Ortopula.*	40	:44	30
Vepia *Vegium Plin.*	40	20:44	30
Argyrutū *Argyruntum.*	40	45:44	10
Corinium *Corninum.*	41	10.44	0
Enona *Nona hodie.*	41	30:44	0
* Iadera Colonia *Biara ſiue Zara uulgo.*	42	:43	45
Titi fluuij oſtia *Titius Plinio.*	42	20:43	20
Scardona *Scardo hodie.*	42	40:43	20
Dalmatiæ autem ciuitates iuxta littus			
Sicum *Sibinicū. Sebenico.*	43	:43	20
* Salonæ colōia *Salona.*	43	20:43	20
Epetium	43	40:43	0
Piguntium	44	:42	45
Onæum	44	15:42	30
Naronis flu. oſtia *Nar Melæ, Narenta flu.*	44	30:42	20
* Epidaurus *Raguſia.*	44	40:42	20
Riſinum *Rhiſinum.*	44	40:42	15
Aſcruium *Aſcruium.*	44	45:42	0
Rhizonicus ſinus *Catharum.*	45	:42	0
Bulua *Butua Plin. Budca.*	45	:41	45
Vlcinium *Olchinium Plin. Dulcigno.*	45	:41	30
Drilonis flu. oſtia *Drino Lodrin.*	45	:41	20
Liſſus *Alexium.*	45	.41	10

Fluit autē Drilon fluuius à mōte Scardo, & ab altero monte ſito, iuxta medium ſuperioris Myſiæ, cuius gradus 45 40:41 40

Ab eodē etiam alius amnis defluit Drinus nomine, qui in Saum flu. exit ab occidentali parte Tauruni ciuitatis. Tenent autem prouinciam, qui Iſtriæ hærent Iapydres *Iapodes Strabo. Iapidia eſt, quam nunc Stiriam uocant.* Supra uerò Lyburniam magis occidentales Męzæi. Poſt Derriopes & Derrij. Supra Derriopes autē Dyndarij. Supra quos Ditiones. Supra autem Derios Ceraunij. Interiora autē Dalmatię tenent Daurſij. Supra quos Comenij & Vardei. *Ardiæos primo, deinde Varalios dictos, ait Strabo.* Supra hos Narenſij & Sardiotæ. Et iterum ſupra hos Siculotæ & Ducleatæ, & Piruſtæ, & Scirtones uerſus Macedoniam.

Ciuitates mediterraneæ Liburnorum quidem hæ ſunt,

Tediaſtrum	38	40:44	50
Arucia	39	30:44	45
Ardotium	40	:44	50
Stlupi	39	45:44	40
Curcum	40	30:44	45
Auſancali	41	20:44	45
Varuaria	41	10:44	20
Saluia	41	40:44	20
Adra	42	30:44	40
Arauzona	42	30:44	20
Aſſeſia	42	15:44	50
Burnum	42	45:44	10
* Sidrona *S. Hieronymi patria Ioanni Cabilonenſi, Stridona, Adrigna uulgò.*	43	30:44	30
Blanona	42	30:44	30
Ouporum	43	:44	0
Nedinum	44	30:44	15

Dalmatiæ autē ciuitates mediterraneæ

Andecrium *Andretrium Straboni.*	43	30:43	30
Aleta	44	:43	20
Herona	44	20:43	45
Delminium *Demna.*	44	45:43	40

Aequum colonia	44	40:43	20
Saloniana	45	:43	20
* Narbona colonia *Narona alijs, Narenta bodie.*	44	20:42	45
Enderum	45	30:42	50
Chinna	45	40:42	30
Doclea *Antibaris.*	45	20:42	15
Rizana	45	15:42	0
Scodra *Scutaram uocant, ſub Venctorum dominio.*	45	30:41	30
Thermidana	46	:41	45
Siparuntum	46	30:42	10
Epicaria	45	30:41	15
Eminacium	46	:41	20

Inſulæ autem adiacent Liburniæ.

Apſorrus, in qua ciuitates duæ.

Crepſa *Crexa Plinio.*	36	40:44	30
Apſorrus	36	50:44	30
Et Curicta *Curita Plinio, uulgo Vegia, ſeu Vegia.*			

In qua ciuitates etiam duæ.

Fulfinium	38	10:44	20
Curicum	38	20:44	15
Et Scordona inſula *Malconſeglio inſula, Iadera imminens, Blondo teſte.*			

In qua duæ ciuitates,

Arba	40	40:43	40
Colentum	41	40:43	30

Inſulæ uerò adiacent Dalmatiæ,

Iſſa, & ciuitas *Liſſam nos hodie prope Liſſum urbē ad oſtia Drilonis ponimus, quod Marinus Barletius teſtatur.*	42	20:43	0
Traguriū, & ciuitas	43	:42	45
Pharia, & ciuitas *Pharus.*	43	:42	20
Corcyra nigra *Carſula hodie.*	44	:41	45
Meligene inſula *Melituſam Polybius, nos Militen uocamus.*	44	10.41	20

Finis ſecundi libri.

LIBER TERTIVS HAEC HABET.

Expoſitionē partis oriētalis Europæ, iuxta ſubiectas puincias aut ſatrapias

Italiam totam, Cyrnum inſulam
Sardiniam inſulam, Siciliam inſulam
Sarmatiam quæ in Europa eſt
Tauricum Cherſoneſum
Iaziges Metanaſtas, Daciam
Myſiam ſuperiorem
Myſiam inferiorem
Thracem Cherſoneſum
Macedoniam, Epirum
Achaiam, Peloponeſum
Cretam inſulam Eubœam inſulā

ITALIAE SITVS. CAPVT I.

Tabula ſexta Europæ.

Heſperia, Latium, Auſonia, Oenotria, Saturnia dicta eſt Italia. Vrbes 264. Blondus in ea eſſe tradit epiſcopales.

Italia terminať ab occidente alpiū iugis iuxta lineā quæ extenditur à mōte Adula, uſq; ad Vari fluuij oſtia, quorum gradus 27 30:43 0

Pręterea littore Tyrrheni pelagi à Neapoli uſq; Leucopetram promont.

A Septentrionibus aūt terminatur Alpium iugis quę Rhetiæ imminent.

Prætetea Pœnis, & Ocra, & Caruſadio montibus, qui ſub Norico ſunt, quorum gradus dicti ſunt.

Præter hæc littore Hadriatici ſinus, quod eſt à Tilauempto flu uſque Garganum montem. Ab ortu uerò maritimis Adriatici maris, à monte Gargano Hydruntem uſq;. *Adriaticum, à Romanis olim Superum mare, nunc mare Venetum.*

A meridie autē littore Hadriatici pelagi, à Tilauēpto flu. uſq; ad Illyricā metā. Pręterea Liguſtico littore atq; Tyrrheno, à Vari ſcilicet oſtijs uſq; Neapolim

lim; ac à Leucopetra uſque Hydruntis maritima.

Deſcribitur autem in hunc modum

Poſt Vari fluuij oſtia in Liguſtico pelago quæ habent 27 30:43 0

Varus, nomen retinet, ab Italia Galliã diſterminãns

Maſſilienſium.

* Nicæa Maſſilienſium *Niſa, Niza.* 28 :43 20

Herculis portus *Villa Francha.* 28 15:42 45

Trophæa Auguſti *Torbia, Orbia.* 28 30:42 30

Monœci por. *Monacho.* 28 40.42 40

Liguriæ, apud Græcos Liguſticæ, iuxta Liguſticum pelagus *Genuenſis regio.*

Albiniminium *Vintimilium Ventimia.* 29 10:42 45

Albigaunum *Albinga, Arbenga.* 29 30:42 45

* Genua *Genoua.* 30 :42 50

Entellæ flu. oſtia *Lauania flu.* 30 30:42 50

Tigullia *Segeſta, Sigeſtro, Sextri.* 30 36:42 56

Veneris portus *Lunæ portus, S. Venerius.* 31 6:42 50

Ericis portus *Delphini Plin. Finus port.* 31 15:42 50

Ericis ſinus intima *Rapalli.* 31 15:42 50

Macrallæ flu. oſtia *Macra flu.* 31 45:42 45

Diuertigiũ Boacti fluuij *Serclus, Serchio.* 31 30:43 0

Tuſcorũ ſecundum Græcos autẽ Tyrrhenorũ, iuxta Tyrrhenũ pelagus *Etruria, Toſcania, Florentinorum.*

Luna *Vaſtata eſt, Sarazana iuxta.* 31 45:42 45

Lunæ promont. 32 :42 40

Lucus feroniæ promont. *Petra ſancta* 32 20:42 40

Herculis fanum 32 40:42 45

Arni flu. oſtia *Arno.* 33 20:42 40

Populonia *Piombino iuxta, Plumbinum.* 33 30:41 30

Populonium promont. *Baractus portus.* 33 30:42 0

Liburnus portus *Liuorno, Piſæ portus arx.* 33 30:42 30

Traianus portus *Volaterranorum portus.* 34 :42 30

Telamon promont. 34 15:42 0

Telamone uulgò oppidũ eſt, promontoriũ uerò dicitur incolis mõte argẽtato, mons argenteus in quo fuère Coſſæ: proximus Straboni Herculis portus.

Hoſæ flu. oſt. *Martha flu.* 34 30:42 0

Coſſæ *à muribus perditæ, Orbitellum.* 35 :41 50

Grauiſcæ *caſtellum eſt, Mons altus.* 35 20:41 45

Caſtrũ nouũ *Cornetũ.* 35 40:41 40

Pyrgi *Ciuitas uetus, Pyrgo ſacellum.* 36 :41 40

Alſium *diruta eſt S. Seuerina.* 36 15:41 40

Latinorũ ſimiliter iuxta Tyrrhenũ pelagus *Campania maritima, Latium.*

Tiberis flu. oſtia *Albula prius, uulgò Teuero.* 36 30:41 30

Flexus eius ad occaſum 36 30:42 0

Oſtia *ciuit. & port. Romæ, Hoſtia.* 36 30:41 30

Antium *Neptunium.* 36 50:41 20

Cloſtra *Anſa, Aſtura.* 37 10:41 20

Circeũ promont. *Cercegli, S. Felicitas.* 37 30:41 10

* Tarracinæ *Terrachine, Anxur Plinio dictũ.* 37 45:41 15

Caeta ſiue Gaieta eſt hodie media, inter fortiſſimas Italiæ ciuitas, Plinio alijs commemorata, unde & Caietanus ſinus qui Formianus.

Formæ *Phormiæ alij, Nola.* 38 10:41 15

Campanorũ ſimiliter iuxta Tyrrhenũ pelagus. *Neapolis regnum, Terra laboris.*

Liris flu. oſtia *Garilianus flu.* 38 20:41 15

Soëſſa *Sinope dicta, Seſſa.*

Vulturnum flu. *caſtellum, Viliturno.* 38 45:41 6

Cumæ *Sybilla Cumana.* 39 20:41 30

Literuum *Scipionis uilla, Baiæ.* 39 10:41 36

Miſenum 39 30:41 0

Puteoli *Dicæarchia prius, Pozolo.* 39 50:41 0

* Neapolis *Parthenope, Virgilio.* 40 :40 36

Picentinorum ſimiliter iuxta Tyrrhenum pelagus
Sarni flu. oſt. *Scafati flu.* 40 0:40 40
Surentum *Sorienti.* 40 10:40 30
Mineruæ promont. *Capo Mineruæ.*
39 30:40 40
Salernum *Salerno, Aminemum dictũ Macrobio.*
40 :40 30

Lucanorũ ſimiliter iuxta Tyrrhenum pelagus
Silari flu. oſtia *Silaris.* 40 0:40 15
Pęſtum *Poſsidonia Græcis, Polycaſtro.*
40 10:40 0
Velia *Helia Pli. Hyela. Stra.* 40 20:39 45
Buxentum *Pixûs Græcis, Beluedere iuxta.*
40 :39 30

Brutiorũ ſimiliter iuxta Tyrrhenũ pelagus *Meſſanę caput.*
Lai flu. oſtia *Laus Plin. Talaus Strab.*
40 :39 15
Tempſa ciuitas *Temeſa Mele.*
40 :39 0
Taurianus Scopulus *Terians*
40 20:38 45
Ipponiates ſinus *Vibonenſis, Hipponiates.*
40 20:38 45
Scylæum promont. *Brutium Mela, uulgò Sciglio, ubi Scylla & Charybdis.*
39 40:38 20
Regium Iulium *Rezo* 39 50:38 15
Leucopetra extrema *Bona.*
39 50:38 0

Magnę Græcię iuxta Hadriaticũ pela.
Zephirium promont. *Capo di ſole.*
40 45:38 20
Locri ciuitas 40 50:38 30
Locani flu. oſtia *Sagra,* 40 56:38 30

In ſinu qui iuxta Scyllacium eſt
Scylacium ciuitas *Scilatium, ſchilazo.*
40 43:38 45
Intima ſinus Scyllacei 40 45:38 45
Laciniũ pmõt. *Colone.* 41 30:39 10

In Tarentino uerò ſinu
Croton ciuit. *Cutrone:* 41 10:39 30
Thurium *Sybaris antè.* 41 50:39 30
Metapontium *Metapontus, Pelicor.*
41 50:39 50
Tarentum *Taranto.* 42 10:40 0

Salentinorum *Terra Hydrunti.*
Iapygiũ promont. quod & Salẽtinum dicitur *Salen Mele. S. Maria Delleque, de Leuca.* 42 20:38 45

Calabriæ iuxta Ionium Pelagus
Hydrus *Hidruntũ, Otrãto.* 43 :39 0
Luſpiæ *Lupia Plin. Leccio, Lezo.*
42 40:39 30
Brunduſium *Brendeſium, Branditio.*
42 30:39 40

Apulorũ Peucetiorũ in Ionio pelago
Egnatia *Iuuenatium.* 42 30:39 50
Barium *Barri.* 42 30:40 0
Aufidij flu. oſt. *lo Fante.* 42 30:40 15

Apulorũ Dauniorum in Ionio pelago
Salpię *Salapia Plin, Sapri.* 42 50:40 20
Sipus *Sipontum, Siponto.* 42 50:40 30
Apeneſte *Manfredonia.* 42 50:40 45
Garganus mons *S. Angelo.*
42 20:41 0

Et iuxta ſinum Hadriaticum
Hyrium *Tirium, Leſina.* 41 30:41 15

Frentanorum ſimiliter *Francauilla.*
Phiterni flu. oſtia *Tipherni, Biſano flu.*
42 :41 30
Buba *Buca Strab & Plin.* 41 40:41 40
Iſtonium *Guaſto.* 41 30:41 45

Pelignorum ſimiliter *Abrucini.*
Sari flu. oſtia *Sagri.* 41 20:42 0
Orton *Ortona, pietra de pirati.*
40 45:42 15

Marucinorum ſimiliter
Aterni flu. oſtia *Aterni Peſcaria flu.*
40 30:42 30
Matrini flu. oſtia *Flumba flu.*
39 20:42 45

Picenorum ſimiliter *Marcha Anconitana.*
Caſtrum *Flauiᵹneo.* 38 30:43 0
Cupra maritima 38 :43 45
Truẽti flu. oſtia *Tronto.* 37 40:43 20
Potentia *interijt. S. Maria de Loret.*
37 15:43 30
Numana *interijt.* 36 50:43 20
Ancona 36 30:43 40

Semnorum ſimiliter *Semnones.*
Aſij flu. oſtia *Aeſium, Eſino.*
36 20:43 40
Sena gallica *Senogallia, Sinigaglia uulgo.*
36 :43 40
Fanũ fortunę *Fano uulgò.* 35 40:43 40
Piſaurum *Fornezanum, Peſero.*
35 20:43 45

Ariminum

Ariminum *Rimino.* 35 :43 50
Gallorum Boiorum ſimiliter *Romandiola, Romagna.*
Rubiconis flu. oſtia *Piſſatello, Rucon.*
34 50:43 50
* Rauenna 34 40:44 0
Padi flu. oſtia *Eridanus, poëtis celebris, uulgò Po.* 34 45:44 0
Fluuij caput, quod iuxta Larium paludem eſt 29 20:44 45
Commixtio ubi admiſcetur Doriæ fluuio 30 40:43 45
Caput Doriæ fluuij iuxta Pœninam lacũ *Duria Plin. le docre.* 28 45:43 45
Vbi diuertitur ad lacum Benacũ *Garde lacus.* 31 45:43 30
Huius lacus ſitus 30 30:45 0

Poſt oſtia Padi flu.

Venetiæ ſimiliter *Veneti ab Henetis Paphlagoniæ populis.*
Arriani flu. oſtia 34 :44 30
Carnorum ſimiliter poſt inflexionem *Marchia Taruiſina, Foroiulienſes.*

Hadriatici ſitus,

Intimus ſinus, in quo eſt Tilauẽpti fluuij oſtium *Taglamento flu. Fanticus prius, nunc Carnarius ſinus.* 33 50:44 50
Natiſonis flu. oſtia *Liſontio.*
34 :44 50
Hiſtriæ ſimiliter poſt flexum intimi Hadriatici ſinus *Sclauoniæ pars, olim Iapigia.*
Tergeſtum Colonia *Trieſte uulgò*
34 45:44 45
Formionis flu. oſtia *Ciſanus, Ceſano.*
35 :44 56
Parentium *Parenzo.* 35 20:44 56
Pola *nomen retinet, Iulia pietas Plinio.*
36 :44 40
Neſactum *Finis Italiæ.* 36 15:44 56
Vltra hoc oppidum in manuſcripto Italico codice Arſia flu. finis Italiæ deſcribitur, longitudinis 36. & dimidiũ. Latitud. 45. & ſextam partẽ cui Plin. aſtipulatur, Neſactium hoc oppidum appellans.

Ciuitates autem ſunt mediterraneæ Hiſtriæ quidem

Pucinum 34 45:45 0
Piquentum *Pinguẽnto.* 35 30:45 0
Aluum *Albona.* 36 :45 0
Carnorum mediterraneæ *Carinthia, Carniola ad Auſtriam pertinens.*
Forũ Iuliũ Col. *Frigoli.* 32 50:44 50
Cõcordia col. *Cõcordia.* 33 15:44 56
* Aquileia colonia *Algar Caſtellum.*
34 :45 0

Venetiæ ciuitat. mediterraneæ hæ ſunt

Vicentia *Vincenza.* 32 10:44 30
Belunum *Velunum.* 32 30:44 40
Acedum 32 30:44 30
Opipergium *diruta, Opitergum.*
32 40:44 45
Ateſte 32 40:44 15
* Patauium *Padua.* 32 50:44 30
Alginnũ *Altinũ, Torcello.* 33 20:44 20
Atria *Adria.* 33 10:44 0

Cænomãnorum qui ſub Venetia ſunt ciuitates hæ ſunt, *Lombardia.*

Bergomum *Bergamo.* 32 :44 20
Forum Diuguntorũ 31 45:44 0
Brixia *Breſſa, Breſcia.* 32 30:44 10
Cremona Colonia 32 :43 40
Verona *Bern Germanicè.* 33 :44 0
Mantua 32 45:43 40
Tridentũ *Trient, Trento.* 33 40:43 45
Butrium *Rauennæ caſtellum à Strabone cognominatur.* 34 :43 50

Bechunorum qui ſunt ab occaſu Venetiæ ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Vaunia *Louino.* 31 :44 40
Carraca *Carauas.* 31 20:44 40
Bretena *Brindes uulgò Brintum Plinio.*
32 40:44 45
Anaunium *Anonium.* 31 30:44 30

Inſubrũ *Mediolanẽſes,* qui ſunt ab occaſu Cænomannorum ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Nouaria *Nouara, Nawer.* 30 30:44 30
* Mediolanæ, quæ & Mediolaniũ *Milan.* 30 40:44 15
Comum *Como.* 31 44 20
Ticinum *Papia, Pauia.* 31 :44 0

Salaſiorum, qui ſub Inſubribus ſunt ciuitates hæ *Salutiarum, Saluſſe marchia.*

Auguſta prætoria colonia *Villa Francha.*
30 :44 0
Eporedia *Hiporigienſis, Hyurea.*
30 15:43 50

Taurinorum qui ſub Salaſijs ſunt, ciuitates hæ,

Auguſta Taurinorum *Taurinum, Turin.*
30 30:43 40

Auguſta

Auguſta Batienorum *Baßinianum oppid.* 29 30:43 20
Iria *Trira Plin. Sartirana op.* 30 :43 20
Dertona *Derto, Tortona.* 30 40:43 30
Libycorum, qui ſub Inſubribus ſunt ciuitates hæ,
Vercellæ *Appollineæ Martiali. Vrcil, Vergeli.* 31 :43 30
Gaumellum 31 30:43 40
In Graiis uero alpibus Centronorum *Mons Cincſius, mont cinis.* Ciuitates hæ,
Forum Claudij *Taranteſa, ducis Sabaudiæ.* 29 :44 50
Axima 29 45:44 50
In Scutijs Alpibus Lepontinorũ *S. Gotehardi mons.*
Oſcela *secuſa.* 29 :44 40
Caturgidorum in Graiis Alpibus,
Eburodunum *Octodurus S. Mauritius.* 29 40:44 30
Seguſianorũ in Græis Alpibus, *Seduſij, seduni.*
Seguſiũ *Cottiæ alpes, Syon.* 28 30:44 50
Brigantium *Brianſon.* 29 :44 0
In Alpibus litoreis Neruſiorũ *Mont Viſol, veſulo monte.*
Vintium 28 30:43 40
Suetriorum in litoreis Alpibus,
Salinæ 28 30:43 20
Vendiontiorũ in Alpibus littoreis,
Cemenelcum *C. mellio.* 28 30:43 0
Sanitium 28 30:42 50

Appennini autẽ *Apenini montes* iuga Liguriæ ferè imminẽt, & ab Alpibus incipiunt. deinde uſq; ad Anconã protenduntur, hincq; conuerſa, & magis Hadriæ propinquant uſq; ad montẽ Garganum, poſt ad meridiem conuerſa in Leucopetra fines habent.

Liguria itaq; Apenninis ſuppoſita eſt montibus, habet mediterraneas ciuitates has,
Sabata *maritima ciuitas: Sauona, Sabbatium Plinio, Sabatia Pomponio.* 29 20:43
Polentia *Palanza oppid.* 29 40:43 0
Aſta Colo. *Comes de Aſt.* 30 20:43 0
Alba pompeia *Alba.* 30 30:43 20
Libarnum *Libarna Plin. Lauanium hodie, Lauaniæ comitatus.* 30 45:43 10

Gallia uero togata ipſis ſubiacet montibus, Rauennam uſq; producta, habetq; ciuitates has,
Placentia *Piagenza.* 31 20:43 30
Fidentia *Florenſola, Fidentiola.* 31 40:43 30
Brixellum *arx oppid. Brixellum, Breſſello.* 32 :43 10
* Parma 32 :43 30
Regium Lepidum Colonia *Rezo, Regio, Ferrariæ ducis.* 32 30:43 30
Nuceria 32 30:43 20
Tanetum *Cannetum.* 33 20:43 40
Mutina *Modena, Modana* 33 :43 40
Bononia *Bologna, Botonia, & Felſina quondã.* 33 30:43 30
Claternæ *deſtructa.* 33 50:43 30
Forũ Cornelij *Imola.* 34 15:43 30
Ceſena *Nomen retinet.* 34 40:43 40
Fauentia *Faenza.* 35 20:43 30
Forum Liuij *Forliuio, Forli.* 33 30:43 40
Tuſcorum *Toſcania.* mediterraneæ ciuitates hæ ſunt,
Biracellum *Vicarellum* 31 45:43 10
Foſſæ papyrianæ *Foſſonoum.* 31 :42 50
Bondelia 32 30:42 50
Luca *nomen retinet* 33 :43 20
Lucus feroniæ Colonia *Bientina.* 32 26:43 50
Piſtoria *Piſtorium.* 33 20:43 0
* Florentia *Fluentia prius, Firenze.* 33 56:43 0
Piſæ Colonia *Piſa.* 33 30:42 45
Volaterræ *Volterra.* 33 45:42 40
Ruſellæ *depopulatæ, ad Alcinoi montem.* 33 30:42 20
Feſulæ *euanuerunt.* 34 :43 0
Peruſia *Peruſium hodie, Perugia.* 35 20:42 30
Aretium *Arezo* 34 40:42 45
Cortona *Cotrona.* 35 :42 40
Aucula *Aquula, Aquapendens.* 34 20:43 0
Biturgia *ſancti ſepulchri, Burgus.* 35 :42 56
Manliana *Mallianum.* 34 30:42 40
Vetulonium *Viterbo.* 34 :42 30
Sæna *Siena uulgo.* 34 20:42 30

Suana

Suana *Senenſium eſt.* 34 50:42 26
Saturniana Colonia *Saturnia.*
34 :42 40
Eba 34 30:42 15
Volci *Volcæ, Craſſetum.* 34 40:42 10
Cluſium *non extat.* 34 40:42 20
Volſinium *Balſena.* 35 :42 20
Sudernum 35 30:42 0
Ferentia *Faliſcorum fuit, Ferentium.*
35 30:42 30
Vicus Elbij *Lacus Cimini.*
35 50:42 6
Sutrium *interijt. Crapalica prope.*
36 :42 10
Tarquina *Deſolata.* 35 20:42 0
Blera *Oppidum eſt.* 35 40:41 56
Coricum 35 45:41 45
Forum Claudij *Tolſa.* 35 40:41 56
Nepeta *Nepa.* 36 :41 50
Falerinum *Faliſcorum, Mont Flaſcon.*
36 30:41 50
Cære *Agylla prius, Ceruertere.*
36 20:41 56

Semnonum mediterraneæ
ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Suaſa 35 30:43 20
Oſtra 36 :43 30

Picenorum mediterraneæ *Picentes Plin. & Strab nunc Marchia.*
Ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Traiana *Potentia.* 36 30:43 26
Vrſa Baluia *Vrbſa.* 36 56:42 56
Septempeda *deſtructa S. Seuerinus.*
36 56:43 10
Cupra montana 37 30:43 10
Firmiũ *Fermo uulgò, Firmum Strab. & Mele, Firmanorũ caſtellũ Plin.* 38 20:42 50
Hadria 38 45:42 45

Vmbrorũ ciuitates qui ſunt ſupra Tuſcos, *Ducatus Spoletanus.*

Pirinum 34 40:43 15
Tiferniũ *Ciuitas caſtelli.* 34 :40 43 26
Forum Sempronij, *Foßembrone.*
34 50:43 30
Iſulum 35 :43 6
Aeſis *Eſium uulgò Scieſi.* 35 20:43 20
Iuſicum 35 30:43 6
Pertia ſiue Peruſia 35 30:43 50
Centinum *Sentinum.* 36 30:42 50
Aeſiſium *Aßiſia.* 35 20:42 45

Camarinum *Cameries, Camerinum.*
36 :43 0
Nuceria Colonia *Alphatenia.*
35 50:42 20

Vilumbrorum qui Vmbris magis
orientales ſunt, *Sabini olim, & cultores Oenotri*

Arna *Arnates Plinio.* 35 20:42 40
Iſpolum *Iſpellum.* 35 40:42 20
Turde *Tuder Silio, Tudertum.*
35 50:42 50
Forum flaminij *exciſum, Fulgineum ibi.*
36 :42 40
Spoletiũ *Spuleto uulgò.* 36 20:42 45
Meuania 36 15:42 30
Ameria *Almelina.* 36 30:42 15
Nagnia *Nequinum prius, Narnia, uulgò Narni.* 36 30:42 30
Ocriculum 36 45:42 30

Sabinorum ciuitates, qui ſunt magis Orientales Vilumbris,

Nurſia *Norcia nunc.* 36 45:42 50

Aequiculorum ciuitates, qui ſunt
magis orientales Sabinis,
Celano uulgò.

Obricolum 37 :42 20
Clirerniũ *Celano uulgò.* 37 30:42 40
Caſioli *Carſeoli Plinio. Taliacozo.*
37 20.42 20

Marſorum ciuitates, qui ſunt magis oriẽtales Aequiculis, *Aprutium cum ſequentibus dicitur.*

Aex ſeu Capra 37 40:42 30
Alfabucelis 38 :42 20

Prægutiorũ ciuitates, qui ſunt magis orientales Marſis, *Precutini, Abruzi uulgò.*

Beretra 38 30:42 30
Interamnia *deſolata, Teramum.*
38 20:42 20

Veſtinorum, qui ſunt magis
orientales Prægurijs,

Pinna *Penna hodie.* 39 :42 40
Auia 39 :42 30
Amiternum *diruta eſt, Aquila nunc.*
39 :42 15
Angolus *Angula Plinio, Sanctus Angelus.*
30 30:42 30

Marucinorum mediterranea,

Teatea *Theate Tieti.* 39 45:42 30

Latinorum

Latinorum, *Volſcorum & Rutilorum,* mediterraneæ ciuitates.

* Vrbs Roma 36 40.41 40
Tibur *Tyboli, Tioli.* 36 50:42 0
Preneſte *à Bonifacio 8. perdita, Anagnia ibi.*
Tuſculum *Fraſcati.* 36 50:41 45
Aricia *perijt, Ricia caſtellũ.* 37 :41 20
Ardea *oppidum eſt, Turni fuit & Rutilorum.* 36 45:41 30
Nomentum *derelicta, Turres ibi.* 37 30:42 10
Treba 37 30:41 45
Vempſum 37 30:41 30
Velitre *aliâs Velitrum, Velitri uulgò.* 37 10:41 30
Lanubium *Lauiniũ op.* 37 15:41 36
Arina 38 15:42 0
Fidenæ *euanuerunt.* 38 :41 56
Fruſinum *Fruſinona.* 37 50:41 45
Ferentinum *Hernicorũ olim, Romæ oppidum.* 38 :41 40
Priuernum *Volſcorum Piperno.* 37 45:41 36
Secia *Setia.* 38 :41 30
Aquinum *S. Thomæ patria, Aquino uulgò.* 38 30:41 56
Sora *Sorẽſis ducatus. Cora.* 38 20:41 40
Minturnæ Colonia *perijt, Traiectum caſtellum.* 38 20:41 56
Fundi *Fondi uulgò.* 38 10:41 30

Pelignorũ mediterraneæ ciuitates hæ ſunt, *Valuenſes, ubi Pelenum.*

Curſelinium *Corfinium erat, Pratula nunc caſtellum.* 40 :42 20
Sulmo *Ouidij patria.* 40 30:42 10

Frentanorũ mediterraneæ ciuitates hę ſunt *Ferentani, ubi Villafrancha.*

Anxanum *Anxum Plin. Lancianum.* 41 30:41 20
Larinum *renouatum.* 41 30:41 30

Caracenorum qui ſub Ferentanis ſunt

Aufidena *durat, oppid.* 40 40:41 43

Samnitũ, *qui & Sabelli* ciuitates, qui ſub Pelignis & Caracenis ſunt,

Boianum *Bouianum.* 30 10:42 0
Aeſernia *Eſernia.* 39 :41 20
Sępinum *Sepinum.* 39 30:41 50
Alliſa *Alipha.* 40 :41 45
Turicum 40 10:41 40
Teleſia 40 30:41 20
* Benenentum uel Beneuẽtus *Maleuentum quondam.* 41 :41 20
Cluſium 41 20:41 26

Campanorũ mediterraneæ ciuitates,

Venafrũ *Cãpi Venafrani.* 39 40.41 40
Teanum 39 :41 50
Sueſſa *dicta Pometia, Seſſa nunc.* 38 40:41 26
Cales *Calenum, Carinula hodie.* 39 40:41 30
Caſilinum *Caſtellucium.* 39 15:41 40
Trebula *Mutiſcæ Virg. Treuium hodie.* 39 56:41 30
Forũ Poplij *Deſolatũ.* 39 45:41 15
* Capua 40 :41 10
Abella *Bella.* 42 20:41 10
Atella *deleta fuit, Aduerſa ibi.* 40 10:41 6

Picentinorum mediterraneæ,

Nola 40 15:40 50
Nuceria colonia 40 30:40 40

Lucanorum mediterraneæ, *Lucania, Baſilicata, Calabriæ pars.*

Vlci 40 40:40 20
Compſa 40 30:40 20
Potentia 40 40:40 15
Blanda 40 20:40 10
Grumentum 40 36:39 45

Irpinorũ ciuitates mediterraneæ, qui ſunt orientaliores Picentinis & Lucanis.

Aquilonia 41 :41 0
Abellinum 40 50:40 45
Acculanum *Ecana, Troia nunc.* 41 20:40 45
Fratuolum 41 :40 20

Appulorũ Dauniorũ, *Qui & Dauni Plin. & Feſto.* mediterraneæ ciuitates.

Teanum *Sidicinum cognominatum Plinio.* 41 40:41 26
Nuceria Appulorum *Luceria.* 41 30:41 0
Vibarnũ *Manfredonia.* 42 :41 0
Arpi *Argyrippa.* 41 40:41 15
Erdonia 41 20:40 26
Canuſiũ *Cannæ, ubi Romani ab Annibale deleti. Procopius 3. mil. à Canuſio diuidit Cannas.* 42 6:40 30

Apulorum Peucentinorum mediterraneæ ciuitates,

Venuſia

Venuſia	41	40:40	30
Celia	41	10:40	15
Brutiorum mediterraneæ ciuitates			
Numiſtrum	40	20:39	10
Conſentia *Coſſentia.*	40	40.39	30
Vion ualentia *Biuona hodie, Hippo Plinio.*	40	15:38	56
Magnæ Græciæ mediterraneæ ciuitates,			
Petilia *Petelia Strab. Altamura oppidum.*	40	45:39	0
Abyſtrum	40	45:39	36
Salentinorũ mediterraneæ ciuitates,			
Rudia *Rudiæ Pomponio, Rhodiæ, Straboni.*	40	50:39	45
Nerium *durat.*	41	:39	36
Aletium *Valetium Melæ, Baleſium Plinio.*	41	15:39	0
Baubota	41	15:39	15
Vxentum	41	30:39	40
Veretum	42	20:39	0
Calabriæ mediterraneæ ciuitates,			
Sturni	42	30:39	20
Vretum	42	30:39	30
Inſulæ adiacent Italiæ in Liguſtico quidem pelago			
Gorgonis inſula	32	30:42	0
Aethala inſula	30	40:42	0
Capraria inſula *Iuſtinopolis ciuitas, nec eſt in inſula, ſed Cherſoneſo, Aegialos Græcis, ait Plinius.*	32	:42	0
Ilua inſula	35	:42	0
In Tyrrheno autem pelago hæ ſunt inſulæ			
Planaſia inſula	34	:41	0
Pontia inſula *Pontius Pilatus, Ponce uulgò.*	37	20:40	45
Pandatoria inſ. *Pãdana.*	37	50:40	45
Parthenope inſula	38	20:40	45
Procyta inſula	38	45:40	40
Pithecuſa inſula *Inarime, Homero, Aenaria Plinio, hodie Iſchya.*	39	20:40	30
Craptea inſula	39	20:40	10
Syrenuſæ inſulæ	39	30:39	56

Sirenes tres fuêre meretrices & totidem inſulæ, Parthenope, Leucoſia, Ligya, id eſt, Virgo Alba Canora, inde prouerbium de ſirenum uocibus & blandicijs.

In Ionio mari inſulę, quę uocãtur Diomedeæ *Tremitiinſulæ*, quinq; quarum ſitus	40	40:43	0

CYRNI INSVLAE SITVS *ſeu Corſicæ.* Cap. II.

Tabula ſexta Europæ.

Corſica ſub Genuenſium dominio, uini optimi ferax, Terapne Ouidio nuncupata.

INſula Cyrnus, quę et Corſica appellatur, cingit̃ ab occaſu quidẽ & ſeptẽtrionibus mari Liguſtico. Ab ortu autẽ Tyrrheno mari. A meridie pelago, quod inter ipſam atq; Sardiniam interiacet. Eius littus ſic deſcribitur, à medio lateris Septentrionalis.

Valerij flu. oſtia	30	40:41	0
Tilox promont.	30	:41	30
Cæſiæ littus	30	30:41	20
Occidentalis lateris deſcriptio			
Actium promont.	30	:41	40
Caſalus ſinus	30	15:40	26
Viriballũ promont.	30	:40	30
Circidij flu. oſtia	30	:40	26
Rhœtius mons	30	:40	20
Rhium promont.	30	:40	15
Vrcinium ciuitas	30	10:40	10
Arenoſum littus	30	15:40	0
Locræ flu. oſtia	30	10:39	56
Pauca ciuitas	30	15:39	45
Ticarij flu. oſtia	30	15:39	40
Titanis portus	30	20:39	36
Fiſera ciuitas	30	30:39	30
Pitani flu. oſtia	30	15:39	20
Mariãnũ pmõt. et ciui.	30	50:39	30
Meridionalis lateris deſcriptio			
Palla ciuitas	31	20:39	20
Syracuſanus portus *Bonifaciũ hodie, ait Iacobus Bracelleus in bello Hiſpanico.*	31	26:39	26
Rubra ciuitas	31	26:39	36
Graniacũ promont.	31	30:39	40
Aliſta ciuitas *Amaſſa.*	31	20:39	45
Philonij portus	31	45:39	56
Orientalis lateris deſcriptio			
Hieri flu. oſtia	31	30:40	0
Valeria Colonia *Aleria legendũ, à Dictatore Sylla facta Colonia.*	31	30:40	6
Rotani flu. oſtia	31	30:40	20
Dianæ portus	31	20:40	20
Tutela Ara	31	30:40	30

Tuolæ flu.oſtia	31	30:40	36
* Mariana ciuitas *A Mario deducta colonia.*	31	20:40	40
Vagum promont.	31	36:40	45
Mantinum ciuitas	31	20:41	0
Clunium ciuitas	31	20:41	10

Septentrionalis lateris deſcriptio

Sacrum promont.	31	36:41	30
Centurinum ciuitas	31	15:41	30
Cenelata ciuitas	31	:41	6

Tenent aũt inſulam populi uicatim habitantes hi. Cetuini occidentale latus ſub aureo monte, qui gradus habet

	30	45:40	45
Sub quib. Tarrabeni	30	15:40	45

Poſtea Titiani. Poſtea Balatoni.

Maxime aũt Septentrionales fines tenent Vanacini. Sub quibus Celebẽſij, Poſt Licnini, & Macrini. Sub quibus Opini. Poſt Simbri et Coymaſeni. Sub quibus, qui maxime meridionales ſunt Subaſani.

Ciuitates mediterraneæ hæ ſunt.

Ropicum *Rogela.*	30	15:41	0
Cerſunum *Nebio.*	30	30:41	0
Palanta	30	20:40	45
Lurinum	31	:40	45
Aluca	0	20:40	30
Oſincum	30	30:40	30
Sermitium	30	20:40	20
Talcinum	30	45:40	30
Venicium	30	50:40	30
Ceneſtum	31	:40	15
Opinum	31	20:40	26
Mora	30	30:40	0
Matiſa	30	45:39	36
Albiana	31	:39	30

SARDINIAE INSVLAE *ſitus.* Cap. III.

Tabula ſ: prima Europæ.

Sandalyotis & Ichnuſa priſcis eſt uocata: Hiſpani ei dominantur. Iolaos eius colonos nuncupat Diodorus Siculus lib. 5. & 6. Plinius Ilienſes, quos poſtea Diatesbes, uocitatos ait Strabo.

SArdinia inſula circundatur ab Oriente Tyrrheno pelago. A meridie Aphrico, Ab occaſu Sardoo. A Septẽtrionibus mari quod ipſam & Cyrnum interluit.

Eius littora ſic deſcribuntur. Ab occidentali latere.

Gorditanũ promont.	29	50:38	45
Tiliũ ciuitas *S. Repara.*	30	:38	40
Nymphæus portus	30	20:38	30
Hermæum promont.	30	:38	15
Temi flu.oſtia	30	15:38	0
Coracodes portus	30	20:37	36
Tarræ ciuitas	30	20:37	20
Thyrſi flu.oſtia	30	30:37	10
Vſellis ciuit. Colonia	30	30:36	56
Sacri flu.oſtia	30	30:36	40
Oſæa ciuitas	30	30:36	30
Sardopatoris fanum	30	30:36	20
Neapolis	30	40:36	30
Pachia extrema	30	40:36	0

Meridionalis lateris deſcriptio,

Pupulum ciuitas	30	50:35	40
Solci portus	31	15:35	50
Cherſoneſus	31	30:35	45
Bioẽa portus	31	40:35	50
Herculis portus	32	:35	50
Nora ciuitas	32	:35	26
Litus anneum	32	6:35	56
Cuniochariũ promõt.	32	15:35	36

Orientalis lateris deſcriptio.

* Carallis ciuitas & promont. *Calaris Plinio, Caralis Strab. Ioanni uerò Cabilon. Caralita, uulgò Caller metropolis: ubi & eius nominis promõt. Boccatio.*	32	30:36	0
Carallitanus ſinus	32	10:36	20
* Suſalei uilla	31	56:36	40
Supicius portus	31	50:37	10
Sæpri flu. oſtia	32	:37	0
Cædri flu. oſtia	32	:38	9
Feronia ciuitas	31	45:38	10
Olbia ciuitas	31	40:38	30
Olbianus portus	31	40:38	45
Colymbariũ promõt.	31	45:39	0
Arti promontoria	31	45:39	30

Septentrionalis lateris deſcriptio,

Errebantiũ promõt.	31	30:39	30
Plubium ciuitas	31	30:39	6
Iuliola ciuitas	31	10:39	0
Tibula ciuitas	30	40:38	50
* Turris Biſſonis ciuit. *Sardos hodie, Turris Libyſonis Plinio.*	30	15:38	59

Tenẽt autem plagã inſulæ magis Se-

ptentrio-

tentrionalem Tibulatij & Corſij. Sub quibus Coracenſij & Carenſij. Poſtea Cunuſitani. Sub quibus Solcitani *Sulchitani Plinio.* & Luci Idoneſij. Poſt Aeſaronenſij. Sub q̃bus Cornẽſij, qui Aechilenſij dicuntur. Poſt Ruacẽſij. Sub quibus Celſitani & Corpicenſij. Poſt Scapitani, & Siculenſij. Sub quib. Neapolitæ, & Valẽtini. Et qui maxime meridionales ſunt Solcitani.

Ciuitates uerò mediterraneæ hę ſunt,

Ericenum	31	:38	30
Eræum	31	30:38	40
Gurullis uetus	30	30:38	30
Boſa	30	30:38	15
Macopſiſa	31	15:38	15
Sub quibus Mænomeni montes	31	:38	0
* Gurullis noua	30	30:37	20
Saralapis	31	15:37	45
Cornus *Galea.*	30	30:37	45
Aquæ Hypſitanæ	30	40:37	15
Aquæ Leſitanæ	31	30:37	45
Leſa	31	30:36	36
Aquæ Neapolitanæ	31	45:36	10
Valeria ciuitas	31	56:36	0

Inſulæ uerò circa Sardiniam ſunt,

Phintonis inſula	30	40:39	6
Ilua inſula	30	20:39	20
Nymphæa inſula	29	45:39	30
Herculis inſula	29	20:39	0
Diabate inſula	29	30:38	45
Hieracum, hoc eſt, accipitrum inſula	30	:35	45
Plumbea inſula	30	30:35	30
Ficaria inſula	33	:37	20
Hermæa inſula	33	:39	0

SICILIAE INSVLAE ſitus. Cap. IIII.

Tabula ſeptima Europæ.

Sicania, Triquetra, & Trinacris dicta: ſub Hiſpanorum hodie eſt ditione.

Sicilia ambitur ab occaſu & Septentrionibus mari Tyrrheno. A meridie Afro. Ab oriente Hadriatico pelago. Eius littora ſic ſe habent. Septẽtrionalis lateris mediam, q̃uod acutiſſimum, & maxime ad Boream tendit, diciturq́ꝫ

Peloti promont.	39	20:38	36

Occidentalis lateris deſcriptio in mari Tyrrheno,

Falacrium promont.	39	20:38	36
Mylæ *Melazo.*	39	:38	30
Eliconis flu. oſtia	38	50:38	26
Tyndarium	38	30:38	20
Tymethi flu. oſtia *Symethum uocant Strabo & Plinius.*	38	20:38	25
Agathyrium	38	:38	15
Alontium	37	50:38	10
Chydæ flu. oſtia	37	45::8	6
Calacta	37	40:37	56
Alæſa	37	40:37	45
Alete	37	36:37	47
Monali flu. oſtia	37	30:37	47
Cefalœdis *Cephalœdum.*	37	20:37	40
Himeræ flu. oſtia *Himereum Solino.*	37	15:37	20
Thermæ Himerę ciuitas *Thermine hodie.*	37	6:37	15
Olulis	37	:37	20
Eleutheri flu. oſtia	37	:37	6
Panormus *Palermo metropolis.*	37	:37	0
Bathis flu. oſtia	37	:36	40
Cætaria	37	:36	45
Drepanum *Drepana Plinio, uulgò Trapani.*	37	:36	20
Emporiũ Segeſtanũ	36	30:36	30
Aegitharſus extrema	36	50:36	15

Meridionalis lateris deſcriptio in Aphrico pelago.

Acithij flu. oſtia *Acis, Acilius.*	37	30:36	6
* Lilybæum ciuitas, & promont.	37	:36	0

Hinc naues è Carthaginenſium portu egredientes uideri, refert Val. Max.

Selenuntis flu. oſtia	37	20:36	15
Mazaræ flu. oſtia	37	30:36	15
Pintia	37	40:36	20
Soſſij flu. oſtia	37	45:36	20
Isburi flu. oſtia	38	6:36	26
Heraclea	38	20:36	26
Hypſæ flu. oſtia	38	30:36	26
Agragantinum emporium *Agrigentum, uulgò Gergento.*	38	50:36	26

Himerę flu. oſtia 39 :36 20
Ipori flu. oſtia 39 15:36 20
Bucra extrema *Butera hodie.* 39 20:36 20
Caucana portus *Rarucara.* 39 30:36 15
Motychani flu. oſtia 39 40:36 20
Odyſſia ſeu Vlyxia promont. 39 50:36 15

Orientalis lateris deſcriptio in Hadriatico mai

Pachinus promont. *Cauo Paſcinio, Pachynũ, ab aëris craßitudine.* 40 :36 20
Phœnicus portus 39 45:36 30
Orini flu. oſtia 39 45:36 40
Longum promont. 39 50:36 45
Cherſoneſus 39 40:36 56
* Syracuſæ Colonia *Saragoſa uulgò.* 39 30:37 15
Alabi flu. oſtia *Alabas, Alphæus cum Arethuſa fonte.* 39 26:37 30
Taurus promont. 39 30:37 20
Pantachi flu. oſtia *Panthagies Plinio.* 39 20:37 36
* Catana Colonia *Catina, Catania uulgò.* 39 36:37 40
Symethi flu. oſtia 39 20:37 45
Tauromenium Colonia *Tauernera, Naxum prius.* 39 30:37 50
Argenum promont. 39 30:38 10
Meſſena in freto *Zancle prius, pôſt Mamertinum, uulgò Meſina.* 39 30:38 30
Montes in Sicilia, memoratu digni, hi ſunt,
Aetna *Gibello monte* 39 :38 0
Cratas 37 40:36 40
Tenent autẽ ipſius Septẽtrionalia Meſſenij,
Media Orbitæ & Catanæi. *Catinẽſes, quorum duo iuuenes humeris parentes euexerunt per medias flammas ignibus illæſi.* Meridionalia uerò Segeſtani & Syracuſij.
Ciuitates mediterra. in Sicilia hæ ſunt,
Capytium 38 20:38 15
Abacæna 39 :38 15
Imichara 38 30:38 0
Tiſſa *Tiſſe.* 38 50:38 0
Aleta 37 50:37 50
* Centuripæ *Centoripa Straboni.* 38 30:37 45
Dymethus 38 50:37 50
Aetna *Ineſſa prius.* 39 20:37 45
Agurium 38 15:37 0
Herbita *S. Nicolaus.* 38 40:37 30
Sergentium 38 30:37 30
Hydra 38 30:37 20
Leonnũ *deſolata, Leõtini.* 39 :37 30
Erbeſſus 37 50:37 20
Neetum 38 20:37 26
Menæ 38 50:37 26
Paciorus 37 20:37 10
Aſſerus 37 40:37 20
Enna *Anna uulgò, unde Proſerpina à Plutone rapta.* 38 6:37 6
Petra *Petralia.* 38 40:37 6
Megara *diruta.* 39 15:37 15
Hybla *Mons & oppidũ.* 38 20:37 0
Ergetium 39 :37 0
Co.yrga 38 :36 45
Cacyrum 38 40:36 45
Acreæ 39 15:36 40
Schera 37 30:36 50
Triocla *Triochala.* 38 :36 45
Agragas *Agrigentum, Mele Acragas.* 38 30:36 40
Moruca 39 26:36 40
* Segeſta *deſolata, Aegeſta alijs, unde Aegeſtani & ſegeſtini.* 37 10:36 30
Legum 37 30:36 20
Entella 37 45:36 30
Ancrina 38 30:36 26
Phthinthia 38 40:36 30
Gela *Cherza uulgò.* 39 :36 30
Camarina 39 20:36 26
Elorus 39 40:36 30
Ina 39 30:36 26
Elcethium 37 15:36 15
Inſulæ iuxta Siciliam hæ ſunt, *Aeoliæ inſulæ, Vulcaniæ noſtris, Ephestiades Græcis.*
Didyme inſula 39 :39 0
Hiceſia inſula 39 20:39 0
Ericodes inſula *Ericuſa.* 38 20:38 45
Phœnicodes inſula *Phœnicuſa.* 38 30:38 50
Vulcani inſula 38 50:38 36
Lipara inſula & ciuitas *Longonis ante.* 39 :38 45
Euonymos inſula *Euonyma.* 39 30:38 45
Strõgyle inſ. *Strongyla.* 39 20:38 45

Vſtica

Vſtica inſula & ciuit. 36 30:38 45
Oſteodes inſula 36 15:37 0
Phorbantia inſula 36 :36 20
Aeguſa inſula *Aethuſa a ijs.*
36 15:36 6
Sacra inſula *Hiera, Theraſia prius, Plin.*
36 :36 0
Paconia inſula 36 30:35 50
Aeoli inſula 37 :39 0

SARMATIAE IN EVROpa ſitus. Cap. V.

Tabula ſeptima Europæ.

Sarmatæ ijdem & Sauromatæ. Diuiſa eſt regio in Poloniam, Ruſſiam, Pruſſiam, Lituaniam, Liuoniã, Podoliam, Moſcouiam, Polonia quæ V andalis, inter hanc & Germaniã media, utriuſq; partem occupat, ſub proprio rege Chriſtiano. His proximi et quãdoq; ſubditi in mediterraneis Lituanij ad Chronin flu. quorum ciuitas Vilna. Sclauonica lingua ferè omnes ututur. Sacrorum ritus partim Romanus, partim Græcum.


Armatia quæ in Europa eſt, definitur à Septẽtrionibus oceano Sarmatico, iuxta Venedicum ſinum, & parte terræ incognitæ ſecũdum deſcriptionem hanc. Poſt Viſtulæ flu. oſtia quæ habent partes 45 :56 0
Chrionis flu. oſtia 50 :56 0
Rubonis flu. oſtia 53 :57 0
Turunti flu. oſtia 56 :58 30
Cherſini flu. oſtia 53 30:59 30
Situs littoris, quod eſt per parallelum qui per Thylen ſcribitũ, hoc eſt finis pelagi terræ cognitæ 62 :63 0
Finis uerò iuxta meridionalem Sarmatiæ plagã, qui per fontes Tanais fluuij deſcribitur gradus habet
64: 63 & 64: 58
Ab occaſu uerò terminatũ Viſtula flu. & parte, quæ eſt inter caput ipſius et Sarmaticorũ montiũ, linea & montibus ipſius, quorum ſitus dictus eſt.
A meridie uerò Iazigibus Metanaſtis
Ab Auſtrali uerò fine Sarmaticorum montiũ, qui habet 42 30:48 30
Vſq; principiũ Carpati montis *Crapak mons*, qui grad. habet 46 :48 30

Et Daciæ annectitur iuxta eundem parallelum uſq; ad Boryſthenis flu. oſtia. *Neper ab accolis Polonis, qui maior Boryſthenes.*
Et hinc littori ponti uſque Carcinitum fluuium. Huius autem littoris deſcriptio ſic habet
Boryſthenis flu. oſtia 57 30:48 30
Fontes fluuij 52 :53 0
Hypanis fluuij oſtia 58 :48 30
Nemus Dianæ promont. *Pidea ciuitas.*
58 30:47 45
Iſthmos Achillei curſus *Dromos Achilleos Plinio.* 59 :47 40
Occidentale Achillei curſus promontorium, quod ſacrum uocatur promontorium 57 50:47 30
Pars orientalis, qua uocatur Myſaris promontorium 59 45.47 30
Cepphaloneſus 59 45:47 50
Bonus portus 59 30:48 0
* Tamyraca 59 20:48 30
Carciniti flu. oſtia *Hypacyrim nominat Pomponius.* 59 40:48 30
Poſt quæ ſequitur Iſthmos, qui diſterminat Tauricam Cherſoneſum. Cuius finis, qui in Carcinito eſt ſinu *Carcinutes alijs dicitur*, habet partes
60 20:48 20
Qui autem in Byce eſt palude
60 30:48 30
Ab oriẽte uerò terminatur Iſthmo fluuij Carciniti et Byce palude *Buges Plinio.* & latere paludis Mæotidis *Temerinda barbari,* quod eſt uſq; ad fluuiũ Tanaim & ipſo fluuio Tanai, *Don flu hodie appellatur à Tartaris, Silyn uocatum ait Plinius.* ac etiã meridiano, qui eſt à fontibus Tanais amnis ad incognitam terram, uſq; ad prædictum finẽ.
Circũſcribitur autem latus hoc, in hũc modum. Poſt Iſthmũ qui iuxta Carcinitum eſt fluuiũ paludis Mæotidis.
Noua Mœnia *Album caſtrum, Weiſſenburg.*
60 30:48 40
Paſiaſci flu. oſtia 60 20:48 40
Lianum ciuitas 60 :49 15
Byci flu. oſtia *Buges.* 60 20:49 30
Acra ciuitas 60 30:49 40
Geri flu. oſtia *Mela in Carcinite ſinu Gerrum ponit.* 61 :49 50

Cnema ciuitas *Comanis uulgò.* 62 30:49 45
Agarum promont. 63 :49 40
Agari flu. oſtia *Sagarim nominat Ouidius.* 62 30:50 30
Lacus ſaltus dei 62 40:51 15
Lyci flu. oſtia 63 :51 30
Hygris ciuitas *Tabardi uulgò.* 63 30:52 30
Poriti flu. oſtia 64 30:53 0
Carœa uicus 65 :53 30
Oſtium occidentale Tanais flu. 66 20:54 10
Oſtiū oriẽtale ipſius 67 :54 30
Flexio fluuij 72 30:56 0
Fontes fluuij 64 :58 0
Poſt hos præfatus finis ad incognitam terrā q habet partes 64 :63 0
Sed & alijs quoq; montibus Sarmatia cingitur. Quorum hi nominantur,
Teuca mons *aliter Peuca.* 51 :51 0
Amadoci montes 59 :51 0
Bondinus mons 58 :55 0
Alaunus mons 62 30:55 0
Carpatus mons ut dictū eſt, *Crapak uulgo dicitur.* 46 :48 30
Venedici montes 47 30:55 0
Et Riphęi, quorum medium 63 :57 30
Boryſthenis autem fluuij, id quod iuxta Amadocam paludem eſt gradus habet 53 30:50 20
Boh flu. hodie nuncupatur, minor Boryſthenes.
Fons qui maxime Septentrionalis eſt Boryſthenis 51 :53 0
Fluuiorum autem, qui ſub Boryſthene ſunt Tyras fluuius terminat partes Dacię et Sarmatiæ, à flexione, cuius gradus ſunt 53 :48 30
Neyſter flu. Ruſſiæ Rubeæ.
Vſq; ad fines, cuius gradus 49 30:48 30

Axiaces uerò fluuius Sarmatiā & ipſe interluit parū ſuper Daciā, uſq; ad Carpatū montem. Tenēt autem Sarmatiā maximæ gētes Venedę per totum Venedicum ſinū. *Finnonicus ſiue Sueticus hodie ſinus, quem poſt Prutenos Liuonij colunt uiri Chriſtiani.* Et ſuper Daciā Peucini & Baſternæ. Et per totum Mętidis latus Iazyges ac Roxolani. Et q interiores ſunt ijs Amaxobij. *Hamaxobitæ Pōponio. Vadianus putat hos eſſe hodie Moſchonitas, corū metropolis Moſcua et amnis Moſcha.* & Alauni Scythę. Minores autem gentes tenent Sarmatiā penes Viſtulā quidem flu. Sub Venedis Gythones ſunt. Poſt Phinni *Pruſſia, & populi Pruteni utraſq; Viſtulæ ripas ad mare colunt, inter Germanos & Sarmatas medij. Mariani ordinis Teutonici milites imperant, Polonorum inimici. Ciuitas eorum Mariaburgum.* Poſt Sulanes. Sub quibus Phrūgudiones. Poſt Auarini iuxta caput Viſtulæ amnis. Sub quibus Ombrones. Poſt Anartophracti. Poſt Burgiones. Poſt Arſyetæ. Poſt Saboci. Poſt Piengitæ, & Bieſſi penes Carpatum montem. Iis omnibus magis oriẽtales ſunt ſub Venedis quidem iterū Galindę et Sudini, ac Srauani uſq; ad Alaunos. Sub quib. Igylliones. Poſt Cœſtoboci, et Tranſmontani uſq; Peucinos mōtes. Rurſus Venedici ſinus reliquū iuxta oceanum habitāt Veltæ: Supra quos Hoſſij. Poſtea Carbones, q maxime ad Septētrionem uergūt. *Lapones deinde iuxta Norbegiæ & Sueticæ iſthmum, deinde Pygmeos ſub perpetua quaſi eſſe caligine noſtri ferunt.* Quibus magis oriẽtales ſunt Careotę, et Sali, ſub quibus Agathyrſi. Poſt Aorſi, et Pagiritæ. Sub quibus Sauari, & Boruſci uſque ad Riphæos mōtes. Poſtea Acibi, & Naſci. Sub quib. Vibiones, & Idræ. Et ſub Vibionibus uſque ad Alaunos *Alanos noſtri, priſci Maſſagetas dixere, Hunnos Procopius.* Sturni. Inter Alaunos autē & Amaxobios ſunt Caryones & Sargatij. Et penes flexū Tanais fluuij Ophlones, & Tanaitæ. Sub quibus Oſyli uſq; ad Roxolanos. *Rutheni à nobis dicti, inde Ruſſiani & Ruſſiæ regnum.* Inter Amaxobios uerò & Roxolanos Reucanali & Exobigytæ. Et rurſus inter Peucinos & Baſternas ſunt Carpi ani. Supra quos Geuini. Poſtea Bodini. Inter Baſternas aūt & Roxolanos ſunt Chuni. Et ſub proprijs mōtibus Amodoci & Nauari. Penes quidē Bycem paludem Torreccadæ *Podolia.* Penes aūt Achilleum

leũ curſum ſunt Tauroſcythæ. Sub Baſternis uerò iuxta Daciam Tagri. Et ſub ipſis Tyrangitæ. Sub flexione autem Tanais fluuij locatæ ſunt Alexandri Arx, ſub gradibus 63 :57 0
Et Cæſaris Arx ſub gradibus 68 :56 30
Et inter oſtia eſt Tanais ciuitas, *quæ & Alopetia.* 67 :54 30
Ciuitates autem ſunt mediterraneę inter flumina iuxta Carcinitũ quidem flu. hæ,

Carcinna ciuitas *Carcine Plinio.*	59	30:48	45
Torocca	58	30:49	0
Paſiris	58	30:49	30
Hercabum	58	30:49	15
Tracana	58	30:49	45
* Naubarum	58	30:50	0

Circa autem Boryſthenem flu. hæ,

Azagarium	56	:50	40
Amadoca	56	:50	30
Sarum	56	:54	0
Serimum	57	:50	0
Metropolis *Miletopolis Plinio.*	56	30:49	30
* Olbia quæ & Boryſthenes dicitur *Olbis etiam dicitur, quæ beata interpretatur. Olbiopolis Plinio.*	57	:49	0

Supra uerò Axiacem fluuium

Ordeſius	57	:48	30

Et apud diuertigium Boryſthenis fluuij,

Leinum ciuitas	54	:50	15
Sarbacum	55	:50	0
Nioſſum	56	:49	40

Supra autem Tyram fluuium penes Daciam,

Carrodunum	49	30:48	40
Mætonium	51	:48	30
Clepidana	52	30:48	40
Vibantauarium	53	30:48	40
Heractum	53	50:48	40

Inſula autem eſt penes oſtia Tanais fluminis,
Alopetia, & quæ Tanais inſula dicitur 66 30:53 30

TAVRICAE CHERSONESIS *ſitus.* Cap. VI.

Tabula VIII. Europæ.

Minor Tartaria, Gazaria barbaris, Præcopitã Tartari ei nunc dominantur, Turcis ſimiles, ait Paulus Iouius.

TAurica Cherſoneſus ſic undique terminatur à Carcinito ſinu uſque ad Bycen paludẽ, Iſtmo adiacẽte, & littoribus ponti, & Cimmerij Boſphori, & paludis Mæotidis, iuxta partes, ſecũdũ deſcriptiones has Poſt Iſthmum ſecus fluuium Carcinitum

Eupatoria ciuitas *Pompeiopolis poſtea.*	60	45:47	40
Dandaca	60	45:47	20
Symbolorum portus	61	:47	15
Partheniũ promont.	60	40:47	0
Cherſoneſus	61	:47	0
Ctenis pontus	61	15:47	6
Arietis frons promõt. *Criu Metopon Plin. opponitur ei in Aſia Carãbis.*	62	:46	40
Charax	62	40:46	50
Lagyra	62	30:47	0
Corax promontoriũ	62	:47	0
Iſtriani flu. oſtia	63	30:47	10
Theodoſia, *Capha hodie, ſub Genuẽſibus erat*	63	10:47	20
Nymphæum	63	45:47	30

Cimmerij Boſphori

Tyrictaca	63	30:47	40
* Panticapæa *Phanagoria poſtea, Straboni & Plinio Panticapæum.*	64	:47	36
Myrmæciũ promont.	64	:48	30

Mæotidis paludis

Parthenium	63	30:48	30
Zenonis cherſoneſus	63	:48	45
Heraclium *Heraclea.*	62	:48	30

Ciuitates autem in Taurica Cherſoneſo mediterraneæ ſunt hæ.

Taphros *Taphræ Plin.*	60	40:48	15
Tarona	62	20:48	15
Poſtigia	63	:48	15
Paroſta	61	30:48	10
Cimmerium	62	:48	0
Portacta	61	50:47	40
Bœon	62	50:47	45
Iluratum	63	20:47	56

Satatche	61	15:47	40
Badatium	61	30:47	30
Cytęum	62	15:47	30
Tazus	62	40:47	30
Atgoda	61	45:47	15
Tabana	62	20:47	15

IAZYGVM METANASTArum ſitus. Cap. VII.

Tabula nona Europæ.

Septem caſtra hodie, Germanicè Sibenburgen: partim ab Hungaris, partim è Valachis colitur.

IAzyges Metanaſtę terminant à Septētrionib. parte Sarmatiæ in Europa explicata. Ab auſtro uerò Sarmaticis mōtibus, uſq; ad Carpatū montē. Ab occaſu autē & meridie, dicta Germaniæ parte, quæ eſt à Sarmaticis montibus uſq; ad flexum Danubij, qui iuxta Carpim eſt, & hinc Danubij fluminis parte, uſque Tibiſci amnis diuertigiū, qui ad Septētriones fertur, cuius diuertigij ſitus habet gradus 46 :44 15

Ab oriente aūt Dacia iuxta ipſum Tibiſcum fluuium, qui ad orientē uerſus, ſub mōte Carpato deſinit, à quo etiam fertur, huius gradus ſunt 46 :48 30

Ciuitates Iazygum Metanaſtarum hæ ſunt,

Vſcenum	43	15:48	20
* Gormanum *Cleſenburgum à nonnullis.*	43	40:48	15
Abrieta	43	20:48	0
Triſſum	44	10:47	45
Parca	43	30.47	40
Candanum	44	:47	20
Peſſium *Furtarca hæc ipſa nobis eſt.*	44	40:47	0
Partiſcum	45	:46	40

DACIAE SITVS. Cap. VIII.

Tabula nona Europæ.

Tranſyluanis partim, & Valachis, quæ ultra Danubium in Euxinum protenditur. Gepidiam uocat Iornandes.

DAcia definitur à Septētrionib. parte Sarmatię, quę eſt in Europa, à Carpato monte uſque ad finem præfatæ conuerſionis Tyræ fluuij, cuius gradus ſunt, ut dictum eſt 53 :48 30

Ab occaſu Iazygibus Metanaſtis, iuxta Tibiſcum amnem.

A meridie autem ea parte Danubij fluminis, quæ eſt à diuertigio Tibiſci amnis: uſque ad Axium ciuitatē à qua iam Danubius uſq; ad Pontū & oſtia Iſter appellatur, cuius partis ſitus ſic ſe habet

Poſt diuertigiū Tibiſci fluuij *Tiſſa à Barbaris appellatus.* prima conuerſio ad auſtrum 47 20:44 45

Iuxta diuertigium Rhabonis fluuij, qđ ad Daciam tendit 49 :43 30

Ciabri diuertigium 49 30:43 45

Id quod iuxta Diuertigium eſt Alutæ amnis, qui ad Septentrionē cum impetu uectus Daciam diuidit 50 :44 0

Conuerſio iuxta Oeſcum 51 44: 0

Conuerſio iuxta Axium ciuitatem 54 20:45 45

A qua & Danubius uſque ad oſtia (ut diximus) Iſter appellatur. Ab oriente autē terminatur inde Iſtro fluuio, uſq; ad cōuerſionem, quæ iuxta Dinogetiam ciuitatē eſt, cuius gradus 53 :46 40

Prætèrea Hieraſo fluuio, qui iuxta Dinogetiam ab Iſtro exceptus, ad Septentrionē et orientē fertur uſq; ad præfatā conuerſionem Tyræ fluuij, ut dictū eſt graduū 53 :48 30

Tenent autē Daciam maxime Septentrionalem à plaga occidētali incipiendo Anarti, & Teuriſci, & Ciſtoboci

Ciſtobocæ

Ciſtobocas Marcellinus & Capitolinus in Sarmatia ponunt,& ſub his Predauenſij & Rhatacenſij,& Caucoenſij. Sub quibus ſimiliter Biephi,& Burredeenſij,& Cotenſij. Et iterum ſub his Albocenſij & Potulatenſij,& Senſij. Sub quibus qui maxime auſtrales ſunt Saldēſij,& Ciagiſi,& Piephigi.

Ciuitates in Dacia inſigniores hæ ſunt

Rhuconium	46	30:48	10
Docirana	47	20:48	0
Paroliſſum	49	:48	0
Arcobadara	52	:48	15
Triphulum	52	15:48	15
Patridana	53	:48	15
Carſidana	53	20:48	15
Petrodana	53	45:47	40
Vlpianum	47	30:47	30
Napuca	49	:47	40
Patruiſſa	49	:47	20
* Salinæ	49	15:47	10
Prætoria auguſta	50	30:47	0
Sandana	51	30.47	30
Anguſtia	52	15:47	15
Vtidana	53	10:47	40
Marcodana	49	30:47	0
Ziridana	49	30:46	20
Singidana	48	:46	30
Apulum	49	15:46	40
Zermizirga	49	30:46	0
Comidana	51	30:46	40
Rhamidana	51	50:46	30
Pirum	51	15:46	0
Zuſidana	52	40:46	15
Paloda	53	:47	0
Zuribara	45	40:45	40
Liziſis	46	15:45	20
Argidana	49	30:45	15
Tiriſcũ quod iam Taros dicitur. *Groſſechana.*	48	30:45	15
* Zarmizegetuſa regia *Vlpia Traiana deinde dicta,uulgò Cron.*	47	50:45	15
Hydata,id eſt,aquæ	49	30:45	40
Netindana	52	45145	30
Tiaſum	52	:45	30
Zeugma *Cleſenburgk.*	47	40:44	40
Tibiſcum	46	40:44	50
Dierna	47	15:44	30
Acmonia	48	:45	0
Druphegis	47	45:44	30
Phrateria	49	30:44	30
Pinum	50	30:44	40
Amutrium	50	:44	45
Sornum	51	:45	0

MYSIAE SVPERIORIS *ſinus.* Cap. IX.

Tabula nona Europæ.

Boſna, Raſcia, & Seruia his ferè limitibus hodie continentur. Sunt ambæ Myſiæ ſub Turcarum imperio,quibus Seruia dicitur Segoria, Myſiæ huius etiam pars Hungariæ eſt, ſi Pontano creditur.

MYſia ſuperior terminatur ab occidente Dalmatia, ſecundum lineam prædictam,à diuertigio Sai fluuij uſq; ad Scardum montem,cuius ſinus 47 :41 40

A meridie inde uſq; ad Macedoniam, ad montem Orbelum linea uſq; ad finem,cuius poſitio eſt 49 :42 30

Ab oriente parte Thraciæ, quæ eſt à fine prædicto uſq; ad Ciabrũ fluuium iuxta terminum, cuius gradus ſunt 50 :43 0

Præterea ipſo Ciabro fluuio iuxta inferiorem Myſiã uſq; quo Ciabrus Danubio admiſcet̃,cuius gradus ſunt 49 30:43 45

A Septentrione inde uſq; ad Saum amnem Danubij fluminis parte

Tenent autem prouinciam iuxta Dalmatiam Tricorneſij. Quę autem ſecus Ciabrum flumen ſunt tenent Myſi, & quę interiacẽt, Picēſij. Quæ uero apud Macedoniam ſunt,habent Dardani.

Quo tractu Raſciam & Seruiã Volaterranus deſcribit.

Iuxta Danubium autem amnem ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Singidunum	45	30:44	30
Tricornium	46	:44	30

Iuxta quã diuertitur Moſchius fluuius

Viminatium legio	46	30:44	20
Tanatis	47	:44	0
Eteta	47	15:43	40
Dorticum	48	:43	30

* Rhetiaria Myſorũ	49	:43	30

Aliæ autem ciuitates à Danubio diſſitæ hæ ſunt,

Orrea	46	45:43	30
Timacum	47	30:43	0
Vendenis	48	:42	30
Velanis	49	:42	45

Dardaniæ autem ciuitates.

Neſſum	47	20:42	30
Arrhibantium	47	30:42	0
Vlpianum	48	30:42	40
Scupi	48	30:42	30

MYSIAE INFERIORIS *ſitus.* Cap. X.

Tabula nona Europæ.

Sagoria hodie Sabellico Eneadis 9. lib. 1. Getas uocat Strabo. Huius & Thraciæ pars Bulgaria hodie dicitur. Vtraq; autem Mœſia dicitur Latinis.

MYſia inferior terminaẽ ab occaſu præfata parte Ciabrij fluuij, atque Danubrij uſque ad Dinogetiam ciuitatem, deinde Hieraſſo fluuio uſq; ad conuerſionem Tyræ fluminis, quæ cõuerſio, ut dictum eſt gradus habet 53 :48 30

A meridie uerò parte Thraciæ, quę eſt à Ciabro, ſupra Aemum montem uſq; ad Meſſembriam ciuitatem ponti, quę gradus habet 55 :44 40

A Septentrionibus autẽ prędicta conuerſione Tyræ fluminis uſque ad eius oſtia. Ab oriente uerò Ponto Euxino. *Mare magnum uocatur, Aximos prius, id eſt, inhoſpitalis.* Danubius uerò ab Axiopoli Iſter uocaẽ uſq; ad põti oſtia. Cõuerſio uerò quæ eſt ad ciuitatẽ Dinogetiã, tã dicta eſt habẽs gradus 53 :46 40

Reliquus uerò ordo oſtiorum ita ſe habet

Oſtia Danubij quatuor ualida, Peuce, Naracuſtoma, Caloſtoma, Pſeudoſtoma Plin, & Cornel. Tacitus ſex ponunt, quia duo parua ſuperſunt, Boreoſtoma, Spireoſtoma. Amianus, Statius & Mela ſeptem numerant, quia languidiſſimum unum nec perpetuum oſtenditur.

Prima corũ ſectio, quæ eſt iuxta Nuiodunum ciuitatem gradus habet 54 50:46 30

Inde pars quidẽ maxime Auſtralis circunfluens inſulam Peucem appellatam, gradus habet 55 20:46 30

Influit autem in pontũ oſtio, quod dicitur Sacrum uel Peuce ad gradum 56 :46 15

Pars eius, quę maxime ad Boream uergit, ſcinditur & ipſa iuxta gradus 55 :46 45

Et pars huius ſciſſionis, quæ magis Septentrionalis eſt quoq; ſcinditur iuxta gradus 55 30:47 0

Poſtea meridiõalis eius ſciſſiõis pars, parũ quieſcit ante eius exitũ in pontum. Quod uerò maxime eſt Septentrionale paludẽ facit, nomine Thiagolam borealiorem, cuius paludis gradus habent 55 40:47 15

Exit deinde in pontũ exili oſtio, quod etiam Thiagolam appellant ad gradus 56 15:47 0

Pars uerò magis meridionalis ſecũdæ ſectionis ſcindiẽ & ipſa in gradibus 55 20:46 45

Et quę magis ad Boream uergit, huius ſectionis, in põtum exit oſtio, quod appellatur Boriũ, cuius gradus ſunt 56 30:46 45

Pars autem meridionalior diuiditur et ipſa ad gradus 55 40:46 30

Et huius ſectiõis auſtralior pars in pontum exit oſtio, quod nũcupatur Inariacium, cuius gradus ſunt 56 30:46 20

Quæ autẽ pars magis Septentrionalis eſt, ſcinditur & ipſa ad gradus 56 :46 40

Et illud quod maxime ad Boream uergit, huius ſectiõis, exit in pontũ oſtio pſeudoſtomo appellato ad gradus 56 15:46 40

Quod uerò meridionalius eſt, exonerat oſtio quod uocatur pulchrum, ad gradus 56 15:46 30

Latus uerò quod ab oriente eſt Myſię, terminatur reliquis oſtijs & littoralibus põti uſq; ad dictũ Thraciæ finẽ, habetq; gradus 55 :44 40

Cuius lateris ſitus ſic ſe habet, Poſt ſacrum oſtium Iſtri amnis
Pterum promont. 56 20:46 0
Iſtropolis *Iſter Strabo. Herodot, Iſtrion.*
55 40:46 0
Tomi *Tomos Pli. et Rufus.* 55 :45 50
Callatis *Aceruetis prius.* 54 40:45 30
Dionyſopolis *Crunos antea.*
54 20:45 15
Tiriſtris promõtoria. 55 :45 10
* Odeſſus 54 50:45 0
Panyſi fluminis oſtia *Pamiſſus Plinio.*
54 30:44 45
Meſembria *Menebria prius Strab.*
55 :44 40

Tenent autem inferiorem Myſiam uerſus magis occidentalia Triballi. *Bulgaros borũ loco succeßiſſe cenſet Ra. Volaterranus, eorum ciuitas Dibra ſuperior, Marinus Barletius.* At ex orientaliorib. quæ ſub oſtio Peuce ſunt, tenẽt Troglodytæ. Oſtia uerò Peucini. Quæ autẽ uerſus Pontũ ſunt Crybizi, & ſupra eos Tenſij ac Bulenſij. Quæ uerò interiacent, à Dimẽſijs & Piarenſijs incoluntur.

Ciuitates quæ penes Danubium ſunt,
Regianum 50 :43 40
* Oeſcus triballorũ 51 :44
Diacum 51 20:44 20
Nouę 52 :44 40
Trimanium 52 20:44 56
Tiriſta ciuitas 52 40:45 10
Duroſtorum legio 53 15:45 15
Legio prima Italica.
Tromariſca 53 :45 36
Sucidana 54 :45 40
Axium ciuitas *Chilia.* 94 20:45 45
Carſum 54 30:45 50
Triſmis 54 30:46 20
Dinogetia 53 10:46 40
Nuiodunum 54 40:46 30
Sitiotenta 55 :46 30
Intra fluuium autem ciuitates hæ,
Dauſdana 53 :44 40
Tibiſca 55 :46 15

Maritima aũt ab oſtio Iſtri maxime Septentrionali uſq; ad Boryſthenis fluuij exonerationem, & interiorem regionem uſque ad Hieraſum amnem incolunt, Arpij quidem ſub Tyrangitis Sarmatis. Brittolagæ autem ſupra Peucinos ſunt. Ora autem maritima habẽt deſcriptionem hãc. Poſt Boryſthenis fluuij oſtia, quæ ut & dictũ eſt, gradus habent 57 30:48 30
Axiaci fluminis oſtia. 57 :48 0
Phyſca ciuitas 56 40:47 40
Tyræ fluminis oſtia 56 20:47 40
Hermonactus uilla 56 15:47 30
Arpis ciuitas 56 :47 15
Ciuitates aũt ſunt & in latere hoc mediterraneæ penes Hieraſum amnem,
Zargidana 55 40:47 45
Tamaſidana 55 20:47 30
Piroboridana 54 :47 0
Inter Hieraſum autem fluuium
Niconium 56 20:48 10
Ophiuſa 56 :48 0
Tyras ciuitas 56 :47 26
Tyram & ophiuſam unicam ciuitatem facit Plin.
Inſulæ autem adiacent inferiori Myſiæ iuxta prędictam partem Ponti.
Inſula dicta Boryſthenis
57 15:47 40
Et Achillis inſula alba *Leuce & Macaron dicta Plinio.* 57 30:47 40

THRACIAE SITVS. Cap. XI.

Tabula nona Europæ.

Perca & Scython prius, Euripides domicilium Martis appellat, nunc Romania apud Turcas dicitur.

THracia terminatur à Septentrionib. inferiori Myſia, iuxta dictam lineam.
Ab occaſu Myſia ſuperiori, & parte Macedoniæ, quæ eſt à monte præfato Orbeli uſq; finem, cuius gradus ſunt 49 :41 45
A meridie parte Macedoniæ à pręfato fine uſq; ad Neſi fluuij oſtia per Aegęũ pelagus *Archipelagũ appellamus.* & uſq; ad Melanis ſinum, & hinc linea, quæ diuidit Cheſoneſum, huius lateris deſcriptio hęc eſt.
Neſi fluminis oſtia *Neſtus ab alijs.*
51 45:41 45

Abdera

Abdera 52 10:41 45

Maronia *Clazomene poſtea dicta.*

52 40:41 40

Hebri fluminis oſtia *Mariza hodie.*

53 :41 30

* Aenos ciuitas *Poltyobria Strab.*

53 10:41 30

Et in Melane ſinu

Melanis, uel nigri flu. oſtia *Melas Plin.*

53 30:41 30

Terminus Cherſoneſi, qui in Melane eſt ſinu *vbi Cardia ciuitas.*

53 50:41 30

Terminus ſimiliter Cherſoneſi, qui in Propontide eſt *vbi Pactyæ ciuitas Plin.*

54 20:41 30

Ab oriẽte terminatur Propontide & ore ponti, quod uocatur Thracius Boſphorus, et deinde reliquo littore ponti uſq; ad terminũ inferioris Myſiæ, qui grad. habet 55 :44 40

Ab hoc termino deſcriptio ſic ſe habet

Poſt Meſembriam Myſię *Menebria prius,* quæ dicta eſt 55 :44 40

Anchialus *Anchiala, Strab.*

54 45:44 30

* Apollonia 54 50:44 20

Tonzi 55 :44 30

Peronticum 55 10:44 0

Thiniæ promont. *Thynnias.*

55 50:44 0

Halmydiſſum littus *Almedeſſos.*

55 20:43 40

Philia promontoria 55 30:43 30

Philopolis *Phinopolis Plinio.*

55 30:43 20

Et in ore ponti

* Byzantium 56 :43 6

Conſtantinopolis hodie, Turcarum imperium, dicta eſt Agios, Aethuſa, noua Roma.

Poſtea in Propontide

Bathenij flu. oſtia *Bathynias.*

55 30:43 0

Athyræ flu. oſtia *Pydaras.*

55 30:42 56

Selymbria *Selios hodie.* 55 :42 30

* Perinthos aut Heraclea

54 50:42 20

Pera nunc, quam à Genuenſibus eripuère Turcæ.

Arzi flu. oſtia 54 50:42 10

Biſantha aut Rædeſtum

54 40:42 0

Macron tichos, hoc eſt, longus murus

54 50:41 50

Pactya 54 30:41 42

Deinde prædictus eſt terminus Cherſoneſi. Inſigniorũ aũt Thraciæ montium eſt Aemus *Cathena mundi hi montes noſtris dicũtur,* qui ſitus eſt iuxta coniũctionẽ Myſiæ inferioris extẽſam.

Rhodope etiã mons ſupra Neſum fluuium atq; Ebrum *Valiza hodie Sabellico.*

In quorum ferè medio mare uerſus lacus eſt Biſthonis nomine, q gradus habet 52 30:41 50

In prouincia uerò hac præturæ ſunt iuxta Myſiam utranq;, & circa Aemum montem ab occaſu Dantheletica *Denſelatæ populi Plin. & Solino.* Sardica, Vſdiceſica, Selletica. Verſus Macedoniã autem & Aegæum mare ſimiliter præturæ ſunt, Mędica, Droſica, *Doriſcus cãpus.* Cœletica, Sapaica, Corpſalica, Cænica. Et ſuper Mædicã, Beſſica, *Biſſos pop. Stephanus, Biſſoros Solin uocat.* Sub qua Bennica. Poſtea Samacia. Iuxta littoralia autem à Perintho ciuitate uſq; Apolloniam prætura eſt urbana.

Ciuitates mediterraneæ in Thracia hæ ſunt,

Praſidium 51 20:43 10

* Nicopolis iuxta Aemum

52 30:43 30

Oſtaphos 52 30:43 30

Valla 52 40:43 45

Opiſena 53 20:44 0

Deueltus Colonia 54 20:44 15

Orcelis 54 10:43 40

Carpudæmum 54 :43 6

Byzia 54 50:43 49

Sardica 51 :42 45

Terta 51 40:43 6

Philippopolis, quæ & Trimõtiũ, quæ & Hadrianopolis 52 30:42 45

Sextus Ruffus duas facit urbes, Philippopolim dictam Eumolphidam, Adrianopolim uerò Olympiadam Iornandes Pulendenam primam, Vſtudanam ſecundam uocatam aſſerit. Adrianopolis caput imperij Turcarum in Europa ante captam Conſtantinopolim.

Arzos

Arzos 53 15:43 10
Tonzos 54 30:43 20
Cabyla *Caulla Ruffo, Straboni Calyba,*
54 50:43 15
Bergula 54 30:43 0
Pantalia 50 :42 30
Nicopolis quæ iuxta Neſum eſt
51 45:42 20
Topiris 51 20:42 0
Pergamum 52 :42 30
Traianopolis 53 :42 15
Plotinopolis *Partheno-* 53 40:42 40
Druſipara *(polis.* 54 30:42 40
Dyma 52 50:41 45
Aphrodiſia 53 36:41 40
Cypſella *Cypſelum uocat Strabo, ingentem aliquando fuiſſe ait Pomp.* 53 20:41 40
Apræ Colonia 54 :42 0
Heraclia 54 20:41 50
*Lyſimachia quæ & Examilon
54 20:41 30

Inſulæ autẽ adiacent Thraciæ, ſub Boſphoro quidẽ, quæ occidentalior eſt Cyaneorum inſulæ, quæ gradus habent *Cyaneæ, quæ & Symplegades Plinio.*
56 20:43 20

In Propontide autem inſula,
Prœcõneſus *Neuris Pli.* 55 10:42 0
In Aegeo autẽ mari Thalaſſia inſula, & ciuitas, *Thaſſos Plin. olim Aeria.*
51 45:41 30
Samothrace inſula & ciuitas
52 45:41 15
Samothracia, Samos Dardania quondam & Leucoſia: Apollonius Atlantidos inſulam uocat.
Imbros *Imbrum Plin.* 53 20:41 15

CHERSONESI SITVS
Cap XII.
Tabula nona Europæ.
Thracia Cherſoneſus.

CHerſoneſus definit à ſeptentrionibus linea præfata ſub Thracia, à Melane ſinu Proponcidem uſque, & inde parte Propontidis, quæ eſt uſque Calliopolin, cuius ſitus 55 :41 30
Ab occaſu uero reliqua parte Melanis ſinus in quo ciuitas eſt.
Cardia, quæ gradus habet
54 :41 6
Et Maſtuſia promont. *Cõtra Sigeum Aſiæ.*
54 30:40 40

A meridie inde Aegæo pelago, ubi ciuitas
*Elæus 54 30:40 45
Et adhęrẽs promont. 54 40:40 45
Ab oriente autẽ Helleſponto *Brachium S. Georgij,* in quo ciuitates hæ,
Cœla *Cœlos Plin.* 54 56:41 0
*Seſtos *Seſtus, à qua in Abydon Aſiæ facillimus tranſitus.* 54 56:41 15
Deinde & dicta ciuitas Calliopolis
55 :41 30

Ciuitates mediterraneæ
Crithea 54 30:41 6
Madi *Macidos dicitur, Pomp. Mela.*
54 45:41 40

MACEDONIAE SITVS.
Cap. XIII.
Tabula decima Europæ.

Turcica eſt Macedonia, cuius ferè omnes ciuitates interierunt. olim Mygdonia, Edonia, & Emathia.

MAcedonia terminatur à ſeptentrionib. expoſitis Dalmatię lateribus Myſięq; ſuperioris, & Thraciæ.
Ab occaſu uero Ionio pelago, quod à Dyrrachio & Epidamno uſq; ad Pepylychum eſt fluuium, ſecundum deſcriptionem hanc
Tulantiorum ciuitates hæ *Albania hodie,*
*Dyrrachium *Durazo Italis, Epidamnus Thucydidi, Procopio & alijs prius dicta.*
45 :40 50
Panyaſſi flu. oſtia 45 :40 40
Apſi flu. oſtia 45 6:40 30
Apollonia 45 6.40 10
Velona hodie, à qua in Italiam traiectus breuis.
Loi fluuij oſtia *Aous, Aeas.*
45 :40 0
Aulon ciuitas naualis 44 50:39 56

Elymiotorum
Bullis *Bellidca Straboni.* 45 :39 45

Oreſtidis
Amantia 44 56:39 30
Cælydni flu. oſtia 45 :39 20

A meridie uero terminatur inde per lineam iuxta Epirum quidem uſq; ad finẽ, cuius gradus. 49 :38 30

A qua linea extenditur Pindus mons, cuius medium habet gradus 47 40:38 45

Iuxta Achaiam autem reliquum uſque Malaicum ſinum finem uſque, cuius gradus ſunt 51 :38 26

Sub qua etiam linea eſt mons Oeta, cuius medium gradus habet. 50 30:38 26

Ab oriente uero parte Thraciæ prædicta, & ſinibus Aegei pelagi, qui ſunt à Neſo flu. uſq; ad extenſum finem Malaici ſinus. Quorũ deſcriptio ſic ſe habet. Poſt Neſum fluuium, *Neſtus Plinio.* qui terminus eſt Thraciæ, habetq; gradus 51 45:41 45

Edonidis maritima,

Neapolis *Creuides Artemidoro, & ciuitas Philippi uocata.* 51 15:41 40
Oeſyma 50 50:41 30
Strymonis flu. oſtia 50 15:41 26

Amphaxitidis

Arctuſa 50 10:41 15
Stantira 50 20:41 10

Chalcidicæ *Proconneſus dicitur.*

Panormus portus & ciuitas 50 40:41 0
Athos mons 51 :41 10
Athoſa promont & ciuitas 51 15:41 15
Medium montis 51 10:41 0
Nymphæum promontorium 51 10:40 45

Et in Singitico ſinu.

Stratonice *Hadrianopolis poſtea, stephanus.* 50 56:40 56
Acanthus 50 40:40 50
Singus 50 30:40 40

Paraxiæ

Ampelus extrema 51 15:40 30
Derris extrema *Derra Plinio oppidum.* 51 15:40 20
Torone 50 45:40 26
Toronaici ſinus intima 50 40:40 26
Patalenes Cherſoneſi dorſum *Patalia, stephano.* 51 :40 6
Canaſtræũ promont. 51 15:39 56
* Caſandria *Potidea Plinio.* 51 6:40 0

Et in ſinu Thermaico *Mecybernus flexus Pomp. Mele.*

Chabrij flu. oſtia 50 40:40 0
Egonis promont. 50 30:40 6

Amphaxitidis

* Theſſalonica *Halis prius, ad hos ſcripſit Paulus, Amurates eam à Venetis eripuit, uulgo Salonich, Salonica.* 49 50:40 20
Echedori flu. oſtia. 49 45:40 15
Axij flu. oſtia 49 40:40 10

Pieriæ

Lydij flu. oſtia 49 30:40 0
Pidna 49 40:39 45
Aliacmonis flu. oſtia *Haliacmon.* 49 50:39 30
Dion colonia 50 :39 36
Pharybi flu. oſtia 50 10:39 30
Penei flu. oſtia 50 30:39 26

Pelaſgiotorum

Magneſia extrema 51 40:39 30
Sepias extrema 51 50:39 15
Acantium 51 40:39 15
Iolcos 51 30:39 15

Phthiotidis in ſinu Pelaſgico *Pagaſicus Plinio.*

Pagaſæ *Vbi nauis Argo compacta Strab. Pagaſam eandem cum Demetriade facit Plin.* 50 50:38 56
Demetrias 50 30:38 56
Poſidium promont. 51 30:38 50
Lariſſa 51 20:38 50
Echinus 51 10:38 45
Sperchia 51 20:38 36
Thebæ Phthiotidis *Thebæ Theſſaliæ.* 51 10:38 36
Sperchij flu. oſtia 51 :38 30

Exoritur aũt Strymon fluuius in montibus Thraciam & Macedoniam diuidentibus iuxta gradus 48 40:42 0

Circum quem Mars equitare ſolitus, inde & Strymoniæ grues Vergilio.

Axius uero fluuius à Scardo monte iuxta gradus 47 :41 40

A montibus, qui ſub Dalmatiam ſunt, fluuius oritur, qui uocatᷓ Erigonum, cuius gradus ſunt 46 :41 15

Aliacmon

Aliacmon autem fluuius oritur à Canaluijs montibus *Candauiæ montes Plinio & Strab. dicuntur.* iuxta gradus 46 40:41 0
Peneus autem amnis à Pindo monte iuxta gradus 47 30:39 0
Et Sperchius flu. ſimiliter iuxta gradus 48 30:38 40
Inſigniorum autem montium *Oéta alter mons, ubi Thermopilæ ad oſtia Sperchij flu.*
Bertiſci medium partes habet 49 10:41 15
Bermij uero montis 48 30:39 50
Bercete ſij aſit mõtis 46 40:39 40
Citarij montis 48 40:39 50
Olympi montis 50 :39 20
Oſſæ montis *Centaurorum ſedes.* 50 40:39 20
Pelij montis 51 20:39 20
Othrys montis 50 :38 20
Lapitarum origo, quibus bellum contra Centauros.

Ciuitates autem in Macedonia mediterraneæ hæ ſunt

Taulantiorum

Arniſſa 45 20:40 40

Elymiotorum

Elyma 45 40:39 40

Oreſtidis

Amantia 46 :39 40

Albanorum

Albanopolis *Petra alba* 46 :41 6

Almoporum

Hormia 45 45:41 30
Europus 46 30:41 20
Apſalus 46 20:41 6

Orbeliæ

Gareſcus 47 50:41 40

Eordeorum

*Scampes *Scopia hodie Macedoniæ caput* 45 45:40 20
Diboma 45 45:40 10
Daulia 45 30:40 0

Aeſtræorum

Aeſtræum 46 20:40 50
Deborus 45 40:40 45
Alorus *oloros Plinio.* 47 15:41 10

Iororum

Iorum 46 45:41 15

Sintices

Triſtolus 48 :41 30
Parœcopolis 48 40:41 40
Heraclea Sintica 49 30:41 40

Odomantices & Edonidis

Scotuſa 49 30:41 45
Berga *Bera, Stephano.* 49 50:41 40
Gaſorus 50 15:41 45
*Amphipolis 50 :41 30
Tapſacum, Cradenna & Ariadraconum Stephano prius uocata, Nouemniæ Thucydidi.
Philippi *Datos olim Apiano dicta, Crenidæ Diodoro.* 50 45:41 45

Deſſatetiorum

Euia 46 6:40 15
Lychnidus 46 50:40 20

Lynceſtidis

*Heraclia 47 40:40 40

Pelagonorum

Andariſtus 48 :40 56
Stobi 48 30:41 30

Biſaltiæ, *Biſantem uocat Stephanus.*

Arrolus 49 10:41 20
Euporia 49 20:41 10
Calliteræ *Cydna.* 49 30:41 10
Oſſa *olyra.* 49 45:41 0
Berta 48 48:41 40

Mygdoniæ

Antigoniſa *Antigonia Plinio.* 48 40:41 10
Calindœa 48 40:40 50
Bærus 48 56:40 40
Phyſcæ *Phiſcus cæteris dicitur.* 49 :41 0
Terpillus 49 10:40 50
Carrabia 49 6:40 30
Xylopolis 49 20:41 0
Aſſorus *Azorus Steph. Azoricum Arriano.* 49 30:40 40
Apollonia Mygdoniæ 49 30:40 30
Lete 49 20:40 20

Chalcidices

Augæa *Aegea, olim Melobotera.* 50 15:40 40

Paraxiæ

Chætæ 50 20:40 20
Moryllus 50 30:40 15
Antigona Pſaphara 50 45.40 10

Emathiæ

Pharſalia ab oppido Pharſalos, unde Pharſalicum bellum inter Cæſarẽ & Pompeiũ apud Lucanũ.
Europus 47 20:40 20

Tyriſſa	47	30:39	56
Scydra	47	40:40	20
Myeza	48	:39	45
Cyrius	48	10:40	40
Idomena	48	30:40	50
Gordenia *Gordiniæ Plin.*	48	40:40	15
Aedeſſa	48	45:40	20
Berrœa	48	45:39	50
Aegæa *Aege Plinio. Ediſſa primo.*	48	40:39	40
Pella	49	20:40	6

Pieriæ

Phylacæ *Phylace Plinio.*	49	20:39	30
Vallæ	49	40:39	30

Parthyæorum *Parthinorum, Præſa uulgo.*

Eribœa *Croia regia.*	46	40:39	45

Pelaſgiotorũ *Pelaſgi, dicti poſtea Argiui & Danai*

Dolicha *Alchria hodie.*	47	30.39	40
Azorium	46	15:39	30
Pythæum	47	50:39	30
Gonnus *Gunius Straboni.*	48	6:39	36
Atrax	48	30:39	26
Ilegium	49	6:39	26
Scotyſa *Scotuſa.*	49	30:39	10
* Lariſſa *Argos, poëtis nota, Achillis patria*	50	:39	10
Pheræ	50	30:39	10

Stymphaliæ

Gyrtona *Gyrto.*	46	50:39	30

Eſtiotorum *Theſſaliæ pars.*

Phæſtus	47	15:39	20
Gomphi	47	40:39	10
Atinium	48	:39	20
Tricca	48	6:39	0
Cremenæ	48	45:39	30
Chyretiæ	49	:39	0
Metropolis	49	20:39	0

Theſſalorum

Pyrrhea, Aemonia regio: Myrmidonas, Helenas, et Achæos uocat Homerus, ubi Helenus regnauit.

Hypata	47	50:38	50
Soſthenis	48	15:38	50
Homilæ	48	40:38	40
Cypæra	49	:38	40
Phalachthia	49	30:38	40

Phthiotidis

Narthacium	50	10:38	45
Coronia *Cranon Plinio.*	50	10:38	50
Melitara *Militæa.*	50	40.39	0
Eretriæ	51	:38	50
Lamia	50	30:38	36
Heraclia Phthiotidis *Trachin dicta Plin.*	50	50:38	50

Inſulæ autem adiacent Macedoniæ in Ionio mari, Saſo inſula

Saſo inſula	44	10:39	30

In Aegæo uero pelago *Archipelagus dicitur.*

* Lemnos inſula, in qua ciuitates duæ

Myrina	52	20:40	56
Et Hephæſtia mediterranea	52	30:41	0
Scyatos inſula & ciuitas	52	10:39	15
Peparethos inſula & ciuitas	51	50:38	50
Scopelos	52	30:39	20
Scyros inſula & ciuitas	52	:40	0

EPIRI SITVS. Cap. XIIII.

Tabula decima Europę.

Epirotæ, Moloſſi prius, & Chaones: qui & Albani: ſub Turcarũ imperio, cuius urbes omnes à Gothis & Gallogræcis dirutas ait Marinus Barletius.

EPiri latus maxime ſeptentrionale terminatᷣ parte Macedoniæ, iuxta dictam lineam. Latus uero orientale inde per lineam, quæ eſt iuxta Achaiam uſq; ad oſtia Acheloi flu. quæ gradus habent 48 26:37 30

Latus uero eius occidentale per Acroceraunia Ionij maris littoralis *Auſonium mare Straboni.* Eius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet

Chaoniæ

Horicum *Oricum cæteris, Oreum Strab.*	45	:39	10
Iuga Acrocerauniorum montium habent *Cerauni etiam dicuntur, hodie Cimeriaci.*	44	26:39	10
Panormus portus	45	:38	40
Oncheſmus portus *Orchimus Straboni. Echinus Plinio.*	45	20:38	36

Caſiope

Caſiope portus 45 30:38 26

Auſtrale uero latus terminat inde uſque ad Acheloum amnem mari Hadriatico, iuxta littoris deſcriptionē hanc

Theſprotorum

Poſidium promontorium. 45 45:37 56

Buthrotorum ſinus 45 50:38 0

Pelodes portus 46 10:38 10

Thyamis promontoria 46 30:38 0

Almenes

Thyamis flu. oſtia 46 30:30 6

Sybota portus *Sybotam inſulam facit Thucydides.* 46 56:38 0

Torona 46 45:38 0

Acherontis flu. oſtia 47 10:38 0

Elææ portus 47 15:37 50

* Nicopolis in ſinu Ambratico 47 36:37 56

Acarnanum *Curetes & Abantes primo.*

Arachthi flu. oſtia 47 50:38 15

* Ambracia *Larta hodie, Eponia, Paralia prius.* 48 :38 20

Actium 48 20:37 45

Leucas extrema *Leucates, Neritium prius.* 48 20:37 20

Azelia *Halyzea Plin.* 48 20:37 26

Acheloi flu. oſtia *Thoas Straboni dictus.* 48 26:37 30

Ciuitates uero Epiri mediterraneæ

Chaonum

Antigonia 45 15:39 10

Phœnica 45 20:38 45

Hecatompedum 45 40:39 0

Omphalium 45 30:38 40

Elæus 45 40:38 30

Caſſiopæorū, ſupra quos ſunt Dolopes

Caſſiope 47 :38 45

Amphilochorum, quibus Athamantes magis orientales ſunt.

Argos Amphilochicum 48 20:38 30

Acarnanon 48 15:37 45

Aſtacus *Stratos Plinio.* 47 15:38 15

Inſulæ autem adiacent Epiro

Corcyra, quæ magna eſt, & ſic deſcribitur.

Corphu ſiue Corſinum hodie dicitur, Drepane Callimacho, Phæacum Homero & Proc. ſub Venetis eſt

Caſſiope ciuitas & promontorium 45 6:38 15

Ptychia 45 30:38 0

* Corcyra ciuitas 45 40:37 45

Leucimma promont. 46 20:37 45

Amphipegus promōt. 45 30:37 40

Phalacrum promont. 45 10:38 0

*Et Cephalenia inſula, cuius ciuitas eiuſdem nominis gradus habet 47 40:37 10

Melena Plinio prius appellata, Samus Straboni.

Eius maxime Septentrionale promōt. 47 40:37 30

Meridionale autem 47 45:37 40

Et Ericuſa inſula 46 40:38 0

Et ſcopulus 47 45:37 56

Et Echinades inſulæ *Thoæ dictæ.* 48 10:37 20

Et Ithaca, in qua ciuitas eiuſdem nominis *Ithacus Vlyſſes.* 48 :37 10

Et Lotoa inſula *Letoia Plinio.* 47 :36 45

Et Zacynthus, in qua eiuſdē nominis ciuitas *Hyrie priſcis uocata, hodie Zantus.* 47 30:36 30

ACHAIAE SITVS.

Cap. XV.

Tabula decima Europæ.

Hæc eſt Hellas, quæ proprie Græcia appellatur.

Achaiæ quæ præfatis cōiungitur regionibus uſque ad Iſthmū Peloponneſi, quā itē Hellada appellāt, limites habet ab occaſu Epirū

A ſeptentrione Macedoniā iuxta prædicta latera, & partem Aegæi pelagi.

Ab ortu uero ſolis reliqua parte Aegæi maris uſque ad Sunium promontorium

A meridie uero Hadriaticum pelagus.

Ab Acheloo amne per littoralia Corinthiaci ſinus, & hinc Iſthmum, hinc uero Creticum mare, uſque ad Sunium promontoriū. Et eſt littoralis deſcriptio hæc: Poſt Acheloum amnem, qui terminus eſt Epiri in Hadriatico pelago.

Etoliæ Cherſoneſi promontorium
48 30:37 26
Eueni flu. oſtia 49 :37 30

Locrorum Ozolorum

Molycria 49 15:37 30
Antirrhium promõt. 49 20:37 26
Naupactus *Lepanthum hodie, per Turcas à Venetis ereptum.* 49 30:37 36
Euanthia 49 45:37 45
Chaleus 49 56:37 50

Phocidis

Cyrrha 50 :37 30
Criſſa 50 15:37 30
Anticyrrha 50 30:37 30

Bœotiæ

Siphæ 51 :37 36
Creuſa *Creuſis dicitur Pomponio.*
51 15:37 30

Megaridis

Pegę *Page Pli. & Strab.* 51 26:37 26
Et poſt Iſthmum *Qui Examilium dicitur.*
Niſæa, quæ & Megara dicitur.
52 :37 20

Atticæ *Acte, Cephiſia dicta, ducatus Athenarum.*

Eleuſis 52 20:37 15
Pyræus 52 45:37 10
Iliſſi flu. oſtia 52 56:37 6
Munychiæ portus 53 15:37 0
Hyphormus portus 53 30:36 50
Suniũ promontorium, *Caput columbarum nautæ hodie nominant.* 53 36:36 45
Et in Aegæo pelago orientalis lateris
Panormus portus 53 40:37 0
Dianæ uel Artemidis fanum
53 40:37 6
Cynoſura promont. *Doriſcum Plinio.*
53 50:37 20
Aſopi flu. oſtia 53 30:37 26
Cherſoneſus extrema 53 30:37 30
Oropus 53 20:37 40

Bœotiæ

Aulis 53 15:37 45
Iſmeni flu. oſtia *Iſmenius Plinio.*
53 10:37 50
Saganeus, *Salganeus Straboni.*
53 :38 0
Anthedon 53 :38 10
Phocæ 52 40:38 10
Oetæi ſinus intima 52 15:38 10

Opuntiorum

Cnemides 52 10:38 26
Cynus 52 :38 20
Locrorum Epicnemidorũ. *Leleges dicti.*
Boagrij flu. oſtia 51 30:38 26
Scarphia *Scarphea.* 51 15:38 26
Montes aũt ſunt in præfata particula.
Callidromus mons, cuius medium habet 49 :38 15
Et Corax mons *Coraxas.*
49 20:38 0
Et Parnaſus mons 50 20:38 0
Et Helicon muſis ſacer, *ubi Caballinus fons ex ungula Pegaſi.* 51 :37 45
Et Cithæron mons 51 40:37 20
Et Hymettus 52 30:37 40

Fluuiorum autem Achelous quidem ortum habet in Pindo monte. Euenus autem in Callidromo mõte, qui ad ortum ſolis uertitur in Cephiſum amnẽ, qui & ipſe ab eiſdem defluens montibus, Aſopo fluuio admiſcetur, & Iſmeno iuxta Bœotiam, in gradibus
52 :38 0
Ciuitates uero in Hellade.

Etholiæ mediterraneæ hæ ſunt
Ducatus Acarnaniæ.

Chalcis 49 :38 6
Arachthus *Aracinthus.* 48 50:37 56
Pleurona *Pleuron Strab.* 48 30:37 40
Olenus 49 :37 50
Calydon 49 :37 40

Doridis

Erineus *Erineum.* 49 :38 30
Cyteinium *Cytinum Pli.* 49 40:38 20
Bium, *Boium Straboni & Plinio.*
49 30:38 15
Lilæa 50 6:38 15

Locrorum Ozolorum mediterranea

Amphiſa 49 30:37 50

Locrorum Epicnemidorum mediterranea

Thronium 51 15:38 15

Phocidis mediterranea

Pythia 50 30:37 45
Pytho dicitur Homero, ubi Apollinis oraculum.
Delphi 50 :37 40
Daulis 50 20:37 50
Elatia *Elatea Plinio & Straboni.*
51 :38 0

Ego-

Egoſthenia	50	45:37	45
Bulia	50	30:37	36
Opuntiorum mediterranea			
Opus	52	:38	10
Bœotiæ mediterraneæ			
Thisbe *Aonia, Ogygia, Euſta, & Hyantis Plin.*	51	:37	46
Theſpiæ	51	26:37	40
Orchomenus *Minyus, Euſtath.*	51	20:37	40
Coronia *Coronea.*	51	20:37	50
Hyampolis	51	36:37	26
Chęronia *Cheronea*	52	30:37	45
Lebadia *Labadea.*	51	45:37	56
Copæ	51	45 37	45
Aliartus *Haliartus.*	51	50:37	45
Platææ	52	6:38	6
Acriphia *Acræphnia.*	52	20:38	6
Tanagra *Graea Homero.*	52	30:37	56
*Thebæ Bœotiæ *Cadmea dicta.*	52	40:37	50
Delium	53	:37	45
Megaridis mediterranea.			
*Megara *Alcathoë dicta.*	52	:37	26
Atticæ mediterraneæ.			
Oenoë *oenoa.*	53	:37	30
*Athenæ *paruū nunc oppidum cū arce fortiſſima, Sethine hodie dicitur.*	52	45:37	15
Rhamnus	53	15:37	30
Marathon	53	15:37	20
Anaphlyſtus	53	:37	10

Inſulæ uero adiacent Achaiæ, in mari quidē Aegæo, Eubœa, quæ magna eſt, cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet *Macris, Abantis inſula, Aulis, Hecateia: Nigropontus nunc.* Eubœæ ſitus

Cenæum promont.	52	20:38	36
Atalantes Neſium	52	40:38	30
Aedipſus	53	:38	26
Chalcis iuxta Euripum *Chalcis ex morte Ariſtotelis nota.*	53	30:38	0
Eretria	53	50:37	50
Amarynthus	54	6:37	45
Leonū promontoria	54	15:37	20
Caleacte, uel pulchrum littus	54	36:37	30
Caryſtus *Aegea prius.*	54	30:37	40
Gereſtus	54	40:37	45
Caphareus promont.	55	:37	50
Curua Eubœæ	54	20:37	45
Cherſoneſus extrema	54	30:38	10
Budori flu. oſtia	54	:38	10
Cerinthus *Ellopia.*	53	50:38	10
Artemidis, uel Dianæ phanum	53	40:38	15
Soreus *Oreus Plinio.*	53	10:38	26
Phalaſia promont.	53	20:38	30
Dion promont.	53	:38	36

Iuxta autē Atticā, & ſub Eubœa inſulæ hæ ſunt, Thera inſula *Calliſte dicta,* in qua ciuitates duæ,

Eleuſin	53	50:36	26
Et Oea	54	:36	26

Cia etiam inſula, in qua ciuitates tres, *Ceos Plinio & Straboni, alijs Cea.*

Careſſus *Coreſſus Plin.*	54	26:37	0
Iulis *Iulida.*	54	20:37	0
Carthæa *Cartheia.*	54	15:36	45
Chij inſulæ ciuitas	54	20:36	36
Polyægos inſ. deſerta	54	20:36	15
Theraſię inſulæ ciuitas *Sanctorinū hodie.*	54	45:36	0
Deli inſulæ ciuitas *Ortygia Plinio, Cynthia à monte Cyntho, prius dicta Clamidia.*	55	26:37	20
Olyarus	55	20:36	30
Cythnus	54	56:37	0
Rhena *Rhene Plinio.*	55	6:37	10
Myconi inſulæ *Mycon Plin. Myconus Strab.*			
Phorbia extrema	55	45:37	10
Myconi ciuitas	55	40:37	10

Et Cycladum inſularum ciuitates,

Andri inſulæ *Cauros primo, Antandros poſt.*	55	:37	30
Andri ciuitas	54	50:37	26
Teni inſulæ ciuitas *Ophiuſa Steph.*	55	6:37	30
Scyri inſulæ ciuitas *Syrne, Syria Hom. Strongile & Dionyſias Plin. Dia Siculo.*	54	45:37	15
Naxi inſulæ ciuitas	55	40:37	0
Pari inſulæ ciuitas	55	30:36	50
Et Suniū ipſius pmōt.	55	40:36	56
Siphni inſulæ ciuitas	55	15:36	45
Et ciuitates Siphni mediterraneæ *Acis inſula dicebatur, & Merope.*			
Seriphi	55	:36	50
Phelocandri	55	:36	50
Sicini	54	50:36	36

PELOPONNESI DESCRIptio. Cap. XVI.

Tabula decima Europæ.

Morea hodie Turcarum, Apia prius & Pelaſgia. Iſthmum hodie Eximilum appellant, prorectio muro ad quinq; miliaris, in utrunq; fretum.

PElopõneſus finitur à Septentrĩonibus Corinthiaco ſinu, & Iſthmo, ac deinde Cretico pelago. Ab occaſu atq; meridie Hadriatico pelago, ab ortu ſolis Cretico mari. Eius littora ſiue maritima ſic ſe habent. Poſt Pegas, quæ in Megaride dictæ ſunt, in ſinu Corinthiaco Achaiæ gradus habere 51 26:37 26

Corinthiæ

Phanum Iunonis Corinthiacæ 51 15:37 15
Lechæum nauale 51 15:37 0
Aſopi flu. oſtia 51 6:37 36
Sicyoniæ, quæ prius uocabatur Micone, poſtea Aegiali. *Melchone & Telchina Straboni, hodie Clarentia.*
Syis flu. oſtia 50 40:37 0
Quæ proprie appellatur Achaia, ciuitates habet
Ionia & Aegialos antea uocata.
Aegyra *Hypereſia prius.* 50 15:36 56
Aegium 49 45:36 56
Erineus portus 49 15:36 56
Rhium promont. quod & Drepanum *à falcis figura nomen habens.* dicitur 49 20:37 10
Poſidonia, uel Neptuni phanum 49 15:37 0
Patræ *Aroë quondam, S. Andreæ martyrio nominata* 49 :36 50
Olenus *olena.* 48 50:36 45
Dyme *Dima Straboni.* 48 40:36 40
Araxus extrema 48 30:36 45

Eliæ. *Elis, Piſea, Epia: Homero Arethyrea.*

Cyllene nauale 48 30:36 30
Penei flu. oſtia 48 20:36 30
Chelonites promont. 48 :36 20
Chelonatem appellant Mela, Plinius & Strabo.
Chelonites ſinus 48 20:36 15
Ichthys extrema 48 6:36 0
Alphei flu. oſtia 48 20:35 56
Fluuij ipſius origo 49 50:36 30

Meſeniæ.

Cypariſſæ *Cypariſsia Straboni* 48 36:35 45
Cypariſſiũ promont. 48 26:35 40
Selæ flu. oſtia 48 30:35 36
Pylus, qui & Abarmus 48 36:35 30
Coryphaſium promontorium 48 30:35 26
Methone *Modona hodie, uia peregrinantium Hieroſolymã à Venetijs.* 48 36:35 20
Colone 48 45:35 15
Acritæ extrema 48 30:35 0

In ſinu Meſenaico

Aſine *Venetorum erat, Aſina.* 48 50:35 0
Corone 49 :35 6
*Meſena *Miſetra.* 49 15:35 15
Paniſi flu. oſtia *Pamiſus Straboni & Plinio.* 49 20:35 15
Eius cum Alpheo commixtio 49 :35 56
Pheræ 49 30:35 15
Abea *Thuria Strab. Aepea.* 49 50:35 10
Laconicæ, *Laconia, Lacedæmonia ac Oebalia dicitur.*
Leuctrum 49 50:34 40
Tenaria promont. 50 :34 20

Et in ſinu Laconico

Tænarium *Cereapolis cognominata Procopio.* 50 :34 50
Cæne 50 6:34 50
Teuthrona 50 10:34 56
Las *Laan Homero.*
Gythium *Gytheon à Lycophrone uocatur, Lacedæmoniorum nauale.* 50 20:35 6
Trinaſſus nauale 50 26:35 10
Eurotæ flu. oſtia 50 30:35 10
Fluuij origo 50 30:35 45
Acria 50 36:35 10
Biandyna 50 45:35 10
Aſopus 50 50:35 6
Onugnathos, id eſt, Aſini maxilla extrema 51 :35 0
Boæ *Boëa Plinio. Boia Straboni.* 51 6:35 6
Malea extrema *Maleum uocat Plinius.* 51 20:35 10

Et in

Et in Argolico ſinu etiam Laconiæ

Minoa portus & promontorium 51 10:35 10

Dios Soteros, hoc eſt, Iouis Saluatoris portus 51 10:35 15

Epidaurus *Limera uocata.* 51 6:35 30

Zarex *Zarax Plinio.* 51 :35 40

Cyphanta portus 51 10:35 45

Praſia 51 20:35 50

Argiæ *Argi, Argiui, & Argoli populi.*

Aſtrum 51 30:35 45

Inachi flu. oſtia *A quo Inachis, Steph.* 51 30:35 50

Fluuius ipſius origo 51 :36 30

Nauplia nauale *Neapolis hodie ſub Venetis* 51 36:36 6

Phlius 51 45:35 56

Hermione 52 :36 0

Scyllæum promont. 52 20:36 6

Et in Saronico ſinu Argiæ

Troicena 52 20:36 6
Trœzena, Aphrodiſia, Sarona, Poſſidonia, & Apollonia dicta.

Poſt quam Cherſoneſus 52 10:36 20

Epidaurus *Aeſculapij* 51 50:36 26

Spiræum promont. 51 45:36 30

Athenienſium portus *Anthedon Plinio* 51 30:36 45

Bucephalum portus 51 26:36 45

Corinthiæ.

Cenchreæ nauale 51 26:36 56

Schœnus portus *Schœnitas Plinio & Mele dicitur.* 51 20:37 0

Montes in Peloponneſo ſunt

Pholoë mons 49 15:36 40

Stymphalus mons 50 10:36 30

Minoë mons 49 :35 30

Taygeta mons *Taygetus Plinio.* 49 40:35 15

Cronius mons 50 30:35 45

Zarex mons 51 :35 20

Ciuitates autem ſunt mediterraneæ in Regione, quæ proprie Achaia eſt,

Pheræ 49 15:36 45

Helice 49 50:36 45

Bura 50 :36 50

Pellene 50 20:36 45

Sicyoniæ mediterraneæ ciuitates,

Phlius *Arethyrea prius, Strab. & Steph* 50 50:36 40

Sicyon *Mecona prius.* 51 :36 50

Corinthiæ mediterraneæ ciuitates,

*Corinthus *Ephyra poëtis nominata.* 51 15:36 56

Helidis mediterraneæ,

Helis *Elis.* 49 :36 26

Olympia Piſa *Olympici ludi Iouis Olympici.* 48 30:36 15

Corine 48 30:36 20

Hypania 49 30:36 0

Leprium *Epina Strab.* 48 50:35 56

Tympania *Typania Plinio.* 49 30:36 20

Arcadiæ *Drymodis, Lycaonia, Pelaſgia, Parrhaſia, Azania, Gigãtis. & Pania Euſtathio dicta.*

Heræa *Erea Strab.* 49 20:36 0

Phialia 49 20:35 36

*Tegea 49 50:36 20

Pſopthis *Pſophis Plin.* 49 40:35 50

Lyſias 49 50:36 0

Antigonia, quæ & Mantinia dicitur 49 20:35 36

Stymphalus 50 20:36 20

Clitor 50 26:36 0

Lilæa 50 50:36 20

Megalipolis *Megalopolis Strab.* 50 40:36 10

Argiæ mediterraneæ

Nemea *Bembinadia Plin. Nemæus leo.* 51 6:36 26

Cleonæ 51 30:36 26

*Argos *Hippium cognominatum, quod nobiles aluerit equos.* 51 20:36 15

Mycenæ 51 45:36 10

Aſinæ 51 36:36 15

Meſeniæ mediterraneæ

Aliartus 48 50:35 45

Ithome 48 50:35 26

Troëzen 49 10:35 26

Laconicæ mediterraneæ. *Hecatompolis, à centum urbibus.*

Cardamyle 50 :35 26

*Lacedæmon *Sparta olim, Miſiſtratus hodie.* 50 15:35 30

Cyphanta 51 15:35 50

Lerna 51 :35 40

Thurium 50 15:35 20

Blemmina 50 40:35 45

Thalame

Thalame *Theramne* 51 :36 0
Gerenia *Gerania Plinio.* 50 50:35 40
Oenoe *Oene.* 50 20:35 20
Bytila . 50 :35 0

Inſulæ adiacent Peloponneſo hæ,

Strophades *Plote. Harpiarum receptaculum.*
47 20:36 0
Et prima inſula *Prote.* 47 50:35 30
Et Sphragia inſula *Sphagie Plinio.*
48 :35 0
Et Thiganuſa inſula 48 30:34 40
Et Cytheræ inſulę ciuitas *Porphyris dicta.*
50 10:34 40
Et Epla inſula 51 15:34 40
Et Salamis inſula *Pityuſa dicta.*
52 :36 40
Aeginæ inſulæ ciuitas *Oenone & Oenopia dicebatur à priſcis.* 52 20:36 45

CRETÆ INSVLÆ ſitus. Cap. XVII.

Tabula decima Europæ.

Macaron priſci. Candiam noſtri dicunt, centum urbium Homero & Vergilio ἑκατόμπολις dicta, ſub Venetis eſt.

CReta inſula terminatur ab occcaſu mari Hadriatico. A ſeptentrionibus pelago Cretẽſi. A meridie Libyco. Ab oriẽte Carpathio pelago. Eius maritima deſcriptionem talem habent.

Latus occidentale

Corycus promont. & ciuitas
52 6:34 40
Phalaarna *Phalaſarne Plinio.*
52 20:34 40
Rhamnus portus 52 30:34 30
Cherſoneſus *Cornito hodie.*
52 30:34 36
Inachorium 52 36:34 20
Criu Metopon promont. *Arietis frons.*
52 36:34 10

Auſtralis lateris deſcriptio,

Liſſus 52 40:34 6
Tarba 52 56:34 20
Pœcilaſiũ *Peulalo uulgo.* 53 :34 30
Hermęa promont. 53 15:34 26
Phœnicis portus 53 45:34 20
Phœnix ciuitas 53 20:34 15
Maſaliæ flu. oſtia *Meſſuo flu.*
53 45:34 20
Pſychium *Sichina uulgo.* 54 :34 15
Electræ flu. oſtia 54 10:34 20
Matalia 54 20:34 30
Leon promont. 54 36:34 30
Lebena 54 35:34 45
Catarracti flu. oſtia 54 45:34 50
Lethæi flu. oſtia 54 50:34 45
Inatus ciuitas 55 :34 50
Hieron oros, hoc eſt, ſacer mons
55 10:35 0
Hiera petra, hoc eſt, Sacra petra *Hierapolis.* 55 15:35 6
Erythreũ promont. 55 20:35 0
Ampelus extrema *Ampela.*
55 30:35 0
Itanus ciuitas 55 40:35 15

Orientalis lateris deſcriptio,

Samoniũ promont. 55 50:35 26
Minoa portus *Mynois antrum.*
55 20:35 15
Camara ciuitas *Camera uulgo.*
55 10:35 20
Olus & Olulis 55 :35 26
Cherſoneſus 54 56:35 20
Zephyrinum promontorium
54 45:35 30

Septentrionalis lateris deſcriptio,

Heraclium *Heraclea Plinio.*
54 30:35 20
Panormus 54 20:35 15
Cytæum *Candia, unde hodie inſulæ nomen.*
54 10:35 15
Dion promont. 53 30:35 10
Pantomatrium 53 45:35 6
Rhitymna *Rhetinum hodie, Aretina uulgo.*
53 30:35 0
Amphimalis ſinus *S. Nicolaus.*
53 15:35 0
Drepanum promont. *Apteron Plinio.*
53 10:35 10
Minoa *Minoum* 53 :35
Pycni flu. oſtia 52 50:35 0
Cydonis *Cydona Floro, Cydon Plinio.*
52 30:35 0
Ciamum promontorium
52 45:35 0
Dictamum *Dictana.* 52 26:34 50
Pſacum promont. 52 20:34 50

Ciſamus ciuitas *Ephitiſa hodie.*
52 18:34 50
Inſigniores autē montes in Creta ſunt duo, qui appellātur Leuci, id eſt, Albi montes 52 40:34 40
Et Ida mons, *Ideus.* 54 :35 0
Et Dicte mons *Dicteus.* 55 30:35 15

Ciuitates uero in Creta mediterraneæ ſunt,

Polyrrhenia 52 20:34 45
Apteria 53 :34 50
Artacina 53 6:34 45
Lappa 54 :34 56
Subrita 53 40:34 40
Eleutherę *Eleuternæ Plinio.*
54 30:35 0
* Gortyna *Cortyn uulgo.*
54 15:34 50
Pannona 54 40:35 10
*Gnoſſus *Cnoſus alijs, antea Ceratus, uulgo Ginoſa.* 54 50:35 0
Lyctus 55 :35 10

Inſulæ autem adiacent Cretæ

Claudus inſula, in qua ciuitas *Gaudos Plinio, uulgo Porto gaboſo.*
52 30:34 0
Et Letoa inſula 54 30:34 10
Et Dia inſula 54 30:35 49
Et Cimolis inſula in qua ciuitas
54 20:35 50
Et Melos inſula, in qua ciuitas *Acytos dicta.* 54 :35 30

Finis tertij libri.

LIBER QVARTVS HAEC HABET.

Expoſitionē totius Aphricę iuxta ſubiectas prouincias ſeu Satrapias.
Mauritaniam Tingitanam
Mauritaniam Cæſatienſem
Numidiam
Aphricam
Cyrenaicam
Marmaricam
Eam quæ proprie nuncupatur Libyā
Aegyptū totā inferiorē & ſuperiorem
Libyā interiorem ſub præfatis prouincijs
Aethiopiam, quæ ſub Aegypto eſt
Et ſub iſtis inferiorem Aethiopiam.
Circumlimitia, promontoria, inſulas, fluuiorū poſitiones, maritimas deſcriptiones, pelagorū nomina, mōtes, flumina, lacus, prouinciarū nomina, Regiones, gētes, deſcriptiones, lineas, Illuſtres ciuitates, ſecūdas ciuitates, tertias ciuitates. Prouincias undecim, Tabulas quatuor.

MAVRITANIAE TINGITANAE ſitus. Cap. I.

Tabula prima Aphricæ.

Duæ Mauritaniæ cū Numidia & minore Aphrica, Barbariæ nominę à noſtratibus comprehenduntur. Hæc uero Sitiphenſis antea dicebatur.

MAuritaniæ Tingitanæ latus, quod occaſum ſpectat, terminaē parte externi maris, quod oceanum occidentalem uocamus, quod eſt à freto Herculeo uſq; ad mōtem maioris Atlantis iuxta deſcriptionem hanc
Cotes promont. *Caput ſparti uulgo.*
6 :35 56
Ampeluſia, à uitiū copia ἄμπελος enim uitis dicitur. Hoc Atlantis littus Regnum Feſſæ à noſtris dicitur.
Ziliæ flu. oſtia 6 :35 40

Lix

Lix flu. oſtia 6 20:35 15
Subur flu. oſtia 6 20:34 28
Emporicus ſinus 6 10:34 20
Salæ flu. oſtia 6 10:34 10
Sala ciuitas *Zale uulgo.* 6 40:33 50
Dui flu. oſtia 6 10:33 20
Atlas minor mons 6 :33 10
Cuſæ flu. oſtia 6 40:32 45
Ruſibis portus *Rutubis Plinio.*
6 40:32 30
Aſamæ flu. oſtia *Azamor hodie ciuitas.*
7 :32 0
Diur flu. oſtia 7 20:31 40
Solis mons 6 45:31 15
Phthuth flu. oſtia 7 30:30 30
Phuth oppidum Ioſepho, à Phuth Noë nepote, qui Phutheos Mauritaniæ populos produxit.
Myſocaras portus 7 20:30 50
Herculis promont. 7 30:30 0
Tamuſiga 8 :29 56
Vſadium promont. 7 30:29 15
Suriga 8 :29 0
Vnæ flu. oſtia 8 :28 30
Agnæ flu. oſtia 8 30:27 50
Salæ flu. oſtia 8 20:27 20
Atlas maior mons *Dyris barbaris Strabo.*
8 :26 30

Septentrionale latus terminatur freto, in quo eſt poſt dictum promont.

*Tingis Cæſatea *Tanger uulgo, Iulia traducta Plinio.* 6 30:35 56
Valonis flu. oſtia 7 :35 50
Exiliſſa ciuitas *Septa uulgo.*
7 30:35 56
Heptadelphi mons. 7 40:35 50

Et Iberico oceano iuxta deſcriptionem hanc

Alybe Columna 7 50:35 40
Abyla noſtris, cognomine Simica ob ſimiarũ multitudinem, Herculis columna contra Calpen Hiſpaniæ ad Strictum de Zibaltar.
Phœbi extrema 8 :35 30
Iagath *Targa uulgo* 8 20:35 6
Thaludæ flu. oſtia *Tamuda.*
8 30:35 0
Oleaſtrum promont. 8 50.35 10
Acrath *Alſema uulgo.* 9 :34 56
Tæniolonga *Alcudia uulgo.*
9 30:34 30
Seſtiaria extrema 10 :35 0
Ryſſadyrum *Melila uulgo, Ruſardir Plin.*
10 10:34 45
Metagonites promont. *Metagonium.*
10 30:34 56
Molochath flu. oſtia 10 45:34 45
Mulucham fl. Saluſtius medium ponit inter Mauros & Numidas.
Maluæ flu. oſtia *Maluana Plin. Milonia uulgo.* 11 10:34 50

Orientale uero latus terminatur Mauritania Cæſarienſi, iuxta meridianũ, qui à Maluæ fluuij oſtijs uſq; finem pertinet, cuius poſitio habet
11 40:26 0

At Auſtrale latus finem habet in gentibus interiori Libyæ adiacentibus, iuxta lineã, quæ præfatos terminos coniungit. Tenent aũt prouinciam iuxta fretũ Metagonitæ. Iuxta Ibericum uero pelagus Succoſij. Et ſub ipſis Verues. Et ſub Metagonitem regionem Maſices. Poſt Verbicæ. Sub quibus Salinſæ & Cauni. Poſt Bacuatæ. Sub quibus Macanitæ. At ſub his Verues Voli Biliani. Deinde Angaucani. Sub ijs Nectiberes. Poſtmodo Pyrrhon pedium, id eſt, campus, cuius poſitio.
9 30:30 0
Sub quibus Zegrenſij. Poſt Baniubæ & Vacuatæ.

Orientale autẽ latus tenẽt omne Maurenſij & pars Herpiditanorum.

Montes autem ſunt notãdi in regione Mons Diur nuncupatus, cuius mediũ habet partes 8 30:34 0

Et Phocra mons extẽſus à minori Atlante ad Ryſadium, quod ſitum eſt in littore inter Seſtiariam & Metagonitem promontoria.

Et Durdi occidentaliora, quorum poſitio 10:29 30 & 15:29 30

Ciuitates uero mediterraneę in Tingitania hæ ſunt.

*Zilia *Zilis Antonio, Zelis Straboni, Arzilla hodie, à Luſitanis capta.* 6 30:35 10
*Lixa *Lixos Plinio.* 6 45:34 30
Oppinum 7 30:35 20
Subur 6 50:34 50
Banaſa *Valentia Plinio.* 6 30:34 20
Tamuſida 7 :34 15

Silda

Silda	7	50:33	56
Gontiana *Feſſa regia.*	7	40:34	30
Baba *iulia: Cāpeſtris Plin.*	8	10:34	20
Priſciana *Trimiſcen.*	9	:34	20
Vobrix	9	20:34	15
* Volubilis	8	15:33	40
Herpis	10	20:33	45
Tocoloſida	7	10:33	30
Triſidis	9	:33	10
Molochath *Mulelacha Plinio.*	10	10:33	6
Benta	9	30:32	50
Galapha	11	:32	40
Oecath	8	30:32	30
Dorath	9	:31	15
Bocanum hemerum	9	20:29	30
Vala	8	30:28	15

Inſulæ autem ſunt ab occaſu prouinciæ in exteriori mari

Pæna inſula	5	:32	0
Erythia inſula *Erythrea Plinio, Geryonis inſula.*	6	:29	0

MAVRITANIAE CAESARIENSIS *ſitus.* Cap. II.

Tabula prima Africæ

Mauros Græcis Maurisios appellari, ait Strabo, qui & Mauruſij Vitruuio dicūtur, de quorū origine Procopius lib. 4. belli Vandalici.

MAuritania quæ Cæſarienſis dicitur, definitur ab occaſu præfato Tingitanicæ Mauritaniæ latere. A Septentrionibus Sardoo pelago iuxta Maluæ flu. oſtia, uſq; ad Ampſage fiu oſtia. Cuius littus ſic circūſcribitur. Poſt Maluæ flu. oſtia

Mega, id eſt, magnum promont. *One ſiue one uulgo.*	11	30:35	0
Gypſaria portus.	11	50:34	45
Siga ciuitas Colonia *Siphacis & Bochi regia, hodie Zerſen.*	12	:34	40
Sigæ flu. oſtia	12	15:34	30
Aſarath flu. oſtia	12	30:34	30
Fretum magnum *Portus magnus.*	12	45:34	30
Chylemath flu. oſtia	13	:34	0
Vuiza colonia *Quiza Plin. Oran regia hodie ſub Hiſpanorū imperio.*	13	20:34	0
Deorum portus	13	30:33	45
Arſenaria Colonia *Arze uulgo.*	13	50:33	50
Cartenni flu. oſtia	14	15:33	40
*Cartenna *Maſtigani, hodie Silef.*	14	30:33	40
Carepula	14	50:33	40
Carcoma *Trada.*	15	10:33	30
Lagnutum	15	30:33	30
Apollinis promont. *Zumigi dictū Plinio.*	15	30:33	40
Caſtra Germanorum	15	50:33	36
Canuccis	16	10:33	30
Chinalaph flu. oſtia	16	40:33	20
*Iulia Cæſarea	17	:33	20

Iol prius dicebatur, Iubæ regia, in Auguſti gratiam Cæſarea uocata, Plin. Strab. Mela & Solinus.

Tipaſa *Teneſe hodie*	17	30:33	30
Via *Briſch uulgo.*	17	40:33	0
Icoſium	18	:33	0
Saui flu. oſtia	18	10:33	20
Ruſtoniū *Ruſconiæ Plin.*	18	30.32	45
Ruſicibar	18	45:32	50
Modunga	19	10.32	56
Serbetis flu. oſtia *Sardabala Plinio.*	19	30:32	50
Ciſſe *Cerlel uulgo.*	19	45:32	50
Addyme	20	:32	50
Ruſſoccoru *Ruſcurium Plinio.*	20	15:32	45
Iomnyum	20	30:32	45
Ruſubirſis	20	45:32	40
Ruſazus *Ruzaſus Plin.*	21	:32	40
Vabar	21	20:32	30
* Saldæ Colonia *Alger hodie, regnum Barbaroſſæ.*	22	:32	30
Naſabath flu. oſtia *Nabar Plinio.*	22	10:32	30
Chobath	22	40:32	20
Siſaris flu. oſt. *Vſar Plin.*	23	:32	15
Iarſath	23	20:32	6
Audum promont.	23	40:32	15

Et in Numidico ſinu

Numidæ Græcis dicuntur Nomadæ quaſi errantes uagabundi & rei pecuariæ dediti, à νομεύειν quod eſt paſco. Metagonitis terra à Græcis appellata. In hoc ſinu eſt hodie Bugia ciuitas & regnum, de qua Hiſpani habent cum Sarracenis controuerſiam.

Audi flu. oſtia	23	50:32	0

Igilgili	24	:31	45
Guli flu.oſtia	24	40:31	50
Aſarath	25	10:31	45
Ampſagæ flu.oſtia	26	15 31	45
Fontes fluuij	26	30:26	0

Ab oriẽte uero limites habet Aphricã iuxta Ampſagã flu. uſq; ad finẽ, cuius gradus ſunt 27 50:26 0

A meridie aũt Libycis terminatur gentibus iuxta lineam, quæ ſupra Getuliam auſtrales terminos iungit

In prouincia uero montes inſigniores hi ſunt

Durdus mons, cuius oriẽtalis pars continet partes 15 :29 30

Occidentalis autem pars, ut fertur 10 :29 30

Zalacus mons	16	:31	40
Et Garaphi montes	15	:28	40

Et Madethubadus mõs, cuius fines habent 13 : 26 40 & 17 30 : 26

Et Cinnaba mons	19	30:26	0
Et Byren mons	20	30:31	0

Et Phruræſus mõs, cuius fines gradus habent 18 30: 28 40 & 21 : 26 30

Et Garas mons	23	:28	0
Et Valua mons	22	:26	0

Et Buzare occidua, quorum ſitus 25 : 25 30 : & 28 : 27

Tenent autẽ regionẽ ab occaſu Herpiditani ſub mõtibus Chalcorychijs appellatis. Sub quibus Taladuſij & Sorei. Inde qui Soreis magis meridiõales ſunt Maſeſyli. Sub quibus Dryitæ Poſtea poſt Durdũ montẽ Eluli, et Toloţ, ac Nacmuſij, uſq; ad montes Garaphos. Taladuſijs aũt magis orientales ſunt uſq; ad oſtia Chinalaph flu. Machuſij. Sub quib. Zalacus mons. Et poſt hũc Mazices. Poſtea Bãturari. Et ſub Garaphis mõtibus Acuenſij, & Myceni, & Maccuræ Et ſuper monte Cinnaba Enabaſi Qui uero magis oriẽtales ſunt q̃ Zalacus mons ſupra mare Machurebi. Sub quibus Tuleſij. Poſt Baniuri. Sub quibus Machures. Poſt Thalaſſij, & Malchubij. Iterũq; magis orientales Tulenſijs ſunt Mucuni, & Chituæ, uſque ad Ampſagam fluuium, Sub hijs autem Cidamuſij. Poſt Toducæ, iuxta fontes Ampſagæ fluuij.

Ciuitates autem ſunt in regione mediterranea hæ

Vasbaria	12	30:34	0
Celama	12	10:33	20
Vrbara	12	50:33	30
Lanigara	12	:33	0
Villa Vicus	12	40:32	0
Atoa	12	30:31	10
Mniara	12	50:33	0
Timici	13	50:33	10
Aſtacilis	13	20:33	10
Arina	13	30:30	50
Aripa *aliter Ritia.*	14	:30	50
Victoria	14	30:32	20
Gigluæ	14	30:32	30
Bunobora	14	30 31	30
Vagæ *Tigaua Plinio.*	15	15:30	45
Manliana	15	50:28	50
Apphar	14	40:33	15
* Oppidium nouum Colonia	16	:32	40
Burca	15	50:30	50
Tarrum	16	15:30	0
Garra	15	10:32	50
* Zuchabari *Succubar Plinio.*	16	50:32	40
Irath	17	:32	0
Teniſſa	17	50:31	10
Lamda	18	30:31	20
Vaſana	18	20:31	40
Caſmara	18	10:30	50
Binſitta	18	30:30	40
Pigaua	18	50:30	10
Nigigia	18	16:30	15
Thiſizima	18	10:29	10
Chizala *aliter Chozala*	18	40:32	30
Hydata therma, id eſt, aquæ calidæ colonia	18	:32	10
Phloria	19	10:31	40
Oppidium	19	10:31	10
Labdia	19	50:29	50
Tucca	20	:31	30
Badea	20	:30	45
Gaſmara	18	:32	40
Beda Colonia	18	30 32	10
S mitha	20	20:32	15
Thibinis	21	:31	10
Izatha	21	:30	20
Auximis	21	:29	30

Et iuxta

Et iuxta Phoēmij fluuij fontes, qui amni Sauo admiſcetur

Suburgia 21 :28 20
Poſtea iterū ab alio principio ciuit. hę,
Thudaca 20 50:32 20
Tigis 19 30:32 30
Turaphilum 21 20:31 35
Sudaua 22 20:32 0
Thuſiathath *aliter Tuſiagath.* 22 20:31 30
Vſſara 22 :30 40
Vazagada 22 30:30 10
Auxia *aliter Auxina, Auzea caſtellum.* 22 10:29 40
*Tubuſuptus *Thubuſcū oppidū Tacito.* 23 45:31 20
Rhobonda 23 20:31 20
Auſum 23 :30 40
Zaratha 23 30:30 30
Nababurum 23 :30 0
Vitaca 23 45:29 30
Thubuna 23 50:28 30
Thamaritha 23 10:27 15
Augala 24 50:31 20
Suptu 24 20:30 45
Hippa 24 50:30 20
Vamiceda 25 10:30 0
Sittici Colonia 26 :29 20
sittianorū coloniā Plinius & Pompon. dicunt eſſe Cirtā illā regiā ex Salluſt. notam. Sed Ptolem. duas facere uidetur, Cirtā Iuliā uocās ſequenti tabula.
Tumarra 26 30:29 0
Germiana 26 :28 30
Pæpia 24 50:28 14
Veſecthra 24 30:27 30
Aegæa 26 :27 10
Taruda 25 45:26 30

Inſula adiacet Iuliæ Cæſareę, cum ciuitate inſigni, quę ipſa Iulia Cæſarea dicit̄ inſula, in qua ciuitas eodem nomine, cuius gradus ſunt 17 30:33 40

APHRICAE SITVS.
Cap. III.
Tabula Secunda Aphricę.

Hanc Plin. Zeugitanā nominat, alij Numidiā nouā.

APhricę latus occidentale terminat̄ Mauritania Cæſarienſi iuxta expoſitam lineam per Ampſagā fluuium Septentrionale uero pelago Aphricano, quod ab Ampſaga fluuio, uſque ad ſinū interiorē magnę Sirtis pertinet. Cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet.

Poſt Ampſagæ flu. oſtia.

In ſinu Numidico

Eius intima 27 :31 45
Collops magnus, uel Cullu *Giger regia ciuitas.* 27 30:32 20
Ruſicada 27 40:32 30
Tretum promont. *Tritum Straboni.* 27 45:32 45
Vzicath *aliter Thuzicath.* 28 10:32 30
Olcachites ſinus *Alcou hodie ciuitas.* 28 40:32 0
Tacatya *Tacatua Plinio.* 29 :32 30
Collops paruus 29 20:32 36
Siur portus 29 40:32 40
Hippi promontoria. 30 :32 45
Stoborum promont. *Stoora hodie ciuitas* 30 10:32 40
Aphrodiſiū Colonia 30 20:32 10
Hippon regia *cuius epiſcopus Aug. Bona hodie* 30 20:32 15
Rubricati flu. oſtia *Armua Plinio.* 30 45:32 15
* Tabraca Colonia *Sabathra Silio, Stephano autem & Polybio Tabathra, hodie Bugia regia.* 31 15:32 20
Apollinis templum 31 40:32 50
Neptumni aræ 32 :32 45
Hippon uel equorum citatio 32 30:32 45
Thmiſſa *Thiniſſa rectius, Tunis regnum Barbarroſſæ, alij Tunez.* 33 :32 30
Apollinis promont. 33 20:33 15
*Ityca *Vtica legendum, Vticenſis Cato, hodie Benſert.* 33 40:32 45
Cornelij Caſtrametatio 33 40:32 30
Bagradæ flu. oſtia *Bragada.* 34 :32 20
*Carthago urbs magna *Byrſa quondam Carchedonē Græci uocāt.* 34 50:32 20
Catadæ flu. oſtia 34 50:32 30
Maxula *Maxulla.* 35 :32 40
Carpis *Carpi.* 35 :33 0
Niſua *Miſua Plinio.* 35 :33 10
Clipea *Clupea, Clypea, Quipia uulgo.* 34 :33 20

Hermęa extrema *Mercurij promont. Pomp. Mele, contra Siciliã Plin. uulgo cabo denubia.*
35 :33 36
Aſpis 35 20:33 10
Curobis *Curubis Plin.* 35 30:33 10
Neapolis Colonia *Maometta uulgo.*
35 45:33 0
Siagul *Suſa uulgo.* 36 :32 50
Aphrodiſium *Africha uulgo.*
56 15:32 40
* Adrumentũ Colonia *Adrametum Procopio, Adruma Strab.* 36 40:32 40
Rhuſpina 36 50:32 50
Leptis parua 37 10:32 . 36
Thapſus 37 30:32 30
Achola 37 45:32 45
Rhuſpæ 38 :32 20
Brachodes extrema *Monexi uulgo.*
38 30:32 10
Vſilla 38 10:32 10
Taphrura *uulgo Fachs. Taphra, una ex Tripoli.* 38 30:32 0

Syrtis paruæ ſitus

Thenæ *Thenæ Plin. Thera Straboni.*
38 30:31 20
Macodama *Macomades.* 38 30:31 15
Tritonis flu. oſtia *Tritonia Pallas.*
38 40:30 45
Tacapa *Tacape Plinio. Capis uulgo.*
38 50:30 30
Gichthis 39 20:30 50
Hedaphtha ciuitas iuxta finem
40 10:31 15
Zetha extrema 40 40:31 40
Sabathra *Sabrata Plin, Raxaniabes uulgo.*
41 :31 30
Piſidon portus 41 15:31 30
Heoa *Oecnſis Plin. Oea Pomponio, altera ex Tripoli Africana.* 41 30:31 40
Garapha portus 41 15:31 40
* Neapolis quæ & Leptis magna
42 :31 40
Neapolim Plin. diſtinguit à Lepti magna, quæ tertia eſt ex Tripoli Africana uulgo Tripol in Barbaria regia ciuitas.
Cyniphi flu. oſtia 42 15:31 30
Barathia *Brata uulgo.* 42 40:31 30
Cinſternæ 43 15:31 20
Trierorum promont. 43 15:31 20

Syrtis magnæ

Macomaca uilla *Meſotota uulgo.*
43 30:30 45
Aſpis 43 40:30 30
Sacamaza uicus *Zedicho uulgo.*
43 56:30 0
Pyrgos Euphranta 44 10:29 40
Pharaxa uicus 44 30:29 0
Aſportis uic. *Naym ciuit.* 45 :29 0
Hippi extrema *Cabo de ſorta.*
46 :29 0
Philæni uilla 46 45:29 0
Aræ Philænorum, duorum fratrum, dicũtur. Hiſtoriam uide apud Valer. lib. 5. & Salluſt. in bello Iugurthino. hodie dicitur portus de Sabia.

Sub hãc eiuſdẽ nominis Aræ terminus Aphricæ ſunt

Orientale uero latus terminatũ poſt interiorem ſinũ Syrtis, inde linea uerſus meridiem ducta, iuxta Cyrenaicam uſq; ad finem, cuius ſitus
47 :25 0

Meridionale uero latus terminatur linea, quæ expoſitos duos fines iũgit iuxta Getuliam & deſerta Libyæ

Mõtes in prouincia inſignes ſunt Buzara, cuius pars oriẽtalis gradus habet 28 :27 0
Et mons Audus 28 30:29 30
Et Thãbes mons, cuius limites habẽt partes 29 30:27 30 & 32:28 30
Ex quo fluit Rubricatus flu. & mons, qui dicitur Cirna 33 :30 0
A quo paludes inuicem contiguæ connectũtur. Et Hipponites palus, quæ gradus habet 32 40:32 30
Et Siſata palus 33 :31 0
Et Mampſarus mons, cuius fines cõtinent gradus 33:27 30 & 36 30:26 15
A quo Bagradas flu. decurrit
Et qui uocatur Dios mons, uel Iouis
37 30:31 15
Et Vſaletus mõs *aliter Vaſaletus.* cuius fines cõtinẽt grad. 37:28 & 39 30:56 30
A quo fluit Tritõ amnis, & in ipſo paludes Tritonis ſcilicet 38 40:29 40
Et Pallas palus 38 30:29 15
Et quæ uocatur Libya palus
38 30:28 15
Et Gillius mons *Gigion aliter.*
40 30:29 30

Et Thizib

Et Thizibi mons 41 15:28 0
Et Zuchabarus mons, cuius fines habent partes 40 : 26 15 : & 43 30 : 40
A quo fluit Cyniphus fluuius, & Acaba fons, cuius gradus ſunt
45 15:26 10

Tenent aūt occidentalia Aphricæ uſque ad mare Cyrteſij & Nabatræ. Poſt hos uerſus ſolis ortum Ionij. Et Numidiam, nouamq; prouinciã, uſq; Tabracem. Poſt Mideni, & qui iuxta Carthaginem ſunt. Sub quibus Libyę Phœnices. Poſt uſq; paruam Syrtim Machyni. Et ſub ipſam Cinichij *Cinithios Tacitus, Ethinos Plinius.* qui magis ad ortū uergūt. Et uſq; ad Cyniphū flu. Nigitimi. Et circa fluuium ipſum Lotophagi. *Ex loto arbore uictitãt, cuius fructus adeò eſt dulcis, ut Homero teſte, Vlyßis ſocijs patriæ obliuionē incufferit.* Poſtea ultra magnã Syrtim Samamycij. Et deinde Nycpij. Quibus ſubiacēt Eleones. Iterū autē Cyrteſijs et Numidia auſtraliores ſub Audo mōte ſunt Miſulami. *Muſulanos Tacitus, Miſulanos Plin.* Sub quibus Natabutæ. Poſt Niſibes. Midenis autem Miædij. Sub quibus Muſuni. Poſtea ſub Thāme monte Sabubures. Sub quibus Haliardi & Siraphius campus.

A meridionali autē Libyphœnicū eſt Bazacitis regio. Sub qua Zutæ. *Ozuti.* Poſtea Cerophęi, & Mampſari, ſupra eiuſdē nominis montē. Sub monte autem ſunt Motuturij. Sub Machinis aūt ſunt Machryes. Poſt Gephes, poſt q̃s Mimaces. Et ſub Vſalętū, *Vaſaletum aliter* montem Vzaræ & principium Libyæ deſertæ.

Similiter autē ſub Cinithijs ſunt Sigiploſij. Poſt Achæmenes. Poſt Muturgures. Sub quib. Muchthuſij. Sub Nigitimis autē ſunt Aſtacures. Sub Lotophagis Eropęi. Poſtea Dolopes. Sub quibus Erebidæ. Sub Samamicijs aūt ſunt Damēſij. Poſt Nigbeni. Sub quibus Nycpij. Sub Nycpijs aūt & Elæonis Macæi Syrtitæ. Et deſerta Libya.

Ciuitates uero in prouincia mediterraneæ inter Ampſagã fluuium, & Thabracam ciuitatem ſunt.

Cirteſiorum quidem			
*Cirta Iulia	26	50:31	20
Miræum	26	40:30	20
Vaga	28	:31	40
Lares	27	30:30	40
Apari	27	40:29	40
Azama *Zama Salluſtio, Floro, & cæteris.*	27	:27	50
Numidiæ nouæ			
Culcua Colonia	28	30:31	15
Thunudronū Colon.	28	20:30	30
Aſpucca	29	30:32	20
Simiſchi	29	31:31	20
Tuburnica Colonia	30	:31	40
Tucca	29	30:31	20
Thieba Colonia	29	30:30	45
Tuburſica	29	20:30	30
Vcibi	30	:29	45
Gauſaphna	29	15:31	0
Lambæſa	29	:30	0
Legio auguſta tertia			
Thubutis	29	30:28	20
Bullaria *Bula Procopio: Bulla regia Plinio.*	30	40:31	30
*Sicca Veneria	30	30:30	50
Aiſurus	30	50:30	30
Naranga	30	:30	10
Thebeſca	30	30:29	45
Thumuſda	31	40:32	0
Madurus *Madaurenſis Plinio.*	32	:31	30
Ammædara	32	10:30	30
Thanutada	32	:29	45
Gazacupada	31	10:29	15
Gedne	31	40:28	45
Inter Thabraca autem ciuitatem & Bagradam fluuium			
Canopiſi	32	15:32	30
Meldita	32	40:31	30
Vzan	33	15:31	20
Thiſica	33	15:32	0
Cipipa	34	:31	45
Theudali	33	20:31	40
Auitta	33	30:30	15
Tobros	34	:30	30
Ilica	34	30:30	20
Tucca	34	:29	50
Dabia	33	:29	45
Bendina	34	30:29	20
Vazua	33	20:29	10

Nenſa	34	10:28	45
Aquæ calidæ	33	40:28	15
Zigira	33	10:27	50
Thaſſa	33	:27	40
Thunuba	33	20:27	30
Muſte	33	40:27	30
Themiſua	34	40:28	40
Zamamizon	34	20:28	0
Timica	34	50:27	47
Tuſcubis	35	30:28	10
Inter Bagradam autem amnē et Tritonem flu. ſub Carthagine quidem			
Maxula uetus	34	10:32	30
Vol	34	45:32	30
Thimiſa	35	:32	10
Cuina Colonia	35	30:31	30
*Vthina	34	15:31	20
Audira	34	30:30	50
Mediccara	35	20:31	10
Thuburbo *Tuburbis Plinio.*	35	:30	10
Tucma	35	30:30	10
Ballam nſa	34	2030	0
Cerbica	36	:30	0
Nuroli	34	20:29	30
Ticelia	34	40:29	0
Saſura	36	:29	40
Cilma	35	30:29	10
Vepillium	36	15:29	0
Thabba	35	20:28	20
Tichaſa	36	:28	40
Negera	36	:27	50
Bunthum	36	15:29	20
Sub Adrumento autem ciuitate			
Almana	35	15:30	40
Vticna	35	40:32	30
Charbaſa	36	:32	20
Turza	35	40:31	50
Vlizibira *Vluſuburitanum Plinio.*	36	:31	20
Orbita	36	20:32	0
Vzita	36	50:32	20
Giſira	36	20:31	45
Zurmentum	37	:31	30
Zalapa	36	45:31	45
Auguſtum	36	20:30	40
Lex	36	20:30	30
Auidus	36	40:30	0
Vbara	36	45:29	20
Tiſurus	36	50:28	40

*Thyſdrus	37	50:32	0
Vzecia	37	56.31	10
Setienſis	37	45:31	30
Laſice	37	10:31	20
Bizacina *Byzacium Procopio.*	37	50:30	45
Targarum	37	15:30	30
Kararus	37	:30	20
Campſa *Capſa omnibus dicitur.*	37	30:29	45
Putea	37	50:29	10
Caraga	38	10:29	40
Muruis	38	10:30	45
Zugar	38	:30	30
Inter autem duas Syrtes ciuitates hæ			
Chuzis	39	30:30	0
Sumucis	40	20:30	30
Piſinda	41	:31	0
Sabrata	41	15:30	50
Syddenis	41	40:31	20
Azuis	42	45:31	10
Geriſa	43	:30	50
Iſcina	43	20:30	30
Ammonis	42	:30	40
Amuncla	42	40:30	10
Muſte uicus	42	30:28	40
Butta	42	40:28	30
Tege	42	40:27	30
Durga	43	:26	30
Sicapha	43	3030	0
Vddita	43	20:28	40
Galybe	43	40:29	10
Thagulis	44	15:29	0
Inſulæ uero adiacent Aphricæ iuxta continentem hæ			
Hydras inſula	28	:33	0
Calathe inſula *Gaulos & Galata Plinio.*	31	:33	40
Dracontinus inſula	33	15:34	15
Aeginnus inſula *Aeginurus Straboni.*	31	15:33	15
Larunesiæ inſulæ duæ	37	:33	30
Lopaduſa inſula	39	:33	20
Aethuſa inſula	39	30:33	20
Cercinna inſula & ciuitas *aliâs Cerauna.*	39	:32	15
Lotophagites inſula, in qua ciuitates duæ *Mirmex dicitur Plin. Meninx & Strab.*			
Gerrapolis	39	15:31	15
*Mininx ciuitas	39	30:31	20

Miſynus

Miſynus inſula 44 40:30 40
Pontia inſula 45 20:30 35
Gaia inſula 46 :29 40
Pelagiæ uero inſulæ Aphricæ hæ ſunt
*Coſſira inſula & ciuitas *aliâs Gloſyra, Corſura Straboni.* 37 20:34 20
Glauconis inſula & ciuitas
36 20:34 40
*Melite inſula in qua ciuitas
Melite 38 45:34 40
Et Cherſoneſos 38 40:34 45
Et Iunonis templum *Iunora inſula.*
39 :34 40
Et Herculis templum 38 45:34 6

CYRENES SITVS
Cap. IIII.

Tabula tertia Aphricæ.

Pentapolis alio nomine dicitur, à quinq; eius præclaris urbibus, Berenice, Arſinoë, Ptolemaide, Apollonia, Cyrene.

CYrenaica prouincia definitur ab occaſu quidem Syrti magna, et Aphrica, iuxta lineã, quę à Philęnis aris uerſus meridiem eſt, uſq; ad finem, Cuius ſitus continet gradus 46 45:29 uſque ad 47 :25 0
A ſeptentrionibus Libyco pelago, iuxta littus q̃d eſt ab interiore ſinu Syrtis uſq; Darnidem ciuitatẽ. Cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet.
Poſt Phylæni uillam
Automalax præſidiũ *Automala Straboni, Eſtani uulgo.* 47 15:29 10
Drepanum promont. 47 15:29 20
Maritimæ ſtationes *Salinas uulgo.*
47 20:29 40
Diarrœa portus 47 15:30 0
Herculis turris *Ziuayra uulgo.*
47 20:30 30
Diacherſis præſidium *Carcorella.*
47 20:30 50
Boreum promont. finis Sirtis
47 15:31 10
Borion, Hyporegius. Hypon deinde dictum.
Bryorum littus 47 30:31 15

Pentapolis

*Berenice, quæ & Heſperides
47 45:31 20
Heſperis primo, Callimacho & Plin. Barcẽ Strab. & Herodoto, hodie uulgo Bernicho.
Lathonis flu. oſtia *Lethon.*
48 15:31 20
*Arſinoë, quæ & Theuchira *Trocharauulgo.* 48 40:31 20
*Ptolemais *Tolometa uulgo.*
49 6:31 10
Auſigda *Zadra uulgo.* 49 30:31 30
Aptuchi fanum 49 30:31 40
Phycus promont. & Caſtellum
50 :31 50
*Apollonia *Bonandria uulgo.*
50 10:31 40
Nauſtathmos portus 50 20:31 40
Erythron locus 50 30:31 30
Cherſis uilla 50 45:31 20
Zephyriũ promont. 51 :31 20
Darnis *Dardanis aliter.* 51 15:31 15
Ab ortu uero ſolis fines habet Marmaricæ partem iuxta extẽſam lineam à Darnide, uerſus meridiem, uſq; ad finem, Cuius ſitus 51 15:25 0
A meridie deſerta Libyę iuxta lineam extẽſam, coniungentẽ duos terminos.
Habet autẽ prouincia montes qui appellantur Herculis harenæ, quorum medium grad. habet 48 40:29 0
Et Velpos montes 47 40:29 30
Et Bæcolicũ montem 51 :26 30
Et paludes marinas, & eam quæ à Lathone flu. diuertitur, cuius medium continet gradus 47 45:31 10
Lethes dicitur, infernalis flu. poëtis celebris, cuius aquæ guſtus præteritorum efficit obliuionem.
Et paludẽ, quæ ſub Paliuro eſt, in qua Conchylium 50 30:30 10
Tenẽt aũt puinciã ſub Pẽtapoli quidẽ Barcitæ, ab oriẽtali plaga hortorũ Heſperidũ, quibus magis etiã ad oriẽtem Ararauceles. *Hortus Heſperidum aurea mala proferens, quæ peruigili dracone interẽpto Hercules ſurripuit.* Sub hortis aũt Heſperidum ſunt Herculis cumuli arenoſi. Et qui magis orientales ſunt Asbetæ. Poſt iuxta Aphricã ſub Velpis mõtibus Macatutæ. Et deinde Laganicorũ ſpecus. Magis aũt orientales ipſis ſunt Pſylli. Et deinde loca ſunt ferarũ plena. Et Silphiophera regio, necnõ Libyę deſerta

Ciuitates mediterraneæ in prouincia hæ ſunt,

* Cyrene *Battidas Silius nominat Cyrenenſes*	50	:31	20
Archilè	50	30:31	15
Chærecla	48	30:31	20
Neapolis	49	:31	20
Artamis uicus	49	45:31	10
Zemythus	49	50:31	30
Barce	49	15:31	45
Rhaga *Aropus poſtea dicta.*	49	40:31	0
Celida	50	30:30	40
Hydra	50	50:30	45
Alibaca	49	10.30	10
Thintis	50	:30	15
Cęnopolis	50	45:30	20
Phalacra	49	45:30	30
Marabina	48	:30	0
Auritina	49	45:29	30
Acabis	50	30:29	40
Maranthis uicus	47	30:29	40
Andan oppidum *aliter Agaua.*	47	45:29	0
Echinus pagus	49	30:28	40
Philonis uicus	51	:28	40
Arimantis oppidum	51	:28	56

Inſulæ autem penes regionem ſunt.

Myrmex inſula	48	40:31	50
Læa ſeu Veneris inſ.	50	10:31	56

MARMARICAE LIBYAE *& Aegypti totius circumſcriptio.*

Cap. V.

Tabula tertia Europæ.

Marmarica appellatur hac ætate Barcha, ab Alexandria uſq; Cyrenē, aſpera regio, & homines feri. In Aegypto ciuitates & oppida inſignia ultra 18. millia fuiſſe tradit Diod. Sicu. Plin. 20. millia.

MArmarica cū Aegypto terminatē ab occaſu Cyrenaica, iuxta lineam, quę extenditur per Darnidem ciuitatem, & parte interiores Libyæ ſub eodem meridiano, uſq; finem, cuius ſitus

51 15:23 0

A ſeptentrionib. uero Aegyptiaco pelago iuxta littoris deſcriptionē hanc Marmaricæ Nomi *νομὸς præfectura ſeu prouincia dicitur.*

Axilis uilla	51	40:31	15
Cherſoneſus magna *Cabo de Raxatimi.*	52	:31	40
Phthia portus *Plynus dicitur Straboni.*	52	10:31	15
Paliurus	52	15:31	15
Batrachus portus *Menelaus appellatus.*	52	30:31	15
Petræ paruæ portus	52	45:31	15
Antipyrgus *Tetrapyrgia Strab. Lucho uulgo.*	53	20:31	15
Scythranius portus	53	30:31	10
Catæonium promont.	53	45:31	15
Ardanis promontorium *Ardanaxes.*	54	:31	10
Petræ magnę portus *Hinc ad Cretam 500. miliaria.*	45	10:31	10

Libyæ Nomi littus

Panormus portus	54	20:31	10
Cathabathmos magnus	54	30:31	15
Aeneſiſphyra portus *Neſiſphira Strab.*	55	:31	10
Zygris uilla	55	15:31	10
Chettæa uilla	55	30:31	10
Zagylis uilla	55	45:31	10
Selinus portus	56	:31	30
Triſarchi uilla	56	20:31	6
Apis	56	40:31	6
*Paratonium	57	:31	10

Hammoniā alij, eſt ciuitas & portus ingēs Strabo.

Pythis extrema	57	10:31	10
Greaſgony ſeu Vetulæ portus	57	20:31	6
Callij promont.	57	30:31	10
Zygis portus	57	40:31	6
Leuce acte, uel Album littus	57	50:31	10

Leucogeum, Alba acta Straboni, hodie Ripa albe.

Hermæa extrema	58	:31	15
Phœnicis portus	58	20:31	10
Antiphra uilla	58	40:31	6
Derris extrema	58	50:31	20
Leucaſpis portus	59	:31	6
Glaucum promont.	59	10:31	10

Mareoti Nomi littora

Chimo uicus *Cynoſſema.*	59	30:31	6
Plinthine *Plintina.*	59	45:31	0

Cherſoneſus parua portus *Boſire hodie ibi ciuitas pulchra.* 60 :31 6
Totius Aegypti Metropolis
*Alexandria *Scanderia Turcis dicitur.* 60 30:31 0
Menelai Metropolis
Canobos *Canopus alijs, Bochir hodie.* 60 45:31 6
Nili oſtia Septem
Heracleoticũ oſtium 60 56:31 6
Naucraticum Plinius, Mela Canopicum, hodie Roxetum, roſetto
Bolbitinum oſtium 61 15:31 6
Sebennyticũ oſtium 61 30:31 6
Pineptimi pſeudoſtomum 61 45:31 0
Diolcos pſeudoſtomum 62 10:31 10
Pathmeticum oſtium *Phatnicum Straboni.* 62 30:31 10
Mendeſium oſtium 62 45:31 10
Taniticũ oſtium *Tanicum Plinio & Strab.* 63 :31 15
Peluſiacum oſtium 63 15:31 15
Peluſium ciuitas *Damiata hodie, Hebraicé Sin, olim Heliopolis.* 63 20:31 10
Gerrũ terminus *Gerra.* 63 30:31 20
Caſſiotidis
Caſſium 63 45:31 15
Caſius eſt mons, ubi Iouis Caſij templum, & Pompei ſepulchrum.
Eruptio Sirbonidis paludis 63 56:31 10
Oſtracine *Stragioni uulgo. Aſedech Hebraicé, Lariſſa hodie.* 64 15:31 50
Rhinocorura 64 40:31 50
Anthedon 64 50:31 40
Ab oriente terminaẽ parte Iudææ, quę eſt ab Anthedone ciuitate uſq; finẽ, cuius ſitus 64 15:30 44
Et inde Arabia Petræa uſq; ad Heroũ urbem interioris partis ſinus Arabici, cuius ſitus 63 30:29 50
Heroopolis & Aemon Stephano, in Biblijs dicitur terra Hieſſen, Iſraëlitarum manſio.
Et parte Arabici ſinus iuxta littoris deſcriptionem hanc. Poſt interiorẽ ſinum præfatum, qui gradus habet 63 30:29 50
Acant ſinus, ubi ciuitas Zuem, Acant ſinũ uocãt Arabes.

Arſinoë *Cleopatrida poſt dicta.* 63 20:29 10
Clyſma præſidium 63 20:28 50
Drepanũ promont. 64 :27 50
* Miſormus 64 30:27 15
Philoteras portus 64 15:26 45
Philoteris Pomponio, Aenum Plinio, & eſt ciuitas in eo portu celebris
Aias mons 64 20:26 30
Leucos, hoc eſt, Albus portus 64 30:26 0
Acabe mons 64 30:25 45
Nechesia 64 30:25 30
Smaragdus mons 64 50:25 0
Lepte extrema 64 40:24 40
*Berenice *Choſair portus.* 64 6:23 50
Pentapactylũ mons 64 45:23 30
Baziũ promontoriũ 65 :23 0
A meridie aũt definitur linea inde extẽſa uſq; ad præfatũ finẽ in Libya interiori, cui lineæ adiacet Aethiopia, quę eſt poſt Aegyptum. Montes autem in prouincia inſignes ſunt Baſciſæ,
Quorum medium 52 20:30 0
Et Anagõbri montes 54 :27 30
Et Aſiphus mons 55 :30 30
Et Aſpis mons 57 30:30 40
Et Ogdamus mons 58 :29 30
Et Tinodes mons 58 30:26 40
Et Azar mons, cuius fines 51 30 :23 30 & 53:23 30
Et Libyci montes ab occidẽtali plaga Nili amnis, quorum fines 61 :29 & 60 30:23 30
Paludes autem hæ ſunt
Cleartis palus 52 :26 20
Et Lacci palus 55 30:26 40
Et Lycomedis palus 57 :24 0
Et Solis fons 58 15:28 0
Et Maria palus *Arapotes, Mareotis.* 60 15:30 50
Et Mœridis lacus *Muridem & Lyridem diuerſis appellari Hermolaus notat.* 66 20:29 20
Et Sirbonis palus 64 15:31 0
Tenẽt autem plagam maxime ſeptentrionalem Marmaricæ Nomi Libyarchæ, & Aniritę, et Baſſachitæ. Sub quibus Apotonitæ

Poſtea

Poſtea qui etiam ijs auſtraliores ſunt,
Augilæ, quorũ ſitus 52 30.28 0
Augilarum fœminæ, nocte qua nubunt omniũ coitu proſtituũtur, exinde pudicitiam maxime ſeruantes: autor Herodotus, Mela & Solinus.

Poſt quos Naſamones, & Bacatæ, Poſtea Auchiſę & Tapanitæ. Poſt quos Sentites & Obilæ. Poſtea Aezari. Libyę aũt Nomi, quę ſupra mare ſunt, colũt Zygritæ, & Chattani & Zyges. Meridionalia uero Buzes, & Ogdæmi. Poſt quos Adyrmachitæ. Poſtea Hammoniaca regio, cuius ſitus
55 30:28 0

Poſt Anagõbri. Poſt Iobãchi & Ruaditæ. Mareoti uero pars, quæ mari imminet Tenia dicitur. Interiora autẽ tenent Goniatę et Proſoditæ. Poſt quos Scythiaca regio, cuius ſitus
60 40:30 10

Et poſt Maſtitę, His etiam auſtraliora incolunt Nitriotæ, & Oaſitæ, quorũ ſitus 59 30:29 30

Poſt quos Libyægyptij

Iuxta aũt totũ auſtrale latus Marmaricę, & Libyę ptingit Diãmos & Abrochos regio. *διάμμος & ἄβροχος, id eſt, arenoſa, et ſine pluuia.* Vniuerſum uero littorale latus iuxta Arabicũ ſinũ tenent Arabes Aegyptij. Ichthyophagi, in quibus dorſa montium ſunt

Troigi lapidis mõtis *Exieleſæ petræ Strab.*
62 40:29 15
Et Alabaſtreni mõtis 63 :28 0
Et Porphyriti montis 63 :26 40
Et nigri lapidis 63 :24 20
Et Baſaniti lapidis 64 :23 30

In Marmarica opp. mediter. hæc ſunt,
Leucoë 51 20:31 0
Bonchyris 52 20:33 0
Leucæ uel Albæ camini
53 10:30 50
Menelaus 53 40:31 0
Gaphara 54 :30 20
Maſuchis *Manſuchis.* 53 30:30 40
Maſadalis 51 20:30 30
Abathuba 51 30:30 0
Lucæ uel Albæ Napę, *id eſt, ſaltus, ſyluoſa uallis.* 52 30:30 15
Tacaphoris 53 50:30 10
Dioſcoton 53 30:28 50
Migo 53 30:28 30
Saragina 53 15:28 0
Alo 53 15:28 30
Mazacila 54 20:26 30
Billa 54 30:25 40

Et in Augilis, & Naſamonibus
Augela & Auaſis regio hac etiam ætate dicta, uia publica de Mauritania ad Aegyptum.
Augila 52 30:28 0
Et Magri locus 54 20:27 50

Libyę autem Nomi & uici hi ſunt,
Tachorſa 54 50:30 50
Azicis 55 :31 0
Nemeſium 55 30:30 50
Tiſarchi 55 50:30 50
Philonis 55 50:30 30
Sophanis 56 30:30 50
Bibliaphorium 56 20:30 40
Scopæ 56 40:30 30
Callij *Catani populi.* 57 :30 50
Laodamantinum 57 30:31 0
Catabathmus paruus *Ligees populi.*
58 :30 50
Pedonia 58 20:31 0
Pnigeus 58 30:30 30
Glaucum 59 30 50
Tuccitora 55 10:30 15
Thanuthis 55 40:29 45
Pednopum 57 15:29 40
Climax 57 40:30 10
Siropum 56 20:28 45
Mareotis 58 :28 20

Et in Hammoniaca
Auaſis, Amonenſis Plin. ubi Amonis Iouis oraculũ.
Alexandri caſtra 56 30:28 10
Et Hammorũ ciuitas 55 30:28 0

Mareoti autẽ Nomi, ciuitates & uillæ
Tenia regio hac ætate.
Monocaminum 59 10:30 30
Halmyre *Salinæ, ſiue terra ſalſugine ſterilis.*
59 40:30 50
Taposiris 59 50:30 15
Cobij 59 10:30 20
Antiphili 59 30:30 20
Ierax 59 40:30 40
Phamothis 60 :30 40
Palęmariæ uicus 60 :30 20

Et in Scythiaca regione
Chriſtiana erat heremitis religioſis oppleta.

Scyathis

Scyathis 60 40:30 20
Et circa Mœridis paludẽ *Maſt te populi.*
Banchis 60 30:29 40
Dionyſias *Nitriotæ.* 60 30:29 0
Et in Oaſitis *Oeaſitas alij uocant.*
Oaſſis parua 60 15:28 45
*Oaſſis magna 59 30:26 56
Gademes regio Iacobo Zieglero hæc hodie cenſetur: dactilorum prouentu diues, etiamſi inopia frumenti laboret, negociantur cum Nigritis.

Ipſe autem Nilus, & Nomi, quæ circa ipſum ſunt, præterea inſigniores ciuitates ſic ſe habent.

Magnũ Delta uocatur id, iuxta quod diuertitur fluuius dictus Agathoſdæmon, hoc eſt, bonus genius, q̃ p oſtium Heracleoticũ defluit in amnẽ appellatum Bubaſticum, qui effluit per oſtium Peluſiacum. Situs autem eſt diuertigij ad Deltam 62 :30 0

Vocaẽ & paruũ Delta id, iuxta quod ſcinditur Bubaſticus fluuius, in amnẽ Buſiriticum, qui excurrit per Pathmeticum oſtium. Habet autem paruum Delta ſitum 62 40:30 20

Vocatur & tertium Delta inter prædicta fermè id, iuxta quod ſcinditẽ Bubaſticus ad fluuiũ per Thribeũ oppidum excurrentẽ, & p Pineptimi oſtiũ egredientem, cuius & ipſius tertij Deltæ ſitus eſt 62 15:30 6

Iuxta autem magnum Delta diuertitur ab Agathodæmone fluuio ad ſeptentriones. prior quidẽ, q uocaẽ Phermuthiacus flu. *aliter Thermuthiacus,* qui fluit per oſtium Sebennyticum, eiusq́ diuertigium gradus habet
61 30:30 15
Oro inſula & oppidum.

Deinde ſecũdus amnis Taly nomine, qui exit per oſtiũ Bolbitinũ, & ipſius Taly fluuij diuertigium gradus habet
Tali fluuius alijs dicitur. 61 :30 50

Vnde & Bubaſticus fluuius, & qui deinceps eſt, per æquediſtãtem quodammodo maritimæ poſituræ cõiungũt & Phermuthiacũ, & Athribiticũ, & Buſiriticum, & Bubaſticũ amnes, è quib. illi quidẽ in mare, per adiacentes paludes lacusq́ exeunt, iuxta reliqua oſtia. Alij uero præfatis amnibus magnis immiſcẽtur. Vocaẽ autẽ cõmuni uocabulo regio, quę circa hos eſt fluuios, inferior, cuius Nomi & Metropoles ſunt

Ab occaſu magni fluuij, cũ à mari incipimus prouinciæ Alexandrinorum Nomos & Metropolis
Mercurij ciuitas parua 61 :30 50
Andropolites Nomus & Metropolis
Andron, hoc eſt, uirorum ciuitas
61 20:30 20
Latopolites Nomus & Metropolis
Latone ciuitas mediterranea
61 30:30 6
Derolte hodie nobilis ciuitas ſine muris.

Inter autem magnum fluuium & Taly fluuiũ ab ortu eiuſdem magni fluuij
Metelites Nomos & Metropolis *Meteliſ, Melctis Plinio.* 61 :31 0

Inter uero magnum fluuiũ & Phermuthiacum amnem ciuitates hæ ſunt,
Phthenoti Nomos & Metropolis
Butos 61 30:30 45
Cabaſites Nomus & Metropolis
Cabaſa 61 30:30 40
Saites Nomus & Metropolis
Sais *Mineruæ olim cultrix.*
61 30:30 50
Et apud magnum fluuium ab occaſu
Naucratis ciuitas 61 15:30 30
Proſopires Nomus & Metropolis
Ab ortu ſolis iuxta magnum fluuium
Nicij *Nicia uicus Straboni, hodie Fuoa ciuitas diues.* 61 30:30 20

Inter Phermuthiacum & Athribiticum amnes
Sebennites inferior locus & Metropolis ipſorum
Pachnamunis 61 40:31 0
Xoites Nomus & Metropolis
Xois 61 40:30 45
Phthemphuthi Nomus & Metropolis
Templum uocat Plinius.
Taua 61 40:30 30

Inter Athribiticũ & Buſiriticũ amnes
Onuphites Nomus & Metropolis
Onuphis 62 6:30 40
Athribites Nomus & Metropolis
Athribis *Murem araneum celebrant.*
62 :30 30

Mendeſius

Mendeſius Nomus & metropolis
Thmuis *Pan & Hircus ab his colebatur.*
62 20:30 50
Sebennytes ſuperior locus & metrop.
Sebennytus 62 20:30 20
Buſirites Nomus & metropolis
Buſiris 62 30:30 15
Leontopolites Nomus & metropolis
Leonum ciuitas *Leonton, Leontopolis.*
62 15:30 36
Inter Buſiriticū autem & Bubaſticum amnes Neut Nomus & metropolis
Panephyſis 62 40.31 6
Aegypti ſinus
Tanites Nomus & metropolis
Tanis 62 45 30 50
Hic fuit prima Iſraelitarum captiuitas, à qua per mare rubrum duce Moſe ſunt erepti: Taphnis & Taphium dicitur: ſita erat in terra Heſſen, ſed nunc diſtructa eſt, ut tradit Brocardus monachus.
Pharbæites Nomus & metropolis
Pharbæthus 62 45:30 30
Ab orientali parte Bubaſtici fluuij
Sethroites Nomus & metropolis
Herculis parua urbs 63 20 31 0
Arabię Nomus & metropolis
Phacuſa 63 10 30 50
Bubaſtices Nomus & metropolis
Bubaſtus *Pibeſeth, hodie Azieth.*
63 6 30 40
Heliopolites Nomus & metropolis
Onij, *aliter Elij.* 62 30 30 10
Rameſſes ubi Iudæi ab accolis bouis latriam didicerunt, ubi Chriſtus cum parentibus exul fuit.
Et in finibus Arabiæ & Aphroditi ciuitates
Babylon *Babulis.* 62 15 30 0
Alcayrum ſiue Cayro nunc uocant: uaſtiſſima urbs, & Sultani erat regia: & interpretatur Cahira, id eſt, munitio.
Heliopolis *Bethſemet.* 62 30:29 50
Heroum ciuitas *Poſidium.*
63 10:29 50
Per hanc et Babylonem ciuitatē amnis Traianus fluit. Quæ autē magno Delta & inferiori regioni Auſtraliora ſunt Heptanomi uocātur. Et eſt primus Nomus Memphites & Metropolis ab occaſu fluuij
*Memphis 61 50:29 50
Nophet & Migdol Hebreis, hodie Meſſer.
Similiter ab occaſu flu. mediterranea ciuitas
Acathorum, *aliter Acanthon.*
61 40:29 40
Poſtea iuxta eam partē, qua ſcinditur fluuius inſulam faciēs Heracleopolitem nomnm, Et inſula
Nili ciuitas mediterranea
62 :29 0
Et metropolis apud occidentalem partem fluuij
Herculis ciuitas magna
61 50:29 10
Ab occaſu uero inſulæ
Arſinoites Nomus & metropolis
Mediterranea Arſinoë *Crocodilorum ciuitas, quod ibi maxime colerentur.*
61 40:29 30
Et portus Ptolemaïs 61 40:29 20
Ab orientali parte inſulæ
Aphroditopolites Nomus & metrop.
Eiuſdem nominis Aphroditopolis *Veneris ciuitas.* 62 15:29 40
Poſtea ſimiliter ab oriētali parte inſulę
Angyrorum ciuitas 62 20:29 20
Conueniunt autem fluuij, qui inſulam faciunt iuxta ſitum 62 :28 45
Cōiungitur autē fluuio ab occaſu Nomus Oxyrynchites & metropolis mediterranea
Oxyrynchos *Oxyrynchus piſcis ibi colebatur.* 61 40:28 50
Poſtea ſimiliter Nomus Cynopolites & metropolis ab occaſu fluuij
Co *ibis ciuitas.* 61 50:28 40
Cui opponitur inſula
Cynon uel Canum ciuitas *Cynoſpolis.*
62 10:28 30
Et deinde ab orientali parte fluuij
Acoris 62 :28 30
Et mediterranea
Alabaſtrorum ciuitas 62 30:28 20
Poſtea Hermopolites Nomus & metropolis ab occaſu flu. mediterranea
Hermetis uel Mercurij ciuitas magna *Hermopolis.* 61 40:28 26
Et ab occaſu flu. adiacent cuſtodiæ
61 50:28 15

Cuſtodia

Cuſtodia Hermopolitana, hodie Beniſuaif, laudatiſsimi uini ferax.

Ab orientali autẽ parte fluuij Nomos Antinoëtes & in ipſo Metropolis

Antinoi ciuitas *Antios hodie ciuitas ſuper Nilo ad Aſiam: & iuxta eam Barnabal.*
62 6:28 10

Cui Nomi aſcribuntur Aſitæ duæ

Quæ autem adhuc auſtraliora Heptanomis ſunt uocãtur Thebais, Et loca ſuperiora.

Sunt & hic ab occaſu quidẽ fluuij Lycopolites Nomus, & Metropolis mediterranea

Luporum ciuitas *Lycopolis. Iuxta eſt hodie Munia pulcherrima ciuitas.*
61 45:28 0

Hypſelites Nomus, & Metropolis

Hypſele 62 :27 50

Aphroditopolites Nomus & Metropolis mediterranea

Crocodilorũ ciuitas 61 20:27 20

Thinites Nomus & Metropolis

* Ptolemais Hermij 61 50:27 10

Poſtea ciuitas mediterranea ab occaſu fluuij

Abydus *Memnonis regia olim, hodie parua.*
61 20:26 50

Dioſpolites Nomus & Metropolis ſuperiorum locorum

Dios, hoc eſt, Iouis ciuitas parua
61 50:26 40

Tentyrites Nomus & Metropolis

Crocodilorũ inimici, quos tamen reliqui Aegyptij uenerantur.

Tentyra 61 50:26 10

Et uicus mediterraneus.

Pampanis 61 30:25 45

Poſtea Memnon & mediterraneus uicus

Tathyris 61 20:25 10

Hermonthites Nomus & Metropolis

Hermonthis 61 50:25 20

Et deinde Latorum ciuitas *Latopolis.*
61 45:25 0

Apollinis ciuitas magna.
61 50:24 40

Poſtea uicus mediterraneus

Phthontis 61 40:24 20

Et inſula Elephãtina 61 30:23 50

Ab orientali autem parte fluuij Antæopolites Nomus & Metropolis

Antæi mediterranea 62 20:27 40

Et deinde Paſſalus *Peſla Antonio.*
62 20:27 30

Panopolites Nomus & Metropolis

Panorũ ciuit. *Panopolis.* 62 :27 20

Poſtea Lepidotorum ciuitas
62 :26 50

Poſtea Chenoboſcia 62 :26 30

Poſtea Noua ciuitas 62 10:16 20

Coptites Nomus & Metropolis mediterranea

Coptos ciuitas *Emporiũ Aegypti & Aethiopiæ.* 62 30:26 0

Poſtea Apollinis ciuitas parua
62 30:25 50

Thebarum Nomus & Metropolis

Thebæ, centum portarum urbs Homero & Iuuenali, Hebræis On ſiue One, alijs Dioſpolis. Diodorus Solis urbem ab Aegyptijs appellari tradit, Buſiris à conditore prius nominata.

* Dios uel Iouis ciuitas magna
62 :25 30

Poſtea Tuphium 62 :25 20

Poſtea Chnubis 62 :25 0

Poſtea Elithya, hoc eſt,

Lucinæ ciuitas 62 6:24 45

Poſtea Toi mediterranea
62 25:24 20

Poſtea Ombi 62 :24 6

* Poſtea Syene *Seueneh Hebraicè, Aſna, quod ſignificat illuſtre.* 62 :23 50

Poſtea Dodecaſchœni, à cuius orientali parte ſunt Arabes dicti Adæi, in quibus ab orientali parte fluuij, poſt Cataractam paruam cuius ſitus
61 50:23 45

Hiera, hoc eſt, Sacra Sycaminus
61 45:23 40

Candace regina, inquit Strabo, his locis uſque Meroën imperauit, cuius eunuchus Hieroſolymam ueniens à Philippo eſt baptizatus, Act. 8.

Philæ 61 20:23 30

Metacompſo *Tacompſon Plin.*
61 40:23 6

Contra hanc ab occaſu fluuij Pſelcis
61 10:23 6

Inſulæ autem Libyæ & Aegypto adiacentes in Aegyptio pelago

Aedonis inſula 58 40:31 50
Tyndarij ſcopuli tres 55 50:31 30
Aeneſippa inſula *Eniſiſpia Strab.*
56 30:31 36
Phocuſæ inſulæ duæ 56 50:31 30
Pedonia inſula *Sidonia Straboni.*
58 30:31 30
Didymæ inſulæ duæ 60 :31 30
Pharos inſula 60 2031 10

In Arabico ſinu inſulæ hæ,

Saſpirene inſula 64 50:28 0
Aphrodites inſula, hoc eſt, Veneris *Aphrodiſia, quæ & Colias.*
65 15:15 0
Agathonis inſula 65 15:23 10

INTERIORIS LIBYAE ſitus. Cap. VI.

Tabula quarta Aphricæ.

Aphrica tota Græcis dicta eſt Libya, inquit Plin. cuius hæc interior dicitur.

Libya interior definitur à Septentrionib. duab. Mauritanijs, & Aphrica, atq; Cyrenaica iuxta expoſitas ipſarum meridionales lineas.

Ab ortu uerò ſolis parte Marmaricæ iuxta meridianũ Dardaneæ ciuitatis, uſque expoſitum Marmaricæ finem, ac etiã Aethiopia, quæ ſub Aegypto eſt, ex eodem meridiano uſq; ad finem, cuius ſitus 51 15:3 10

A meridie autẽ interiori Aethiopia, in qua Agiſymba eſt regio, iuxta lineam, quæ eſt à prædicto fine, uſq; ad eũ, qui eſt ſecundum Heſperium & magnũ ſinum nũcupatum exterioris pelagi receſſum, cuius ſitus 14 15:5 0

Ab occaſu terminatur occidẽtali oceano à præfato ſinu uſque Tingitanes Mauritaniç finẽ, cuius littora ſic ſe habent cum parte Tingitanicæ Mauritaniæ, cuius ſitus ſic ſe habet

Subi flu. oſtia 9 :25 0
Salathi flu. oſtia 9 10:22 0
Salathos ciuitas 9 40:22 0
Chuſari flu. oſtia, *Coſenum Plinio.*
10 :21 40
Gannaria extrema 9 30:20 30
Ophiodi flu. oſtia 10 20 :0
Bagaxi ciuitas *Begazi.* 11 :19
Nuij flu. oſtia 10 :18 20
Soluentia extrema *Caput album.*
9 30:17 30
Maſſæ flu. oſt. *Maſatat.* 10 30:16 30
Iarzitha ciuitas 10 :15 30
Daradi flu. oſtia *Darat.* 10 :15 0
Magnus portus *Orarani portus, à barbaris Morſacubi.* 10 :14 0
Babiba ciuitas 10 30:13 0
Arſinariũ promõt. 8 :12 0
Ryſſadium promõt. 8 30:11 30

Poſtea in ſinu Heſperio

Stachiris flu. oſtia 9 30:11 0
Perphoſius portus 11 :10 30
Catharum promont. 12 30:9 30
Nia flu. oſtia 13 30:9 0
Heſperi Ceras, ſeu Cornu extrema
13 :8 0

Caput uiride, Cabo uerde, Aethiopibus Biſecher, accolis Mandanga dicitur referente Alberico Veſputio: poſt quod eſt Regnum Gambræ Cadamuſto.

Maſſitholi flu. oſtia 14 :6 40
Hypodromus Aethiopiæ
14 :5 15

Montes aũt in hac Libya inſignes ſunt

Mandrus mons, à quo fluunt, qui à Salatho flu. uſq; Maſſam amnem excurrunt, cuius montia medium cõtinet 14 :19 0

Et qui appellat̃ Sagapola mons, à quo Subos amnis fluit, cuius mediũ continet 13 :22 0

Et Ryſſadius mons à quo fluit Stachir flu. faciens iuxta ipſum Cloniã paludem, cuius medium continet gradus 17 :21 0

Et mons, qui deorum Currus appellatur. Ex quo Maſſitholus fluuius excurrit. 19 :5 0

Et Caphas mons ex quo Daradus fluuius labitur. Cuius medium cõtinet gradus 17 :10 0

Et mons, qui uocatur Vſargala, à quo defluit Bagradas amnis, cuius medium 33 :30 20

Hic per Aphricã delatus in mare exit, iuxta ſitum 34 :32 4

Et mons

Et mons Girgiris, à quo Cynſphus fluuius labitur, originem habẽs iuxta duos ſitus 40: 21 & 45: 21

Adunatio autem duorum ſituum 42 :25 0

Et mons qui dicitur Thala, cuius medium continet 38 :10 0

Et Garamantica uallis mons 50 :10 0

Et Arualtes mons 33 :3 0

Et Arangas mons 47 30:1 30

In mediterranea uerò fluũt amnes maximi, nempe Gir, coniungens Vſargalam montẽ, & uallem Garamanticam, à quo diuertens amnis continet ſecundũ ſitum 42 :16 0

Qui paludes facit Chelonidas, quarũ medium 49 :20 0

Et qui deficit, et ut aiũt terra abſorptus alium educit flu. Cuius terminus occidentalis habet gradus 46 :16 0

Orientalis autem pars fluuij Nubã paludem facit, cuius ſitus 50 :15 0

Et Nigir fluuius iungens & ipſe Mandrum & Thala montes. Facit autem & hic Nigritẽ paludem, cuius ſitus 15 :18 0

Nigris, eiuſdem cum Nilo naturæ, hodie flu. de Senega, nam inter eius oſtia eſt regnum Senegã. Meridionalis ripæ homines ſunt omnino nigri, dicti Zilofi, cæteri fuſci coloris.

Et ad Septẽtriones diuertigia bina cõſtituit ad Sagapola ſcilicet & Vſargala montes. Ad ortũ autem diuertigium unum ſupra paludem Libyem, cuius ſitus 35 :16 30

Ad meridiem autem diuertigiũ unum ſupra Daradon flu. iuxta duos ſitus 23 :17 & 21 :13 30

Subiacet autem Mauritanijs Getulia

Getulos Athenodorus Garthеas appellat.

Aphricæ uerò & Cyrenaicæ, deſerta Libyæ, Maxime uerò gentes Libyã incolunt Garamãtes, nempe qui protenduntur, à Bagradæ fluuij fontibus uſq; ad Nubam paludem.

Garamantes incertè & permixtim uxoribus utuntur, Plinius, Pom. Mela & Solinus.

Et Melano Getuli, qui tenẽt quæcunque interiacent inter Sagapolam montem & Vſargala.

Prætcrea Pyrrhæorum Aethiopum genus, qui magis ad Auſtrum tendunt, quàm Gir fluuius. Et Nigritarum Aethiopum gens, qui magis Septentrionales ſunt Nigrite amne.

Et Daradorum populi, qui tenent, quę ſupra mare ſunt eiuſdẽ fluuij nomine.

Et Perorſorũ genus, qui procul à mari magis oriẽtales ſunt, quàm mons, qui Deorum currus appellatur.

Et Odrangidorum Aethiopum, qui tenent quicquid iacet inter Capham & Thala montes.

Et Mimacorũ, qui ſub ipſo Thala mõte ſunt. Et Nuborum, qui tenent occidentalia uallis Garamanticæ montis. *Nubæ dicuntur Straboni.* Et Derbicorũ, qui magis ad occaſum uergunt, quã Aranga mons.

Minores deinde gentes tenent, quę ſupra mare ſunt poſt Getuliam Autolatæ *Autololes Plinio.* & Sirangæ, & Mauſoli, uſq; ad Mandrum montem. Poſtea ad eundẽ & Rabij, & Malcoæ, & Mandori, uſq; Daradas. Poſt quos Sophucæi. Et ſub Ryſſadio mõte, Leucæthiopes. Inter quos et Perorſos, Pyrrus extenditur cãpus. Poſtea Sagapola monte magis Septẽtriõales ſunt Phoruſij. Vſargala uerò mõte magis Septẽtrionales ſunt Natembes. Girgiri autem monte Lynxamatæ, & Samamycij. Et inter Mandrum montem & Sagapola Salathi, & Daphnitæ, & Zamazij, & Aronicę, & Ceciani uſq; Nigrites Aethiopes ſunt. Sub Vſargala uerò monte Suburpores. Sub Girgiri uerò monte quaſi ad Garamantes Mancoi, & Dauchiſæ, & Calitæ, uſq; ad Nuba paludem. Poſtea Daradis magis orientales ſunt Machurebi. Sophucæis autem Soluẽtij. Iis Auiticoli ſũt & Phauruſij, *Pharuſos Plinius.* & Churitæ, & Stachiræ, uſq; ad Capham montem. Inter quem montẽ & Deorũ currũ tenẽt Orphes. Sub quib. Tarualtæ, et Matites, et Africerones *Qui & Gãphaſantes* gens magna.

Rurſus Odrangidis auſtraliores ſunt Achamæ. Et Mimacibus Gongalæ. Poſt quos Nanosbes. Poſtea Nabathræ uſq; Arualtũ montẽ. Inter aũt Libyæ paludẽ, & Thala mõtem ſunt Alitambi, & Maurali. Inter hos uerò & Nubas Armiæ, et Thalę, ac Dolopes, & Aſtacuri, uſq; uallem mõtis. Et magis Septẽtrionales ſunt, quàm Arãga mons Aroncæ. Oriẽtaliores uerò Aſaracę. Inter Derbicos autem & Arualtã mõtẽ ſunt Dermones. Et ſub Africerionibus, quaſi ad Libonotum ſunt Agangingę Aethiopes. Quibus orientaliores ſunt ſub ipſo Arualta monte uſq; Arangã mõtem Xylinces Aethiopes. Poſt quos Alchalinces Aethiopes.

Ciuitates in regione nominantur iuxta litus hæ

* Autolalæ	10	:23	50
Thuilath	11	30:11	40
Tagana	12	30:20	15
Magura	12	30:15	0
Vbrix	14	20:13	20
* Iarzitha	16	20:12	15

Super Nigirem autem fluuium diſſitæ ciuitates hæ

Talubath	18	40:22	40
Malachath	20	20:20	15
Tucaba	18	:19	30
Bintha	20	15:11	0

Et ſub fluuio ciuitates hæ

Anygath	20	30:14	0

Apud ipſum fluuium à parte eius Septentrionali

Peſide	19	:18	0
Thige	21	:17	30
Cuphe	23	15:18	0
Nigira Metropolis	25	40:17	40
Vellegia	28	30:17	40
Tagama	30	:17	0
Panagra	31	:16	40

A parte meridionali fluuij

Thupæ	26	30:16	40
Punſe	18	:17	0
Saluce	19	30:17	0
* Thamondocana	23	:17	0
Dudum	31	:15	0

Iterũ iuxta principium Bagadrę fluuij

Silice	29	:24	30
Buthuris	31	:24	0
Anygath	33	:24	0
Thabudis	34	:22	0
Sincathorium	34	:23	0
Capſa	34	:11	30

Circa originem Cinyphis fluuij

Gelanus	40	:24	30
Vanius	41	:22	40
Sabæ	43	:23	0
Bouta	39	:21	30
Bedirum	41	:21	40
* Garama Metropolis	43	:21	30

Debris Hermolao apud Plin. & Solinum, ubi fons die frigens nocte feruens.

Tumelitha	41	:19	0

Sub Gira fluuio

* Gira Metropolis	36	:18	0

Et apud ipſum à Septentrione

Thycimath	38	:19	40
Geua	39	:19	0
Badiath	40	:17	0
Iſcheri	41	30:16	30
Tucrumuda	41	30:15	30
Thuſpa	43	:17	40
Artagira	44	:18	0
Rubune	46	:19	0
Lynxama	48	30:20	40

Inſulæ autem Libyæ adiacent in oceano occidentali

Cerne inſula	5	:15	40
Iunonis, quæ Autolaa inſula	8	:23	50

Et fortunatæ inſulæ ſex numero

Canariæ inſulæ hodie dicuntur, ab Hiſpanis excultæ, ſunt ſeptem habitatæ, tres deſertæ, Cadamuſtus cap. 7. & 8. ſunt tamen Septentrionaliores quàm Ptolemæus tradat. & hoc loco ſunt Heſperides inſulæ, hodie inſulæ Capitis uiridis, ſub dominio regis Portugaliæ. Petrus Martyr decade prima.

Aproſitus, uel inacceſſibilis inſula	1	:16	0
Heræ, hoc eſt, Iunonis inſula	1	:15	15
Pluitana inſula	1	:14	15
Caſperia inſula	2	:12	30
Canaria inſula	1	:11	0
Pinturia inſula	1	:10	30

Aethiopiæ

AETHIOPIAE AEGYPTI ſitus. Cap. VII.

Tabula quarta Aphricæ.

Aetheria prius & Atlantia Plinius. Ioſephus Chuſeos à Chus filio Cham cognominat. Regnum Nubiæ hodie dicitur, quam totam eſſe Chriſtianã refert Brochardus monachus.

AEthiopia quæ ſub Aegypto eſt, definiẽ à ſeptentrionibus expoſito latere Libyæ ac Aegypti.

Ab occaſu parte interioris Libyæ, iuxta lineam expoſitã per meridianum Darnis, uſq; auſtralẽ Libyæ finẽ, qui eſt 51 : 15 & auſtralior eſt 3 :10

A meridie linea, quæ extenditur à fine huius, iuxta reliquã interiorem Aethiopiam, uſq; ad Raptũ promont. cuius ſitus 73 50: & Auſtralior 8 26

Ab ortu uerò Solis reliqua Arabici ſinus parte, & deinde mari rubro, ac Barbarico pelago, quod uſq; Raptum pertingit promont. iuxta deſcriptionem littoralem hanc

Poſt Bazium promont. quod dictũ eſt

Prionotus mons 65 :22 30

Cherſoneſus 65 :22 0

Mnemium promont. 65 10:21 30

Iſius mons 65 20:21 30

Bathus uel profundus portus 65 :21 0

Dioſcorũ portus, uel Caſtoris & Pollucis 65 :21 0

Dimetris, hoc eſt, Cereris Scopias promontorium 65 20:20 15

Aſpis promontoria 65 30:19 45

Diogenis promont. 65 40:19 40

Satyrorum mons 65 40:19 0

Monodactulus mons *Pentedactylos Plin.* 65 30:18 30

Gaurus mons 65 30:18 0

Theon Soterum, hoc eſt, Deorũ ſalutarium portus 65 30:17 30

Euangeliorum, id eſt, bonorũ nunciorum portus 65 45:17 0

* Ptolemais ferarum *Epitherias Plinio.* 66 :16 26

Sebaſtricum os *Sebaſticum Straboni.* 65 :15 0

Ara amoris promontor. 67 :15 0

Magnum littus 66 :14 15

Colobon terminus promont. 68 :13 40

Et in Adulico ſinu

Sabath ciuitas 68 20:12 13

Montuoſa Cherſoneſus 68 :12 20

* Adulis *Aduliton Plinio.* 67 :11 40

Croni uel Saturni promont. 68 :12 20

Antiochi Silen 72 :10 15

Mandaith uicus 73 45:10 20

Arſinoë 73 45:10 40

Poſt anguſta in mari rubro

* Dire ciuitas 74 30:11 0

Poſtea in Aualite ſinu

Aualites Emporium 74 :8 26

Malao Emporium 78 :6 30

Mondi Emporium 78 15:6 50

* Moſylon promont. & Emporium *Moſsilicus Plinio.* 79 :9 0

Cobe Emporium 80 :8 0

Elephas mons 81 :7 30

Acanæ Emporium 82 :7 0

* Aromata promont. & emporium 83 :6 0

In Barbarico ſinu

Azaniam hic promontorium Hiſpalium dictũ meminit Plinius, & Ptolemæus ipſe ſupra libro 1. cap. 17.

Pano uicus 82 :5 0

Opone Emporium 81 :4 15

Zingis extrema 81 :3 30

Phalangis mons 80 :3 20

Apocopa 79 :3 0

Noti cornu promõt. 79 : Auſtralis: hoc 1 0

Paruum littus 78 : eſt ultra æquinoctialẽ 1 0

Magnum littus 76 :2 0

Elſina Emporium 73 30:3 30

Serapionis portus & promont. 47: Auſtralis 3 0

Tonice Emporium 72 : Auſtralis 4 15

Rapti flu. oſtia 72 :Auſtralis 7 0

Rapta Metropolis Barbariæ parum à mari diſtans 71 :Auſtralis 7 0

Raptum promont. 73 50:Auſtralis 8 36

Reliquum uerò Nili, poſt maiorem cataractā deſcribetur per uicos ei attinentes, quorum ſitus ita ſe habet.

Poſt Pſelcin & magnum Cataractem, cuius ſitus habet gradus 60 30:22 30

Ab occidentali parte fluuij uici hi poſiti ſunt

Taſitia	60	30:22	0
Boum	62	:21	20
Autoba	61	30:21	36
Phthur *Fhthuris Plinio.*	61	15:21	20
Piſtre	62	:20	40
Premythis	61	:20	15
Abuncis *Aboccis Plin.*	59	30:20	0
Cambyſi Erarium	59	:18	0
Erchoas	59	30:18	0
Satachtha	60	30:18	0
Mori	61	30:18	40
Nacis	62	:19	30
Tathis	61	:17	0

Ab orientali parte fluuij uici hi ſunt

Pnups	62	:22	10
Berithis	62	:21	30
Gerbo	62	:21	0
Patæta	61	40:20	30
Ponteris	61	10:20	0
Premis parua	60	:19	30
Arbus	60	30:18	30
✠ Napata	63	:20	15

Candaces regiam fuiſſe inquit Strabo.

Sacole	63	:19	30
Sandace	63	:18	30
Orbadari	62	40:18	0
Premis magna *Primin uocat Plinius.*	62	:17	0

MEROE INSVLAE SItus. Cap. VIII.

Tabula quarta Aphricæ.

Meroë Regio, Elſaba hodie dicitur in qua diuum Matheum Euangelium prædicaſſe ferunt. Hæc Ioſepho teſte, eſt illa Saba, unde ad Salomonē profecta eſt regina.

HInc inſula efficiť Meroë regio, à Nilo fluuio, ob occaſu affluēte, & ab Aſtabora flu. qui à parte eſt orientali.

In ea ciuitates hæ ſunt,

✠ Meroë	61	30:16	26
Sacolche	61	40:15	15
Eſer	61	40:13	30
Darorum uicus	62	:12	30

Poſtea coniunctio Nili & Aſtapodis amnis 61 :12 0

Aſtaboram & Aſtapum Mela, Plinius & Solinus ipſummet Nilum eſſe dicunt, qui duobus bis brachys Meroën intercludit.

Poſtea coniunctio Aſtaboræ fluuij, & Aſtapodis 62 30:11 30

Poſtea ubi Nilus unus efficiť à fluentibus amnibus ex duabus paludib. ſuperiacentibus 60 :Septentrionalis 2

Paludum autem ea, quæ maximè occidentalis 57 :Auſtralis 6

Quæ uerò orientalior eſt 65 :Auſtralis 7

Coloë palus, ex qua Aſtabus fluit 69: æquinoctialis

Et procul à fluminibus mediterraneæ ciuitates ſunt

Auxume in qua regia 65 30:11 0

Hinc Candaces reginæ eunuchus à Philippo baptizatus Actor. 8.

Et Coloë ciuitas *Tolen Plin.* 62: Septentrional. 4 15

Et Maſte ciuitas 65: Auſtral. 4 15

Montes autem nominantur in regione ab occaſu Nili adiacētes per totum Nilum, qui cōmuniter dicūtur Aethiopici montes, quorum ſitus 55 :23 & 55 :Auſtralis 8 30

Ab orientali autē parte Nili mons, qui Garbara dicitur, cuius medium habet gradus 69 :6 0

Et

Et Elephas mons 78 :5 30

Iuxta uerò paludes & montes, qui Pylæi dicuntur 65 : Aequino.

Et Maſte mons 68 : Auſtral. 5

Appellatur autē uniuerſaliter totū littus, quod eſt iuxta Arabicum & Aualitem ſinum Regio Troglodytica uſq; montem Elephantem, in qua & Adulitæ & Aualitæ. *Troglodita dicuntur quod in ſubterraneis cauernis ob nimios calores agūt. ἀπὸ τῶν τρώγλαις ὑποδύνειν. Dionyſius & Homerus Erembos uocant, Diodorus Voigios uulgò appellari tradit. Plinius regio Michoë eſt nuncupata. Humana uoce ferè carent, ut ſtridere potius quàm loqui uideantur, aluntur q; ſerpentibus.*

Iuxta eiuſdem nominis Sinus, & Moſyli ſupra eiuſdem nominis promontorium & Emporium. Quæ autem hinc eſt uſque ad Rapti promontorij maritima tota uocatur Barbaria. Quæ uerò interior eſt, Azania, in qua plurimi ſunt elephantes. Partem autem regionis ab orientali parte fluuij poſt Bazium promontorium, quod gradus habet 65 :25 30

Tenent Colobi. Poſt quod uerſus meridiem Tabieni. Poſt Syrtibes. Poſt quos Apiri. Poſtea Babyllini, & Rizophagi. Poſt quos Auxumitæ, quorum ſitus 65 :11 10

Et Soboridæ. Poſtea Molibę, & Megabardi, & Nubæ, qui maxime occidentales ſunt Aualitarum. *Megabari Straboni, Adiabaros nominatos ait Plinius.* Poſtea ſub Molibis Blemyes. Sub quibus Didacæ. Et inter Aſtapodem amnem & Garbatum montem Pechini. Quibus occidētaliores ſunt Struthophagi. Aethiopes. Auſtraliores autem monte ſunt Catadrę, & Myrrhifera regio, pertingens uſque ad Coloēm paludem.

Poſt quam Maſtitæ uſque ad Nili paludes

Regionem autem, quæ ab occaſu eſt huius partis Nili fluuij tenent poſt magnam Cataractam, qui triginta Schœnum incolunt, inter montes Aethiopum & Nilum amnem. Poſt quos ſimiliter uerſus Auſtrum Euonymitæ.

Poſt media Aethiopia, & Sebridæ, Comprehendit autem genera hæc, & Meroēn inſulam. Poſt quæ ſubiacent Gapachi. Sub quibus Proemphanes. Sub quibus Duppi. Poſt quos Elephantophagi Aethiopes. Sub quibus Peſendaræ. Et ſupra paludes regio eſt Cinnamifera. Inter Nilum autem & Aſtapodem fluuium ad Meroēn intus Memnones. Et qui auſtraliores ſunt Apei. Reliqua regionis, quæ occidentaliora ſunt Aethiopum montibus, tenent poſt harenoſam & aridam regionem, qui iuxta Phazacam, & Bacalitem. Poſtea Scynitæ & Trallitæ. Poſt quos Daradorum eſt genus. Poſtea Orypei uenatores. Poſt quos Nygbenitæ Aethiopes. Inſulæ autem iuxta Aethiopiam, quæ ſub Aegypto eſt, hæ ſunt. In Arabico quidem ſinu,

Aſtarte inſula 66 :22 20

Ara Palladis inſula 66 10:21 30

Gypſitis inſula *Cytis Plinio, topaſij ferax.* 67 :19 40

Gomadeorum inſulæ duæ 67 30:19 0

Myronis inſula *Mareu Plinio.* 67 :18 0

Cathatræ quæ etiam Chelonitides dicuntur, inſulæ duæ 68 :17 30

Thriſitides inſulæ duæ 67 30:17 30

Magorum inſula 68 15:16 0

Daphnine inſula *Daphnidis Plinio.* 68 30:15 20

Acanthine inſula 68 30:15 0

Macaria uel Fortunata inſula 68 30.14 6

Orneon uel auium inſula 69 :14 0

Banchi & Antibacchi *Bacchias & Antibacchias Plinio.* 69 30:13 15

Panis inſula 68 20:12 10

Diodori inſula 70 :12 30

Iſidis inſula 70 :11 30

Iſidis portum facit Plinius, Strabo Iſidis templum.

In ſinu autem Aualite

Mondi inſula 77 :8 30

Poſt aromata uerò inſulæ hæ

Amici inſula 85 :4

Menan inſulæ duæ 84 :2 30
Myrſiace inſula 85 30.1 0

Ab oriente harum inſularum pelagus Hyppadis uocatur, cui coniungitur ab ortu ſolis mare Indicum uſque orientem.

AETHIOPIAE INTERIORIS *ſinus.* *Cap.* IX.

Tabula quarta Aphricæ.

QVæ uerò huic regioni, & toti Libyæ ſubiacet Aethiopia, terminatur à Septētrionibus lineis expoſitis meridianis dictarum regionū, eis nempe quæ ex magno ſinu exterioris maris uſq; ad Rapiū educuntur promont. quod gradus habet 73 50 : Auſtralis 8 26

Præterea à parte Oceani occidētalis iuxta magnum ſinum.

Ab occaſu uerò & meridie terminatur terra incognita.

Incognita, hodie illuſtrata uſq; ad caput bonæ ſpei, Cabo de bona ſperanſa, latit. merid 32. grad.

Ab ortu autem, à Rapto promōtorio Barbarico ſinu, qui dicitur Aſperū, mare, propter æſtus uſque ad Praſſum promont. Deinde terra incognita. Praſſum autem promontorium, *vbi nunc Melindæ regnum* gradus habet 80 : Auſtralis 15 0

Huic adiacet ab æſtiuo ortu inſula nomine Menuthias, cuius poſitio 85 :12 0

Madagaſcar inſulam, ſiue inſulam ſancti Georgij nominant, licet accolæ ſint Machometiſtæ.

Hunc quidem ſinum circumhabitant Aethiopes antropophagi. A quorum occidentali parte pertingit Lunæ mons, à quo Nili paludes niues ſuſcipiūt, & Lunę montis fines gradus habent 57 : Auſtralis 12 30 & 67: Auſtralis 12 30

Supra aūt ipſos ſūt Rapſij Aethiopes

Magnum uerò ſinum, qui ad occidentalem oceanum eſt, tenent Ichthyophagi Aethiopes. Et ex his meridionaliſſimi uſq; ad incognitam terrā, qui cōmuni uocabulo Heſperij appellantur Aethiopes. *Regnum Senega, Gambra, & Ginea.*

Orientaliores autem ſunt Athacæ Aethiopes. Adhuc autem uerſus ortum, iuxta totam Libyam, Regio multa Aethiopum eſt, in qua Elephantes candidi omnes gignuntur, et Rhinocerotes, et Tigrides. Iuxta autem terrā incognitam Regio Aethiopum, quæ latiſſime extenditur, uocaturq; Agiſymba. *Regnum Meli, & Nebeorū, & terra Papagay ſeu pſitacorū.*

Habet uerò Regio cum alios montes multos & magnos, quorum pleriq; nomine carent, ad incognitam uſq; terram. Qui uerò ad noticiam peruenere, hi ſunt,

Dauchis mons, cuius medium 15: Auſtral. 13

Ion mons, cuius medium 10: Auſtra. 8 26

Ziphæ montis medium 25: Auſtra. 8 26

Meſche mons, cuius medium 25. Auſtral. 13

Bardici montis medium 45: Auſtral. 16

Ab auſtro uerò habitabilis noſtrę uſq; ad polum Auſtralem, ubi nobis incogniti habitāt gradus ſunt 73. min. 36. aut integri gradus 74

CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI Geographicæ enarrationis quartus Liber explicit.

LIBER

QVINTVS HAEC HABET.

Expoſitionem primarum partium magnæ Aſiæ. ſecundum ſubiectas prouincias & præfecturas
Ponti & Bithyniæ
Regionis, quæ proprie Aſia dicitur
Phrygiæ
Lyciæ
Galatiæ
Paphlagoniæ
Pamphyliæ
Cappadociæ
Armeniæ minoris
Ciliciæ
Sarmatiæ Aſiaticæ
Colchidis
Iberiæ
Albaniæ
Armeniæ maioris
Cypri inſulę
Syrię curuæ
Phœnicię
Paleſtinæ, Iudeę
Arabiæ petroſę
Meſopotamiæ
Arabiæ deſertę
Babyloniæ

PONTI ET BITHYNIAE ſitus. Cap. I.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Turchiam maiorem, hanc totá primæ tabulæ Cherſoneſum uocant, quæ & Aſia minor: alij Natoliam ſiue Anatoliam appellant. Bithyniam primo Bebryciam, deinde Mygdoniam dictam Solinus ait.

Pontus & Bithynia terminatur ab occaſu, ore Pōti et Thracio Boſphoro, & parte Propontidis, iuxta deſcriptionē littoris hanc,

Bithyniæ, quod ad os Ponti promontorium eſt, in quo fanum Dianæ, *Giro hodie.* 56 26:43 6

* Chalcedon *Proceraſtis prius Plinio, Calcedonenſis hodie.* 56 6:43 6

Acritas promōtoria 56 20:42 45

Tararium, *aliter Parium.* 56 45:42 45

Olbia *Nicea Plinio.* 57 :42 40

Aſtacus *Aſtacenus ſinus Straboni,* 57 20:42 30

* Nicomedia *Nichor Turcis, nautis uulgò Comidia.* 57 30:42 30

Poſidium promont. 56 30:42 30

Aſcanij flu. oſtia 57 15:42 15

Aſcania palus 57 45:42 0

Daſcylium *Daſcylos Melæ, Diaſquillo hodie.* 56 46:41 50

* Apamia *Myrlea Plinio.* 56 50:41 56

Rhyndaci flu. oſtia *Lycus ante uocatus Plin.* 56 20:41 45

Fontes fluuij 57 :40 30

A Septētrionibus terminatur parte ponti Euxini, Cuius deſcriptio poſt os & Artemidis, hoc eſt, Dianæ fanum.

Bithyniæ promontoria *Cabo de Potinio.* 56 45:43 20

Artace caſtellum *Carpi hodie ciuitas.* 57 :43 6

Pſillidis flu. oſtia *Feneſia.* 57 15:43 15

Calpę flu. oſtia *Aqua uulgò.* 57 40:43 6

Sangarij flu. oſtia *Sagaris, alijs Coralius uulgò Zagari.* 58 :42 45

Prima flu. conuerſio 58 30:42 0

Secunda flu. cōuerſio 61 20:42 0

Tertia flu. 58 45:41 0

Fontes fluuij. 60 50:40 50

Hyppij flu oſtia 58 40:42 45

Elatæ flu. oſtia 48 50:43 0

Diopolis *aliter Dioſpolis.* 58 45:43 20

* Heraclea ponti *Naxio portus.* 59 :43 10

Pſyllium *Picello.* 59 30:43 30

Tion *Thio.* 59 56:43 30

Parthenij flu. oſtia *Pyle dictus, Portemi uulgo.* 60 15:43 30

Fontes fluuij 62 30:42 20

Amaſtris *Seſamus olim Plinio dicta, Suyaſtrò uulgò.* 60 20:43 30

Cromna 60 30:43 36

Cytorum

Cytorum 60 45:43 36

A meridie terminatur regione, quæ proprie Aſia dicitur, & linea producta à Rhyndaco fluuio uſque ad finem, Cuius ſitus 61 :41 15

Ab ortu Galatia iuxta Paphlagoniā per lineam exeūtem à fine prędicto, hoc eſt, ad Cttorū ciuitatem Ponti 61 :41 15

Montes autem in regione inſigniores ſunt Orminius mõs, cuius medium continet gradus 59 40:42 40

Et Myſiæ Olympius mons 57 :41 30

Tenent autem littora ab ore uſq; Hippium amnem Chalcedonij, quæ uerò ab Heraclea ſunt ciuitate uſq; Cytorum ciuitatem Mariandini.

Sub monte autē Orminio Caucones.

Et ſub Chalcedonijs extēditur Timonitis regio.

Et ſub hac Bogdomanis, in qua uerſus ſolis ortum Zygiani.

Ciuitates autem mediterraneę hæ ſunt,

Libyſſa 57 20:42 15

Bithyniæ φρέριον uocat Stephanus, Annibalis interitu notam.

Eriboea 57 30:42 20

Gallica 57 45:42 26

Patauium *Polmen hodie.* 57 45:42 0

Pruſa iuxta Hippium flu. 58 30:42 36

Dedacana 59 :42 36

Protomacræ 58 45:42 0

Claudiopolis, quæ & Bithynium 59 20:42 45

Flauiopolis, quæ & Cratia 60 :43 0

Timæa 59 45:42 20

Clitæ 60 30:43 0

Latania 60 36:42 30

* Nicæa *Nicæna ſynodus, Ancora prius, deinde Antigonea.* 57 30:41 40

Cæſarea, quæ & Smyrdiane 56 40:41 40

* Pruſa penes Olympum montem 57 :41 40

Burſa hodie Aſiatici imperij caput

Agrilium 57 30:41 40

Dablis 58 40:41 40

Dadaſtana 59 30:41 45

Iuliopolis *Gordo quondā.* 60 10:42 0

Inſulæ autē adiacent regioni Cyaneorum, orientalior, cuius ſitus 56 30:43 26

Et Thynias, quæ & Daphnuſia inſula *Apollonia Plinio.* 57 40:43 20

Et Erithini ſcopuli inſulæ 53 30:43 15

SITVS REGIONIS, QVAE *proprie Aſia dicitur.*

Caput II.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

REgio quę proprie Aſia dicitur, terminatur à Septentrionibus Bithynia, iuxta expoſitam lineam.

Ab occaſu uerò reliqua Propōtidis parte, et Helleſpōto, Aegeoq; pelago ac Icario, Myrtooq;, iuxta deſcriptionē littoris hanc. Ex Propontide minoris Myſiæ, quæ in Helleſponto eſt

* Cyzicus *Spiga uulgò Zelis.* 56 :41 30

Aeſipi flu. oſtia *Aeſapus Straboni.* 56 10:41 36

Parium *Adraſtia Homero, Pariſa uulgò.* 55 45:41 30

Grenij flu. oſtia *Granicus cæteris.* 55 30:41 30

* Lampſacus *Cirſæ uulgò, Pityuſa Homero.* 55 20:41 26

Hell:ſponti

Brachium ſancti Georgij, ubi Xerxis pons:

* Abydus 55 20:41 15

Simoëntis flu. oſtia 55 20:41 20

Dardanum *Dardania Aeneæ ditio.* 55 15:41 6

Scamandri flu. oſtia *Xanthus.* 55 15 41 0

Sigeum promontorium *C. ſanctæ Mariæ.* 55 10:41 0

In Aegęo autem pelago Phrygiæ minoris, quæ Troas dicitur.

Epictete dicitur, ſeu Helleſpontia Phrygia.

* Alexandri Troas 55 26:40 40

Lectum

Lectum promont. 55 40:40 26

Aſſum *Apollonis Plinio, Aſſus Straboni.* 56 :40 25

Myſiæ maioris *Aeolis facta Pomp. Mele.*

Iarganum 56 10:40 20

Vetus Scepſis *Paleſcepſis.* 56 15:40 20

* Antandrus *Edonis Plinio.* 56 30:40 20

* Adramyttium *Adramiteos Plinio.* 56 30:40 0

Poroſelene 56 10:39 45

Pitane *Pitana, Pitanæi populi Strab.* 56 30:39 15

Caici flu. oſtia 56 30:39 15

Fontes fluuij 58 :40 30

Aeolidis

Cene promontoria 56 25:39 15

Canæ oppidum Strabo, Pomponius Canna.

Pitane circumfluit Pitanem ciuitatem 56 30:39 15

Elæa Pergamorum naualia 57 :39 6

Myrina (eſt & Pergami Teuthrania) *Sebaſtopolis.* 57 15:39 15

Inter Elæam autem & Pitanem ac Atarnæam.

Hydræ extrema 57 30:39 6

Cuma *Folia noua, Cyme Tacito, Mele & Plin,* 57 20:39 0

Phocæa *Folia uetera.* 57 15:38 50

Hermi flu. oſtia 57 30:38 45

Coniunctio Hermi amnis, & Pactoli fluuij 58 10:39 26

Fontes Hermi flu. 60 :40 0

Fontes Pactoli flu. 59 :39 0

Ioniæ *Quiſcum hodie, Turcarum prouincia, Naulochus Steph.*

* Smyrna *Lamires uulgò.* 57 26:38 36

Clazomene *Grina, unde Apollo Grineus.* 57 :38 36

Argenum promont. 56 30:38 40

Et in Icario pelago

Eryhræ *Erythræa Sibylla, Gnopopolis dicta Steph.* 56 40:38 26

Teos 57 10:38 20

Lebedus 57 30:38 30

* Colophon *Homeri patria.* 57 40:38 10

Caiſtri flu. oſtia 57 15:37 50

Fontes fluuij 60 15:39 20

* Epheſus *in Apocalypſi.* 57 20:37 40

Caput prouinciæ Quiſitan Turcarum, tradit Haithonus: prius dicta Morges, Ortygia, & Ptelea.

Trogiliũ promont. 57 10:37 45

Mæandri flu. oſtia 57 40:37 20

Coniunctio Lyci flu. cum ipſo 60 :38 40

Fontes Mæandri flu. 62 30:39 30

Fontes Lyci flu. 60 :37 15

Cariæ iuxta Mirtoum pelagus

Pyrra *Pyrrha.* 57 50:37 26

Heraclea ad Latmon *Lamius antea.* 57 30:37 10

* Miletus *Lelegis, Pityuſa & Anactoria.* 58 :37 0

Iaſſus 57 30:36 50

Bargylia *Bargyla Plinio Bargylos dicitur Stephano & Mele.* 57 50:36 40

* Myndus 57 40:36 26

Doridis

Scopie extrema *Termerium Straboni.* 57 20:36 26

* Alicarnaſſus *Coſmeti hodie, Halicarnaſſus, Zephyra olim.* 57 50:36 10

Ceramus 57 :36 0

* Cnidus ciuitas & promont. *Chij caput à noſtris appellatur.* 56 15:36 0

A meridie Rhodienſi pelago, in quo

Onugnatos extrema 56 40:35 30

Loryma *Larumna Pom. Mele, Plinio & Straboni Loryma.* 57 50:35 36

Creſſo portus 57 40:35 50

Phœnix Caſtellum 58 :36 10

Phuſca *Phyſcus Straboni.* 58 15:36 10

Calbis flu. oſtia *Ninus Plinio.* 58 48:36 6

Caunus *Magri uulgò.* 59 10:36 0

Ab oriente autẽ Lycia à termino poſt Caunum uſq; ad eum, qui continet gradus 59 30:37 50

A quo & à meridie terminatur Lycia iuxta Myliadem ciuitatem uſque ad finem, cuius ſitus 61 :37 50

Et Pamphylia per lineam à fine prædicto quouſq; contineat partes 61 20:38 36

Et Galatia per lineã, quę inde ad communem Bythiniæ terminum flectitur uerſus

uerſus ortum iuxta ferè medium, cuius flexionis ſitus continet gradus
62 15:39 15

Montes aũt in Aſia nominantur, quorum medij ſitus nunc exponentur.

Et Ida mons *Gargara, Paridis iudicio memorabilis.* 56 :41 0
Et Cimon mons 56 :40 40
Et Timnus mons *Temnus ciuitas.*
57 40:40 30
Et Didimi occidentalia *Didymæi Apollinis oraculum, priſcis dictum Branchidæ.*
61 :40 40
Et Sipylus mons 59 :39 30
Et Tmolus mons 58 30:38 30
Et Miſores mons 58 40:38 40
Et Mycale mons 58 :37 40
Et Cadmus mons 59 40:37 40
Et Mimas mons 59 30:38 30
Et Phœnix mons 58 :36 30

Ciuitates mediterraneæ minoris Myſiæ quæ ad Helleſpontum eſt.

Hinc Tauri montis initium faciunt, quem totius orbis maximum ad Indiæ uſque & Scytharum extremos fines protendunt.

Scepſis 56 30:41 30
Hieragerme 56 15:41 15

Phrigiæ autem, cuius etiam eſt Troas mediterranea, *Troia.*

* Ilium 55 50:41 6
Ilium nouũ xxx. ſtadijs à ueteris ſitu diſtans, Strab.

Myſiæ uero maioris mediterraneę

Daguta 57 30:41 20
Apollonia penes Rhyndacũ amnem
57 :41 15
Traianopolis 56 40:40 15
Alydda 57 30:40 15
Præpenniſſus 56 50:40 26
* Pergamus *Apocalypſis.*
57 26:39 46

Et populi magis quidem Septẽtrionales ſunt Olympini. Occidentaliores autem Trimenothuritæ, quorum eſt Traianopolis. Magis autem meridionales ſunt Pentademitæ. Et in medio horum Myſomacedones.

Lydiæ autem & Męoniæ ciuitates hæ ſunt,

Pepere *Perperenne Plin.* 57 50:40 0
Moſteni *Moßini Plin. Moſceni, ſiue Macedones Hyrcani Cor. Tacito lib. 2.*
58 :39 30
Hiero cæſarea 57 15:39 30
Nacraſa 58 20:39 30
* Thyatira *Apocalypſis, Pelopia & Eubippia Plinio.* 58 :39 30
Magneſia, penes Sipylum
58 40:39 10
Iuliogordus 59 :39 36
Aegara *Aegeata Cornelio Tacito.*
57 50:38 50
Hypępa 58 :38 56
* Sardis *Apocalypſis.* 58 40:38 15
* Philadelphia *Apocalypſis.*
59 :38 50
Iouis fanum 59 40:38 26
Metropolis 58 :38 0

Cariæ autem *Leleges quondam Strab.*

* Tripolis 59 :38 30
* Laodicia ſup Lyco 59 15:38 40
Dioſpolis, dein Rhoas Plin. eſt in Apoc. Ioannis.
* Antiochia penes Mæandrum
59 30:38 30
Itoana *aliâs Bitoana.* 59 15:38 26
Trapezopolis 59 30:38 15
Nyſa 59 :38 15
Aphrodyſias, hoc eſt, Veneris
59 40:38 10
* Trallis 58 40:38 6
Anthea prius, & Erymna Stephano, Chora nunc Agathio lib. 2. belli Gothorum.
* Magneſia penes Mæandrum
58 30:37 50
Apollonia *ad Libanon.* 59 26:37 36
Heraclea *ad Albanon.* 59 30.37 56
* Priene *Cadme Strab.* 58 :37 40
Arpaſa *aliâs Harpaſſa.* 58 6:37 36
Orthoſia 59 :37 36
Neapolis 59 26:37 56
Bargaza *aliâs Bargaſſa.* 58 20:37 26
Amyzon 58 15:37 30
Alabanda *Characi dicta.* 58 40:37 40
Stratonice *Stratonicia Straboni.*
59 :37 10
Alinda 59 10.36 50
Mylaſſa 58 :36 30
Adeſſus *aliâs Badeſſus.* 58 :36 15
Hydiſſa 58 30:36 30
Idymus 58 :36 46
Thera 59 :36 15

Pyſtus

Pyſtus 59 :36 36
Phiſcus Straboni, ubi Latonæ lucus, ſub Rhodienſibus erat ante Turcas.

Et gens penes Phrygiam Erizoli Mœoniæ in finibus Myſiæ & Lydiæ atq; Phrygiæ.

Septe 58 10:40 15
Dadales *aliter Daldia.* 58 :40 20
Cadi 58 30:40 26

Phrygiæ magnæ ciuitates *Paria dicitur, & Bebricia.*

Synaus 58 :41 15
Dorylæum *Dorilaum Plinio.* 58 15:41 20
Midaium 59 30:41 20
Tricomia 60 :41 10
Angyra Phrygiæ *Ancyra Plinio. Andira Strab.* 58 20:40 56
Nacolia *Nacolla Strab. regia erat Turcarum ante Conſtantinopolim.* 59 :41 0
Tribanta 59 40:40 36
Dioclia *Decela.* 60 :40 56
Amorium 60 30:40 15
Abroſtolæ 60 30:40 50
Cotiaium 58 40:40 40
Azani 59 :40 20
Conna 59 15:40 30
Lyſias 59 50:40 30
Cercopia 59 26.40 15
Eucarpia 60 :40 6
Prymneſia 60 20:40 40
Docimæum *Docimia.* 60 15:40 30
*Synnada *Synaga prius, Stephano.* 60 50:40 6
Gammauſa *Gambua.* 61 15:40 20
Melitara 61 30:40 20
Iuliópolis 61 50:40 10
Acmonia 59 50:39 20
Euthenia 60 10:39 38
Druzon 60 20:39 56
Tiberiopolis 60 15:39 30
Bleandrus 60 30:39 10
Stectorium *aliter Eſtorium.* 61 :39 15
Silbium 61 40:39 15
Philomelium 62 15:39 15
Peltæ 62 :39 30
Metropolis 61 15:39 26
* Apamia Cibotis *Calenas primo, dein Cibotas Plin.* 61 10:38 56
Hierapolis 60 :38 15
Cibyra 60 10:38 36
Diocęſarea 61 :38 56
Sanis 61 :38 30
Themiſonium 60 10:38 30
Pylacęum 60 20:38 10
Sala 60 15:38 20
Gazena 60 40:38 0

Et populi ſunt apud Lyciam quidem Lycaones & Themiſonij. Iuxta Bithyniam autem Moccadyni, & Cydiſſes. Sub quib. Spelteni. Poſtea Moxiani. Poſtea Phylacenſij. Sub quibus Hierapolitę.

Inſulę uero adiacent Aſię apud Helleſpontum

Tenedos inſula & ciuitas 55 :40 56
Alij Calydnam uocarunt, alij Leucophorin, ut Diodorus: ex Troiano excidio ſatis eſt nota.

In Aegæo autem pelago

Lesbos Aeolica inſula, cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet *Macaris cognominata.*

Sigrium promont. 55 :40 0
Pyrra 55 15:39 40
Ereſſus 55 26:39 30
Mania extrema 55 :39 26
*Mytilene *A qua nunc tota inſula Mytilene dicitur.* 55 40:39 20
Argenum promont. 55 40:39 50
Methymna 35 26:40 26
Antiſſa 55 15:40 20

In Icario uero pelago inſulæ hę

Icaria *Macris Doliche dicta. Ichthyoeſſa primo.* 56 45:37 20
* Myndus 57 40:36 26
*Chios ciuitas *Macris, Etalia dicebatur,* 56 20.38 26
Phanęa extrema 56 20:38 15
Poſidium *Pathmos.* 56 26:38 26
Sami inſulę ciuitas 57 :37 36
Cypariſſia, Parthenias, Anthemus poſtea, deinde dicta Melamphylus.
Ampelos extrema 56 10:37 30

In Myrtoo autem pelago inſulę

Arceſine inſula 56 :37 0
Begialis 56 10:36 50
Minyia 55 50:36 50
*Aſtipalęa ciuitas *Vna ex Cycladibus inſulis.* 55 40:36 26

In Rhodiaco autem & Carpathio pelago.

Syme inſula *Syma Straboni.* 56 20:35 40
Ceſi ciuitas *Caſus Plin.* 56 30.35 15
*Co ciuitas *Coos, Coum, Longoum hodie, Aſtyphalea olim.* 57 :36 26
Carpathi inſ. deſcriptio. *Eſcarpãto uulgo.*
Thoantiũ promont. 57 :34 40
Ephialtium promont. 57 40:35 10
Poſidium ciuitas 57 20:35 6

Rhodi inſulæ deſcriptio *Ophiuſa, Telchinis dicta: ſub Turca eſt.*

Panis extrema 58 :35 56
Camirus 58 20:35 15
Lindus 58 40:36 0
Iliſſus 58 20:36 0
Ialyſus cæteris, iuxta quam hodie Rhodus ciuitas, ſola alijs dirutis ſuperſtes.

LYCIAE SITVS.

Cap. III.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Briquia hodie, populi Solymi primo, Termilæ poſtea dicti, Turci iam ſunt omnes.

Lycia terminatur ab occaſu & ſeptentrionibus Aſia, iuxta expoſitas lineas.

Ab ortu uero parte Pãphiliæ, quæ à fine eſt Aſiæ uſq; ad mare, p Maſicytũ montẽ. *Climax cæteris dicitur.* Cuius finis, qui ſupra mare eſt gradus habet 61 50:36 30

A meridie autem mari Lycio iuxta littoris deſcriptionem hanc

Poſt Caunum

Calinda *Calymna Strab. Calydna Plinio.* 59 20:35 56
Chydæ 59 36:35 50
Carya *Crya Plinio.* 59 50:35 56
Dædala locus 60 :35 56
Telmeſus *Telmeſſus Strab.* 60 10:35 50
Xanthi flu. oſtia *Sirbis fl. à prioribus dictus.* 60 20:36 0
Fontes fluuij 60 :37 40
*Patara *Patera hodie, Sataros prius.* 60 30:36 0
Antiphellus *Habeſſus primo.* 60 30:36 20
Andriace *Gorante uulgo, Andriaca.* 60 50:36 26
Limyri flu. oſtia *Lorymus Straboni.* 61 :36 20
Apiræ 60 10:36 26
Hiera uel Sacra promontoria *Caput Chelidoniæ.* 61 30:36 15
Olympus ciuitas 61 40:36 20
Phaſelis *Phaſilis Strab.* 61 50:36 20
Et Cragus ſeu Cragas mõs, cuius medium cõtinet gradus 60 :36 40

Ciuitates uero ſunt in Lycia mediterraneæ circa montem Cragantem.

Cydna *Cyane Plinio.* 59 30:37 10
Sembra 59 40:35 50
Octapolis 59 26:36 36
Comba 59 30.36 30
Sidyma *Solyma Straboni* 59 50:36 40
Pinara 59 30:36 6
Araxa 59 50:37 6
Tlo *Tlos legendum.* 60 :36 40
Xanthus 60 15:36 10

Apud montem autem Maſicytũ ciuitates hæ *Maſsycites mons Plinio.*

Corydalla 60 15:36 50
Sagalaſſus 60 40:36 56
Rhodia *Rhodiopolis Plin.* 61 10:36 50
Trebenda *aliter Arendæ.* 61 10:36 15
Phellos 60 36:36 30
Myrra *Myra Plinio & Straboni.* 61 :36 40
Limyra 61 26:36 36

Myliadis

Podalæa *Podalia Plinio.* 60 :37 30
Nyſa 60 :37 15
Choma 60 20:37 20
Condica *Candyba Plin.* 60 40:37 10

Carbaliæ pars

Bubon 60 20:37 40
Oeneanda *Oenoanda Plinio, Oenoandros Straboni.* 61 :37 40
Balbura 60 40:37 30

Inſulæ uero adiacent Lyciæ

Maxima inſula *Megiſta Plinio.* 60 40:35 15
Dolichiſte inſula *Doliche alijs.* 60 45:35 38
Chelidoniæ ſcopuli quinq; *Chelidonias inſulas tres ponit Strabo.* 61 30:36 0

Galatiæ

GALATIÆ SITVS Cap. IIII.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Hæc & Gallogræcia à Gallis, Gomoritæ prius dicti à Gomor filio Iaphet, ut refert Ioſephus lib. 1. ad hos ſcripſit Paulus apoſtolus.

GAlatia limites habet, ab occaſu Bithyniam, & partem Aſiæ, iuxta expoſitã lineã. A meridie Pamphiliam, à præfato iuxta Aſiam termino, uſq; ad Parallelum, qui continet gradus 64 15:38 36

Ab ortu uero partẽ Cappadociæ, quæ eſt ab hoc fine uſq; Põtum, iuxta ſitum, qui continet 65 30:43 10

A ſeptentrionibus partẽ Ponti ſecundum deſcriptionem hanc

Poſt Cytorum ciuitatem littoralem

Climax caſtellum 61 10:43 50
* Theuthrania *Tripoli* 61 30:44 0
Carambis extrema *Comana.* 61 20:44 26
Zephyrium 61 30:44 20
Calliſtratia *Caſtellas nũc.* 61 45:44 15
Aboni mœnia *Arcani uulgo.* 62 :44 0
Cimolis *Quinoli uulgo* 62 30:44 0
Armene 62 56:43 56
Stephane uicus *S. Stephanus.* 63 20:43 56
*Sinope *Sinopi hodie, Mithridatis patria & ſepulchrum.* 63 50:44 0
Cyptaſia *Caroſa uulgo.* 64 :43 40
Zaliſci flu. oſtia *Amnias dicitur.* 64 :43 30
Galorũ *Garipo hodie.* 64 15:43 20
Halis flu. oſtia 64 30:43 10
Fluuij conuerſio 64 15:42 15
* Amiſus *Enetia prius Sabell. dicta, Simiſo.* 65 :43 6

Mõtes in Galatia ſũt memoratu digni

Olyſas mons, cuius medium *aliàs Gigas alij oligas. elgaſis* 63 :42 40
Et Didymi orientalia 62 :41 20
Et qui uocatur Celgnorũ tumulus, cuius medium 62 30:39 30

Et quæ ad mare ſunt, tenẽtur ab his qui incolunt Paphlagoniam, *Pylemenia hæc prius dicta Plinio, à Pyle flu. qui eſt Parthenius.*

In quib. ciuitates et uillę mediterraneę

Zagira 61 40:43 40
Plegra 62 30:43 30
Sacora 63 20:43 40
Helua 61 40:43 0
Tobata 62 20:43 0
Germanopolis *Ginapolis, caput prouinciæ Turcarum.* 63 :43 0
Gelacã 63 40:43 15
Xoana 63 15:43 0
Dacaſya 61 40:42 40
Moſium 61 6:42 15
Sacorſa 62 :42 15
Pompeiopolis 62 30:42 15
Conica *Ciniata, Mithridatis caſtellum.* 62 15:42 30
Andrapa, quę & Noua Claudiopolis 63 15:42 20
Sabanis 63 50:42 20
Titua 64 15:42 30
Euſene 64 40:42 40

Intra Paphlagoniam magis occidẽtales ſunt Toliboſti, *Toliſtobogi, Teliſtobogij Straboni.* In quibus ciuitates

* Therma Colonia 61 30:42 0
*Peſſenus *Peßinuntem Dyndymenã & Cybelem uocant, ibi Gordius nodus eſt ab Alexandro reſciſſus.* 61 :41 30
Vindia 61 40:41 40
Anarus 61 30:41 20
Tolaſthachora 61 15:40 56
Veteſtum 62 40:43 0

Poſt quos quaſi ad ortum ſolis Tectoſagæ ſunt, In quibus ciuitates

* Ancyra Metropolis *Mediacus nunc dicitur, teſte Ra. Volaterrano.* 62 40:42 0
Olenus 62 15:42 0
Corbeuntus 62 40:41 40
Agrizama 62 :41 30
Vinzela 62 30:41 20
Oroſologia 63 :41 26
Sarmalia 63 20:41 6
Dictis 62 40:40 50
Carima 63 :40 40
Landoſia 63 40:40 15

Iis etiam magis orientales ſunt Troemi, In quibus ciuitates

Tanium *Taniam, alij Tabiam uocant.* 63 36:41 40

Laſcoria 63 15:42 0
Androſia 64 18:42 0
Claudiopolis *Adrape aliâs dicta.*
63 50:42 0
Cariſſa 64 40:41 40
Phubatena 64 10:41 30
Duduſa 63 50:41 20
Saralos 64 20:41 20
Vcena 64 10:40 56
Raſtia 64 30:41 0

Sub pręfatis gentibus habitant Proſet liminitæ ipſis cõiuncti. Sub iſtis Byceni, & pars Lycaoniæ. In quibus ciuitates

Penteneſſus 62 15:40 30
Ecdaumana 63 20:40 26
Siuara 64 15:40 26
Ardiſtama 64 :40 01
Cinna 63 20:40 0
Conguſtus 62 40:39 50
Tetradium 63 :39 30
Laodicia combuſta 62 40:39 40
Vaſada 64 :39 26
Perta 64 20:39 30

Poſtea ſub ijs ab occidẽtali plaga pars eſt Piſidiæ, & ciuitates

Apollonia 62 :39 0
*Antiochia Piſidiæ 62 30:39 15
Amblada 61 50:38 56
Neapolis 62 50:39 15

Ab ortu uero ſolis ab Iſauria,
Et ciuitates

Sauatra 64 20:39 15
Lyſtra 64 :39 0
*Iſaura 63 50:38 40

In medio autem Orondici gens,
& ciuitates

Miſthium 63 :39 15
Pappa 63 20:38 56

PAMPHYLIAE SITVS. Cap. V.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

PAmphylia *Mopſopia cognominata*, terminatur ab occaſu Lycia & parte Aſiæ iuxta expoſitãm lineam. A ſeptentrionibus uero Galatia iuxta dictum Galatiæ latus. Ab oriente Cilicia et parte Cappadociæ iuxta lineam, quæ eſt à fine uerſus Galatiam, uſq; ad Pamphylium pelagus, cuius finis ad mare continet gradus 63 50:36 40

A meridie uero ipſo Pamphyliæ pelago, iuxta deſcriptionem hanc

Poſt Phaſelidem ciuitatem Lyciæ littorales Pamphyliæ

Olbia 62 :36 36
Attalia *Satalia regia.* 62 15:36 30
Cataracti flu. oſtia *Cataractes.*
62 30:36 36
Magydis 62 40:36 50
Ceſtri flu. oſtia *Oeſtros dicitur Pomp. Mele.*
62 50:36 30
Eurymedontis flu. oſtia
63 :36 56
*Side *Sida.* 63 20:36 20

Ciliciæ aſperæ ciuitates littorales

Coracenſium *Coracesſium Straboni.*
63 36:36 40
Syſdra 63 50:36 45

Ciuitates autem ſunt in prouincia mediterraneæ, Phrygiæ quidem Pſidiæ *Sauria nunc dicitur Turcarum prouincia, cuius caput Seleucia, quæ eis dicitur Scandalor.*

*Seleucia Piſidiæ 62 :38 30
*Antiochia *Cæſarea Plinio.*
62 30:38 30
Antiquum Beudos 61 30:38 30
Baris 61 50:38 26
Conane 61 50:38 6
Lyſinia 61 15:38 15
Cormaſa 61 10:37 56

Carbaliæ autem

Cretopolis 61 15:37 30
Pogla 61 40:37 40
Menedemium 61 20:37 30
Vranopolis 61 40:37 20
Piſinda 61 40:37 10
Ariaſſus 62 6:37 12
Corbaſa 62 20:37 6
Milyas 62 30:37 26
*Termeſſus 62 10:37 15

Pamphyliæ uero mediterraneæ ciuitates

*Perge *Perga Plinio, & Straboni.*
62 15:36 56
Siluum 62 26:36 50

Aſpenſus

* Aſpendus *Aſpendii.* 62 15:36 30

Piſidiæ autem

Proſtama 62 15:38 20
Adada *Adadata Strab.* 62 56:38 15
Olbaſa 62 40:38 0
Dyrzela 63 10:38 20
Orbanaſſa 63 20:38 0
Talbonda 63 45:38 0
Cremna Colonia 63 :37 50
Commacum 62 50:37 40
Pleteneſſus *Petneliſſus Strab. Plantaniſtum Plinio.* 63 30:37 50
Vnzela 63 15:37 30
Selge *Selga Strab.* 63 :37 20

Ciliciæ Trachiæ ſiue aſperæ mediterraneæ

Laërte 63 40:37 26
Caſſæ 63 50:37 36
Lyrbe 63 15:37 6
Colobraſſus 63 20:37 10
Cebyra 64 :37 45

Inſulæ autem adiacent Pamphyliæ

Crambuſa inſula 62 30:36 50
Apelbuſa inſula *Attelebuſa Plinio.* 63 15:35 50

CAPPADOCIAE SITVS. Cap. VI.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Leucoſyris olim Euſtathio, quam à Cappadoce amne Plinius dicit Cappadociam.

CAppadocia terminatur ab occaſu Galatia, & parte Pāphyliæ iuxta expoſitam lineam à Ponto uſq; finē, cuius ſitus continet gradus 64 :37 40
A meridie Cilicia, iuxta lineā, quæ inde per Taurum uſq; ad Amanū montem producitur uſq; finem, cuius ſitus 70 :37 30
Præterea parte Syriæ, quæ inde eſt per Amanum montem ad Euphratis partem, quæ continet gradus 71 40:38 0
Ab oriente Armenia magna iuxta Euphraten quidem, à præfata parte Amani montis uſq; ad conuerſionem eius, quę maxime ſeptentrionalis, ad ortum tēdit, cuius grad. ſunt 71 :42 30
Poſt hæc linea, quæ eſt iuxta montes Moſchicos uſque finem, cuius poſitio habet 72 30:44 45
A ſeptentrionibus parte ponti Euxini, quæ ab Amiſo Galatiæ protenditur uſq; ad dictum finem 72 20:44 45
Littus igitur partis huius habet deſcriptionem hanc

Leucoſyrorum cubitus *Lirus hodie.* 65 40:43 20
Iris flu. oſtia *Lycus alter flu. cum influens Plinio dicitur & Strab.* 66 :43 0
Prima flu. flexio 67 15:41 20
Secunda flu. flexio 66 :41 20
Fontes fluuij 68 :41 0

Ponti Galatici circa Phanagotiam campum

* Themiſcyra *Fadida uulgo; A qua Themiſcyra prouincia Strab. Sed Pomp. Mela Themiſcyrum appellat* 66 20:43 6
Herculis promont. 66 50:43 20

Ponti Polemoniaci

Thermodontis flu. oſtia 67 :43 15
Fontes fluuij 68 30:42 30
Polemonium *Leona uulgo.* 67 15:43 6
Iaſonium promontorium *S. Thomas.* 67 30:43 15
Cyteorum *Cotyorum Plinio, Cecino hodie.* 67 36:43 6
Hermonaſſa *Siriſonda uulgo.* 68 :43 15

Ponti Cappadocij iuxta Sydonem *Sidena alijs.*

Iſchopolis *Tripolli uulgo.* 68 20:43 20
Ceraſus *Zefano.* 68 50:43 20
Pharnacia *Pharnace Plinio, Platena.* 69 10:43 6
Hyſſi portus 70 30:43 20
* Trapezus *Trapezuntis, Trapezonda, Metropolis prouinciæ Turcarum, quæ dicitur Genech, ſiue Ieneeb, Haithonus cap. 13.* 70 45:43 6

Iuxta autem Ciſſios

Pitiuſa *Fionda uulgo, aliter opius.* 71 :43 26
Rhizus por. *Riſſo uulgo.* 71 10:43 36

Athenarum promontorium 72 :43 45
Chordule, *aliâs Chorduba.* 71 20:43 45
Morthula 72 40:43 50
Archadis flu. oſtia 72 56:44 0
Xyline *Sentina uulgo.* 72 6:44 10
Ciſſæ fl. oſt. *Quiſa uulgo.* 72 10:44 20
Apſorrus *Arcani hodie.* 72 20:44 15
Apſori flu. oſtia *Abſarus Plinio.* 72 20:44 40
Vbi ſcinditur in Glaucum amnem, & in Lycum 72 30:43 45
Fontes Apſori flu. 72 45:43 0
Sebaſtopolis *S. Gregorius.* 72 20:44 45

Montes autem memoratu digni Cappadociam cingunt Argeus mons, *Artagum putat Boccatius.* Cuius fines continent gradus 65 20:40 30 & 66: 39 40

Vnde fluuius Melas appellatus fluens Euphrati immiſcetur iuxta gradus 72 :39 20

Meleten uocant Ruffus, per quem Rom. duces in Meſopotamiam nauigabant.

Et Antitaurus mons, tranſiens à monte Tauro, uſq; Euphraten fluuiũ in interuallo, cuius media pars ad Taurum montem terminum habet 65 30:38 30 & 67 15:39 15

Finis autem apud Euphraten flu. gradus & ipſe habet 67 30:39 20: & 72 30:42 15

Et Scordiſcus mons, cuius fines continent gradus 68:41 & 69:42 30

In Cappadocia uero ciuitates ſunt mediterraneæ & uicus poſt Leucoſyros, qui in cõfinibus Galatiæ ſunt.

Ponti Galatici mediterraneæ.

Boenaſſa 65 30:42 45
Sebaſtopolis alia *Cabira, Diopolis, Auguſta.* 66 :42 20
Tebenda 66 40:42 10
*Amaſia *Amaſcia, Strabonis patria* 65 30:42 0
Chologi 66 :42 0
Etonia 65 :41 50
Piala 65 45:41 40
Pleuramis 65 15:42 20
Pida 66 40:41 45
Sermuſa 66 20:41 21
*Comana Pontica 67 :41 30
Eudoxiana 68 30:40 15

Ponti Polemoniaci mediterraneæ.

Gozalina 66 30:42 40
Eudiphus 67 20:42 10
Caruanis 67 40:42 10
Barbaniſſa 68 :42 20
Ablata 68 20:42 0
*Neocæſarea 67 20:41 50
Saurania 68 :41 15
Megaluda 67 40:41 40
Zela *Zelitica regio à Pompeio dilatata & Megalopolis nominata.* 67 30:41 20
Danati 68 :41 0
*Sebaſtia 68 :40 40
Meſorome 68 30:41 45
Sabalia 68 20:41 40
Megaloſſus 68 10:41 10

Ponti Cappadocij mediterraneæ.

Chriſtiani erant & Marcionem hereticum habuerunt, ſed iam à Turcis cum Trapezunti imperio ſunt debellati.

Zephyrium 68 20:40 20
Aza 69 :42 30
Cocalia 69 30:42 45
Cordyle 70 :43 0
Trapezuſæ 70 30:43 6
Aſiba 71 20:43 15
Mardara 71 30:43 40
Camureſarbum 72 :43 30

Præturę uel prefecturæ Chamanneſis.

Zama 65 :40 36
Andraca 65 :40 50
Gadaſena 65 45:40 36
Vadata 65 20:40 0
Saruena 65 40:40 20
Odoga 66 :40 20

Præfecturæ Sargauraſenæ.

Phiara 67 :41 0
Sadagena 66 20:40 45
Gauræna 67 :40 30
Sabalaſſus 68 30:40 26
Ariarathira 67 20:40 45
Maroga 67 30:40 30

Præfecturæ Gardaucretæ.

Phreata uel putei 65 :40 0
Archelais 64 45:39 40
Naneſſus 65 30:39 45

*Diocæſarca

Diocæſarea *Cabira Straboni prius dicta*	65	30:39	10
Salambriæ, quæ & Sarabraēa	65	15:39	20
Tetrapyrgia	66	:39	20

Præfecturæ Ciliciæ

Muſtilia	66	15:40	10
Sina	66	30:40	16
Campæ	66	15.39	45
* Maza, quæ & Cæſarea *Mazaca Straboni, Euſebio magna Cæſarea, ubi præſules Baſilius & Gregorius Nazianzenus, Ruffo dicta Megara.*	66	30:39	30
Cyziſtra	67	:39	20
Ebagena	67	10:40	15
Archallæ	67	30:40	
Sobara	67	10:39	40

Lycaoniæ

Adopiſſus	64	40:39	15
Canna	64	45:39	0
* Iconium *Cogni hodie, ait Sabellicus, Caramanorũ principum regia.*	64	30:38	45
Paralais	64	45:38	30
Corna	65	:38	6
Casbia	65	10.38	45
Baratha	65	30:38	30

Antiochianæ

Derbe	64	20:38	15
*Laranda	64	45:38	6
Olbaſſa	65	20:38	10
Musbanda	64	45:37	50

Præfecturæ Tyanidis

Dratæ	65	10:39	0
*Tyana	66	:38	56
Bazis	66	15:38	56
Siala	66	30:38	56

ARMENIAE MINORIS ſitus. Cap. VII.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Leucoſyriam appellatã ait Procopius, Chriſtiani ſunt, ſed diſsident à Romana eccleſia. habent ſuum papam, quem uocant Catholicum.

ARmeniç minoris ſitus, cuius pars maxima Septentrionalis uocat̃ Orbaliſſina, & quæ ſub ipſa Aetulana. Poſtea Aerethica & ſub hac Horſena. Et pars maxime auſtralis poſt Horſenem Orbiſene. Ciuitates uero iuxta Euphratẽ hę ſunt

Sinibra	71	:42	30
Aziris	71	:42	0
Ladana	71	:42	40
Siſmara *(aliàs Iſmara)*	71	30:41	26
Zimara	71	30:40	40
Daſcuta	71	:40	26

Interius autem & iuxta montana.

*Satala	69	30:42	10
Domana	70	:42	6
Tapura	70	30:42	10
* Nicopolis	69	:41	40
Chorſabia	69	40:41	45
Charax	70	30:41	45
Dagona	68	40:41	20
Selecoberia	69	30:41	0
Calciorıſſa	69	50:41	15
Analibla	70	20:41	20
Peſingara	68	30:40	56
Godaſa	69	:40	45
Eudixata	68	15:40	26
Carape	70	20:40	0
Maſora	70	30:40	40
Oromandus	69	40:40	20
Iſpa	70	30:40	20
Phuphena	69	:40	15
Arane	69	45:40	10
Phuphatena	68	40:39	50
Mardara	69	6:39	40
Varſapa	67	50:39	30
Horſa	68	30:39	20

Melitenes iuxta Euphraten fluuium.

Medena Ruffo, inde & Monoraticum uinum.

Daguſa	71	:40	6
Sinis Colonia	71	:39	45
* Melitene	71	:39	30

Intra autem has.

Zopariſtus	70	:40	0
Titariſſus	69	45:39	45
Ciattica	69	20:39	30
Phuſipara	70	30:39	40
Euſimara	70	10.39	30
Iaſſus	69	:39	30
Ciacis	69	30:39	15
Leugaſa	70	15:39	10
Carmala *(aliàs Marcala)*	70	40:39	20
Semiſus	70	30:39	0
Laleneris	69	30:38	30

Præfecturæ Cataoniæ *Hanc præfecturã Cappadociæ adſcribit Strabo.*

Cabaſſus 67 15:38 36
Tynna 66 50:38 30
Tirallis 67 :38 20
Cybiſtra 66 :38 15
Claudiopolis 65 40:37 50
Daliſandus 66 20:37 50
Padyandus *aliâs Polyandos.*
67 :38 d
*Comana Cappadociæ
68 :38 0
Mopſi fons 67 20:37 30
Tanadaris 68 20:37 45
Leandis 68 40:37 40

Præfecturæ Muriannæ

Sindita 67 30:39 10
Chotæna 68 15:39 10
Zoropaſſus 69 40:39 0
Nyſſa 68 20:38 40
Araſaxa 67 30:38 30
Carnalis 68 45:38 30
Garnace *Gorneas caſtellum munitum, Corn. Tacitus lib. 12.* 68 30:38 30

Præfecturæ Lauianæ penes Euphraten flu.

Corne 71 :39 15
Metita 71 :39 0
Claudia 71 :38 45

Interius uero ſunt

Caparcelis 70 30:39 0
Sizoatra 70 :38 45
Paſarne 70 30:38 30
Cizara *Cirra dicitur Sexto Ruffo.*
69 20:38 30
Sabagina 68 50:38 10
Noſalene 69 50:38 20
Lauſtaſa *aliter Langaſa.*
69 20:37 50

Præfecturę Arauenę iuxta Euphraten quidem fluuium

Iuliopolis 71 :38 26
Barzalo 71 :38 10

Interius uero his

Seraſtere 70 40:38 15
Lacriaſſus 70 15:38 10
Entelia 70 :37 45
Adattha 69 30:37 30

CILICIAE SITVS. Cap. VIII.

Tabula prima Aſiæ.

Armeniam hodie uocari tradit Haithonus cap. 14. ſub proprio fuit principe Caramano Turca, & aliorum Turcarum inimico. Cilicia, Solinus inquit, antea uſq; ad Peluſium Aegypti pertinebat, Lydijs, Medis, Armenijs, Pamphylia, Cappadocia ſub imperio Cilicum conſtitutis.

Cilicia terminatur ab occaſu, parte Pamphylię expóſita, Ab oriente iuxta Amanum mõtẽ, à fine, qui eſt ad Cappadociam, qui uſq; ad Iſſicum ſinũ extenditur, & uſq; Pylas Amanicas, cuius finis ſitus continet gradus
69 30:36 20
Á ſeptentrionibus aũt parte expóſita Cappadociæ, iuxta Taurum montem. A meridie anguſtijs Cilicię, et Iſſico ſinu iuxta deſcriptionẽ ſic ſe habentẽ. Poſt Syſdram ciuitatem Pamphylię in littore, quod ſequitur.

Lelentidis Thrachiæ, hoc eſt, aſperę regionis. *Duplex Cilicia, Trachea hæc, reliqua campeſtris.*

Iotape 64 :36 45
Selenus *Selinus flu. Strabo.*
64 20:36 45
Antiochia ſup Trago 64 40:36 50
Nephelis 64 50:36 36

Cetidis

Anemurium 65 30:36 50
Orymagdi flu. oſtia 65 20:36 45
Arſinoe 65 30:36 50
Colenderis *Celendris Strab.*
65 45:36 50
Aphrodiſia uel Venerea
66 :36 50
Sarpedorum extrema *Sarpedon promont. Strabo* 66 10:36 45
Calycadni flu. oſtia 66 20:36 50
Zephyriũ promont. 66 20:36 20

Proprie Ciliciæ, *Campeſtris Cilicia*

*Corycus *Curch uulgo, Corycum promontorium Strab.* 66 30:36 50
Sebaſte uel Auguſta 66 45:36 45
Lami fl. oſt. *Lamus Stra.* 67 :36 45
*Pompeiopolis, quæ & Sole *Soloë Pomponio,*

Pomponio, Soli Straboni.	67	15:46	40
Cydni flu.oſtia	67	45:36	40
Fontes fluuij	66	:38	30
Sari flu.oſtia *Cæranum prius.*	68	:36	30
Pyrami flu.oſtia	68	15.36	30
Pyrami fontes	68	30.38	0
*Mallus *Malo uulgo.*	68	30:36	50
Setræpolis oppidum *Caſsiopolis Plinio.*	68	45:36	30
Aegæ *Aegeæ Straboni.*	69	:36	30
Iſſus *Iaiaſſa hodie.*	69	20:36	26

Mediterraneę uero ciuitates in Cilicia ſunt, Aſperæ quidem Lelentidis

Cayſtrus	64	45:37	20
Domitiopolis	65	26:37	6
Philadelphia	66	:37	26
*Seleucia aſpera *Trachiotis cognominata Plinio.*	66	10.36	56
Diocæſarea	66	10:37	10
Citidis autem			
Olbaſa *Olbus Straboni.*	64	30:37	30
Labaſſidis uero			
Ninica	65	30:37	30
Characine			
Flauiopolis	66	20:37	30
Lamotidis			
Lamus	67	:37	0
Lacanitidis			
Irinopolis	67	50:37	20
Bryclices			
Auguſta	68	30:37	50

Propriæ Ciliciæ mediterraneæ

* Tarſos *Teraſſa uulgo, Pauli Apoſtoli patria.*	67	40:36	50
* Adana *Adena uulgo.*	68	55:36	45
* Cæſarea penes Anazarbum *Cæſarea auguſta Plinio, quæ prius Anazarba.*	68	30:37	0
Mopſieſtia uel lares	68	50:36	45
Caſtabala	69	:37	0
Nicopolis	69	30:37	55
Epiphania *Eniandos prius Plinio.*	69	30:36	40
Et Amanicæ pylæ	69	30:36	20

SARMATIAE ASIATICAE *ſitus.* Cap. IX.

Tabula ſecunda Aſiæ.

Cumania hodie unus Tartarorū Principatus, Hunnos etiam hoc loci Procopius & Agathius deſcribunt, à quibus Vngaria. Autores cum de Scythis loquuntur, iſtos intelligunt, nam de illis quos ad Imaum Ptolemæus Scythas uocat, raro noſtri meminerunt, quos omnes Iornandes Gothos ſiue Getas facit.

SArmatia quæ in Aſia eſt, terminatur à ſeptentrionibus terra incognita. Ab occaſu Sarmatia quæ in Europa eſt, uſq; ad fontes Tanais flu. & ab ipſo Tanai fl. uſq; ad eius oſtia in Mæotim paludē & Męotidis paludis oriētali parte, quę à Tanai eſt uſq; Cimmerium Boſphorum. Cuius partis ſitus hic eſt, Poſt Tanais fluuij oſtia.

Paniardis	67	20:53	20
Marubij flu.oſtia	68	:53	0
Patarue *Tocari uulgo.*	68	:52	30
Rhombiti magni flu.oſtia *Rhombites. Strabo.*	68	30:52	0
Theophanij flu.oſtia	68	30:51	40
Azara ciuitas	68	30:51	20
Rhōbiti parui flu.oſtia	69	:50	30
Azabiteſmitra *aliter Azabeliſtena.*	68	:50	0
* Tyrambe *Trapano hodie.*	69	40:49	50
Atticiti fl.oſtia *Latiti hodie, Anticeita Strab.*	70	:49	20
Geruſa ciuitates *S. Georgius.*	70	:49	0
Pſathis flu.oſtia	69	:48	45
Mapeta *Copa hodie.*	69	:48	30
Vardani flu.oſtia	68	:48	20
Cimmeriū promont.	66	30:48	30
Apathurgus *Apaturos Plinio, Apaturum Veneris fanum Straboni.*	66	20:48	15
Achilleum apud os	64	30:48	15
Et in Boſphoro Cimmerico			
*Phanagoria	64	30:47	50
Corocondame	64	55:47	30

A Meridie autē parte, quæ hinc eſt Euxini ponti, uſq; ad Coracem fluuiū, & ab hinc

ab hinc æquidiſtāti linea Colchidis & Iberiæ ac Albaniæ uſq; ad latus Hyrcani maris, quod & Caſpium uocatur, Cuius lateris deſcriptio ſic ſe habet, Poſt Corocondamen ponti ciuitatem rurſus

*Hermonaſſa *Madaque hodie.* 65 :47 30
Syndicus portus *Sindiacus Strabo.* 65 30:47 50
Synda oppidum *Sindica Plinio.* 66 :48 0
Bata portus 66 30:47 40
Bata oppidum *Mati hodie.* 66 20:47 30
Pſychri flu. oſtia 66 40:47 30
Achæa uic. *Locho uulgo.* 67 :47 30
Cerceticus ſinus 67 30:47 20
Tazos 68 :47 30
Toretice extrema 68 :47 0
Ampſalis ciuitas *Albaſequida hodie:* 68 30:47 15
Burcæ flu. oſtia 69 :47 15
* Oenanthia *S. Sophia.* 69 40:47 15
Theſſyris flu. oſtia 69 40:47 0
Fortia mœnia 70 :46 50
Coracis flu. oſtia 70 30:47 0

Finis, qui hinc eſt ad Colchidis latus 75 :47 30

Reliquum, quod deinde eſt uſq; ad terminum Iberiæ, in quo & Sarmaticæ pylæ 77 :47 0

Quod deinde eſt ad Albaniam uſq; finem Hyrcani pelagi, in quo Soane flu. oſtia 86 :47 0

Ab oriente autem inde parte Hircani maris, in qua poſt Soane fl. oſtia, Cuius ſitus dictus eſt 86 :47 0

Alontæ flu. oſtia 86 30:47 40
Vdonis flu. oſtia 87 :48 20
*Rha flu. oſtia *Volga, Volha, à Tartaris Edel nūcupatus, non ex Hyperboreis, ſed ex Moſcouiæ planis & paludibus oriens, affirmante Mathia de Michou, & Paulo Iouio.* 87 30:48 50

Et Scythia iuxta Rha fluuium uſq; ad flexionem, cuius ſitus continet gradus 85 :54 0

Et hinc iuxta meridianū uſq; ad incognitam terram. Eſt & alia Rha fluuij flexio, quæ appropinquat flexioni Tanais fluuij, Cuius ſitus cōtinet gradus 74 :56 0

Supra quam admiſcentur duo amnes à montibus Hyperboreis fluentes, Eius cōmixtionis gradus ſunt 79 :58 30

Fontes uero alterius amnis magis occidentales gradus habent 70 :61 0

Alterius uero magis orientalis 90 :61 0

Segregant & alij montes Sarmatiam, & qui nominant Hippici et Ceraunij. Et Corax mōs, in quo fines illi ſunt, q per montes Colchidis & Iberię producūtur, uocanturq; Caucaſij, ipſorumq; flexio ſuper Hyrcaniā eſt quæ & ipſa Caucaſus uocatur.

Hippicorum igitur montium promontoria gradus habent 74:54 & 81:52
Cerauniorum uero 81 30:49 & 84:52
Coracis autem 69:48 & 75:48
Caucaſi uero 75:47 & 85:48
Habent autem et Alexandri columnę gradus 80 :51 30
Pylæ uero Sarmaticæ 81 :48 30
Albaniæ autem pylæ 80 :47 0

Abgazari & Abgazeli populi has Caucaſi partes incolunt.

Colunt autem Sarmatiam in climatibus iuxta terram incognitam Hyperborei Sarmatæ. Sub ijs Baſilici, hoc eſt Regij Sarmatæ. Et Modocæ gens. *Moſcouitas, Albam Ruſsiam, hoc eſſe cenſet Paulus Iouius, à Moſco amne, à quo & Moſca eorum regia: in Aſiā extenditur, licet Europæ ſit: & Chriſtiani ſunt, Græcis tamen plus adhærentes, quàm eccleſiæ Romanæ.* Et Hippophagi Sarmatæ. Et ſub ijs etiam Zacatæ. Et Suardeni. Et Aſæi. Poſtea iuxta quidem flexionem Septentrionalem Tanais fluuij Perierbidi ſunt gens magna. Et iuxta auſtralem Iaxamatæ gens

Ciuitates uero

Exopolis 72 :55 20
* Tanais *Tana uulgo.* 67 :54 20
*Nauaris 70 :55 0

A Suardenis autem Chænides. Et ab ortu Rha fluuij Phthirophagi. Et Ma-

terá

terſ. Et Neſiotis regio. Poſtea ſub Iaxamatis Siraceni. Inter aūt Męotim paludem & Hippicos montes poſt Siracenos Pſeſſij. Poſt Themeotæ. *Mæotæ cæteris dicti unde Mæotides paludes.* Sub quibus Tyrambæ. Poſt Aſturicani. Poſtea uſq; Coracem montem Arichi, Et Zinchi. Supra autem prædictos Coraces montes Conapſeni, Et Metibi, Et Agoritæ. Inter uero Rha fl. & Hippicos montes ſub Siracenis eſt Mithridatis regio. Sub qua Melanchlæni. Poſt Sapothrenæ. Sub quibus Scymnitę. Poſt Amazones. Et inter Hippicos montes & Ceraunios Surani, & Sacani. Inter autem Ceraunios montes & Rha flu. Oringi, & Vali, et Serbi. Et inter Caucaſum mōtē & Ceraunios Tuſci, *Turci legendum quibuſdam placet, unde Turcarum origo. Plinius Turcas hic nominat.* & Diduri. Et iuxta mare Caſpium Vlæ, & Olondæ, & Iſonde, & Gerri. Sub dorſis autē mōtium Boſphorani quidem ſupra utranq; Cimmerij Boſphori partem. Iuxta autem pontū Achęi, & Cercitæ, & Heniochi, ac Suanocolchi. Supra autem Albaniam Sanarę i.

Ciuitates uero nominantur, & oppida iuxta quidem minorem Rhombitem

Azaraba	70	:50	30
Iuxta autem Pſathin fluuium			
Auchis	72	40:49	40
Iuxta autem Vardanum fluuium			
Scopelus	68	:48	0
Suruba	72	:48	20
Coruſia	73	40:48	30
Ebriapa	75	20:48	30
Seraca	77	:48	40
Et iuxta Burcum fluuium			
Cueunda	70	:47	45
Iuxta autem Theſſarum amnem			
Batrache	71	:47	30
Iuxta autem Coracem fluuium			
Naana	73	30:47	45
In montium autem dorſis ciuitates			
Abunis	73	:48	0
Naſunia	74	:48	0
Almia	75	:48	0

COLCHIDIS SITVS. Cap. X.

Tabula tertia Aſię.

Comania Tartarorum hodie Colchin Iberiā & Albaniam continet. Colchi dicūtur hodie Lazi, Agathius lib. 2.

COlchis terminatur à ſepteſ trionibus parte Sarmatiæ. Ab occaſu Pōti Euxini parte ea, quæ extenditur à Corace amne uſq; interiorem ſinum iuxta Phaſim flu. ſecundū deſcriptionē hāc.

* Dioſcuria, que & Sebaſtopolis *Totius Euxini ſinū obtinet, & extrema nauigatio dicitur, Strab. uulgo Sebaſtropori.*

	71	10:46	45
Hippi flu. oſtia	71	:46	30
Cyanei flu oſtia *Cicabo.*	71	30:46	15
Siganeum *Garbendia.*	71	30:45	30
Neapolis *Negapotimo hodie.*			
	71	30:45	40
Aeapolis *aliter Geapolis, Aea, unde Circe dicta Aeea.*	72	:45	30
Chariſti flu. oſtia	72	:45	15
Phaſis fl. oſtia *Boas prope fontes dicitur Procopio. Hinc phaſides aues epulę precioſiſſimæ Iornandi.*	7	30:45	0
*Phaſis ciuitas *Poliſtonia hodie.*			
	72	30:44	45

A meridie terminat hinc ſinu Cappadocio iuxta expoſitā lineā, & reliquū parte maioris Armenię p ipſam lineā uſq; finē, cuius ſitus 74 :44 40

Ab oriente uero Iberia iuxta lineā coniungentem fines expoſitos per Caucaſios montes 75 :47 30

Tenēt aūt maritima Colchidis Zalæ. *Lazos populos Procopius appellat, de quib. multa in bello Perſico inter Coſroēm & Iuſtinianum.* Superiora uero Manrali, & qui iuxta Ecreticem regionem ſunt

Mediterraneę uero ciuitates & oppida hæc ineſſe dicuntur

Mechleſſus	74	30:46	45
Madia	74	15:46	15
Sarace	73	:45	0
Surium	73	20:44	40
Zadris	74	:44	40

Zanorū hodie populos hoc loci cōmemorāt Proc. & Agathius

Iberiæ

IBERIAE SITVS
Cap. XI.

Tabula tertia Aſię.

Georgiani has regiones incolunt, Chriſtiani quidē ſed ſchiſmatici, quorum ad ſe legationem refert Pius ſecundus.

IBeria terminatur à ſeptentriōibus parte Sarmatiæ expoſita.
Ab occaſu Colchide iuxta dictam lineam.
A meridie parte maioris Armenię, ſub limite, iuxta Colchidē, uſq; ad finem. Cuius ſitus continet gradus

76 :44 40

Ab oriente aūt Albania iuxta lineam dictos fines coniungentem uſq;

77 :47 0

Sunt aūt in ea ciuitates & oppida hæc

Lubium oppidum	75	40:46	50
Aginna	75	:46	30
Vaſæda	76	:46	20
Varica	75	20:46	0
Sura	75	:45	20
*Artaniſſa	75	40:46	0
Meſtleta	74	40:45	0
Zaliſſa	76	:44	40
* Armactica *Harmaſtis Plinio.*	75	:44	45

ALBANIAE SITVS.
Cap. XII.

Tabula tertia Aſiæ.

Sub Perſis Macedonibus & Romanis uiciſſim fuerunt, nunc ſub Magno Cham Tartarorum. Horum canes omnium animalium feritatem ſuperant.

ALbania terminatur à ſeptētrionib. expoſita parte Sarmatiæ.
Ab occaſu Iberia, iuxta lineam annotatam.
A meridie parte maioris Armenię, quę eſt iuxta Iberię finem uſq; Hircanum mare, ſecundū Cyri flu. oſtia, quæ gradus habent 79 40:44 30

Corus Strab. dictus. Cydnus Plutar. Cirtus Sabel.

Ab ortu ſolis parte, quæ hinc extenditur uſque ad Soanam fluuium Hircani maris iuxta deſcriptionem hanc. Poſt Soanæ flu. oſtia, quæ gradus habent

86 :47 0

Teleba ciuitas	85	:46	50
Gerri flu. oſtia	84	30:46	30
Gelda ciuitas	85	:46	10
Cæſij flu. oſtia *Caſpios Plinio.*	82	30:46	40
*Albana ciuitas	81	40:45	50
Albani flu. oſtia	80	30:45	30
* Getara ciuitas *Gangara.*	79	30:45	0

Poſt quam Cyri flu. oſtia

79 40:44 30

Ciuitates autem in Albania ſunt & oppida, inter Iberiam quidem, & fluuium à Caucaſo in Cyrum influentem, qui per totam Iberiam & Albaniam fluit, dirimens ab ipſis Armeniam.

Tagoda	77	30:46	50
Banchia	77	:46	30
Sanua	77	40:46	40
Diglane	77	20:45	45
Niga	77	20:45	15

Inter autem præfatum fluuium & Albanum amnem, qui & ipſe à Caucaſo fluit.

Moſega	79	:46	56
Samunis	79	:46	40
Iobula	78	:46	20
Iuna	79	:46	0
Embolæa	78	30:45	40
Adiabla	79	:45	30
Abliana	78	45	15
Mamechia	79	45:45	40
Oſica	77	30:44	45
Sioda	78	15:44	40
Baruca	79	20:44	40

Tenent autem Albaniæ portæ gradus ut dictum eſt 80 :47 0

Inter autem Albanum & Cæſium flu.

* Chabala *Cabalaca Plinio, inſignior Albaniæ ciuitas*	80	:46	45
Chobata	80	30:46	45
Boziata	80	46	20
Miſia	81	46	20
Chadacha	81	:46	0
Alamus	82	:46	15

Inter autem Cæſium & Gerrū amnem

Thiauna	82	15:46	40

Thabiſlaca 82 45:46 50
Inter Gerrum autem & Soanam flu.
Thilbis 84 15:46 50
Inſulæ autem adiacent Albaniæ duæ. Paluſtres. Quartũ medium gradus habet 87 30:45 0

ARMENIAE MAIORIS *ſitus.:* Cap. XIII.

Tabula tertia Aſiæ.

Turcarum imperio ſubeſt, ſicut & minor Armenia.

ARmenia maior terminat̃ à ſeptẽtrionib. parte Colchidis, & Iberiæ, & Albaniç, iuxta expoſitã p̃ Cyrum fluuiũ lineã. Ab occaſu parte Cappadociæ, ſecundũ expoſitam ponti Cappadocũ uſq; Colchidẽ per Moſchicos montes lineam. Et portione Euphratis, quæ eſt inter Moſchicos montes & Taurum.

Ab oriente aũt parte Hyrcani maris, quæ eſt ab oſtijs Cyri amnis, uſq; ad finem, cuius gradus 79 45:43 20
Inter quam & Cyri amnis oſtia Araxi fluminis oſtia 79 45:43 50
Præterea Media, iuxta lineã, quæ hinc protenditur ad montem Caſpium, ac etiam ultra montem. Cuius fines gra: habent 79:42 30 & 80 30:40
A meridie Meſopotamia, iuxta Tauri montis lineam quæ quidem Euphrati fluuio iungitur iuxta gradus 71 30:38 0
Tigridi autẽ amni iuxta ſitum gradus habentem 75 30:38 30
Præterea Aſſyria iuxtam lineã per Niphatem montem egredientem ad directum antedictæ uſq; præfatum finẽ Caſpij montis, per quam lineam Niphates mons extenditur.
Montes autem Armeniæ nominantur ij, qui Moſchici appellantur, qui protenduntur, uſq; ad ſupraiacentem partem Ponti Cappadocũ. Et mons, qui Paryarges dicitur, *Pariedri montes Plinio.* Cuius fines continent gradus 75:43 20 & 77:42

Et Vdaceſpes mons, cuius mediũ gradus habet 80 30:40 0
Et Antitauri pars, quæ eſt intra Euphratem cuius medium 72 :41 40
Et qui uocatur Abos montes, cuius medium habet 77 :41 0
Et Gordęi montes, quorum medium continet 75 :39 40
Hi ſunt Armeniæ montes, in quibus poſt diluuium arcam Noë conſediſſe feruntur: Boccatius & Haithonus אֲרָרָט *Ararat montem uocant, unde terra Ararat lib. regum hæc dicitur.*
Fluuij autem per Regionẽ excurrunt. Et Araxes flu. qui quidem oſtia habet iuxta Hyrcani maris ſitum in gra. 79 45:43 50
Fontes uerò iuxta ſitũ gradus habentem 76 30:42 30
Ab ijs impetu ad oriẽtem uectus, uſq; montem Caſpium, & ad ſeptentrionẽ flexus, partim ad Hyrcanũ mare exit, partim admiſcetur Cyro fluuio, ſecundum ſitum continentem gradus 78 30:44 30
Et Euphratis fluuij pars, à prædicta ad orientẽ flexione uſq; ad fontes qui & ipſi gradus habent 75 40:42 40
Almachar fluuius Aſſyriorũ lingua dictum ait Plinius.
Sunt & alij montes memoratu digni, à diuertigio Euphratis fluuij. Finis aũt, qui Euphrati coniungitur, gradus habet 71 30:40 30
Finis uerò, qui iuxta ipſius eſt fontes 77 :41 0
Et Tigridis pars in Armenia compræhẽſa, à particula ea, quæ eſt à latere meridiano uſq; fõtes ipſius Tigridis, quę gradus habent 74 40:39 40
Diglito iuxta fontes uocatũ Tigridem ait Plinius.
Facientes paludem iuxta fontes, quæ uocatur Thoſpites. Sunt & aliæ paludes, inter quas ea, quę uocatur Lychnites, Cuius medium gradus habet *Thoatin & Arſenium lacum uocat Strabo, Dionyſius poëta Thonitin, Plinius Teſbitem* 78 :43 15
Et Arſiſſa palus, cuius medium continet gradus 78 30:40 50

Regiones autem in Armenia ſunt, in parte inter Euphratē & Cyrū ac Araxem amnes compræhenſſa, penes quidem Moſch cos montes Cotacene, Super eos qui Bocche appellātur. Penes aūt Cyrum amnē Toſarene & Totene. Penes uero Araxem fluuium Colchene. Et quæ ſub ea eſt Soducene. Penes autē Paryardē montem Syracene & Sacapene *Sacaſena ab alijs dicitur.*

Et ciuitates in ipſa parte

Sala	73	20:44	20
Aſcura	74	:44	10
Baraza	75	20:44	10
Lala	76	10:44	0
Santuta	77	20:44	20
Sataphara	78	:44	20
Toga	78	50:43	40
Varutha	73	:43	0
Azatha	73	45:43	45
Cholua	74	:43	10
Sedala	74	40:43	45
Surta	74	30:43	40
Patina *aliâs Taſtina*	74	40:43	0
Cozala	75	20:43	30
Cotomana	75	15:43	40
Batinna	76	10:43	40
Dizaca	76	50:43	10
Ptua	77	:43	45
Gliſma	78	20:43	40
Choluata	78	45:43	40
Sacalbina	79	20:43	15
Arſarata *Arxata Strab.*	79	30:43	30

Et penes Euphraten fluuium

Brepus *aliâs Breſſus*	72	15:42	45
Elegia	73	20:42	45
Chaſira	74	:42	40
Chorſa	74	40:42	30
Thalina	75	20:42	45
*Armauria	76	40:42	54
Artaxata *Artaxiaſata Strab.*	78	:42	40
Naxuana	78	50:42	45

In cōprehenſa aūt parte ſub prædicta, uſq; ad diuertigiū Euphratis: regiones ſunt magis quidem ſeptentrionales, incipientes ab occaſu Baſiliſſene & Hobordene & Arſea.

Sub his uero & Aciliſene & Aſtaunites. Et penes ipſum fluuij diuertigium Sophene.

Ciuitates autem ſunt in hac parte

Athua	71	30:42	30
Tiniſſa	73	30.42	30
Zoriga	71	30:42	0
Sana	73	50.42	0
Brizaca	74	30:42	30
Daraniſſa	76	:42	20
Zogocara	77	15:42	20
Cubina	78	30:42	20
Codana	71	30:41	40
Cachura	72	:41	20
Cholua	73	30:41	0
Sogocara	74	:41	0
Phauſia	74	15:41	45
Phandalia	74	50:41	30
Zaruana	75	40:41	45
Citamum	76	:41	30
Anarium	76	50:41	30
Sigua	77	:41	0
Terua	78	:41	50
Zurzua	78	30:41	40
Matuſtana	78	:41	20
Aſtacana	78	:41	0
Tarina	72	20:41	0
Balisbiga	73	40:40	40
Babila	73	15:40	45
Sagauana	75	15:40	45
Azora	76	30:40	40

In reliqua autē & auſtraliori parte, inter Euphratis & Tigridis fontes Anzitene eſt. Et quæ ſub ea Thoſpites. Poſtea Corinea

Et Ciuitates ſimiliter in parte hac

Legerda	72	15:40	15
Mazara	71	20:39	50
Anzeta	72	:39	20
Soita	72	50:39	30
Belcania	73	30:39	40
Seltia	74	:40	0
*Thoſpia	74	20:39	50
Colchis	75	30:39	0
Siauana	71	30:38	0
Arſamoſata *Arſamote Plinio, quam Euphrati proximam facit*	73	:38	20
Corra	74	30:38	40
Artaſigarta	75	20:38	45

Ab oriente uero fontium Tigridis amnis Bagrandauene eſt. Et ſub ipſa Gordene, quā magis orientalis Cortæa, & qui ſub ipſa ſunt Mardi.

Ciuitates

Ciuitates autem ſimiliter in hac ſutis parte

Taſcà	75	30:40	20
Phorà	76	:40	10
Mæpa	76	:40	40
Buana	76	45:40	0
Cholima	76	45:40	40
Terebia	77	20:40	56
Daudyana	77	40:40	20
Caputa	79	20:40	10
* Artemita	78	40:40	30
Thelbalane	76	15:39	50
Siæ	75	45:39	40
Pherendis	74	40:39	40
Tigranocerta *Penes, quam Niceforius ama nus Tacitus lib.15.*	76	45:39	40
Sardeua	75	50:39	10
Colſa	78	:39	50
Tigranoama	79	45:40	0
Artagigarta	75	20:38	45

CYPRI INSVLAE SITVS. Cap. XIIII.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ:

Crypta Stephano dicebatur, Minois, Colinia, Cerastis, Macbara, Acamantis, Aſpelia, & Amathuſa: Chitim Hebreis. Veneti imperant ſub Turcarum tributo.

Cyprus quaqua uerſus pelago terminatur,

Ab occaſu quidem Pamphylio ſecūdum deſcriptionem hanc

* Acamas promont.	64	10:35	30
Paphos noua	64	20:35	10
Drepanum promont.	64	30:34	45
* Paphos uetus *Palepaphos Plinio & Straboni.*	64	30:35	0
Zephirium promont.	64	10:35	6

A meridie mari Aegyptio atq; Syriaco ſecundum deſcriptionem hanc

Poſt Zephirium promont.

Phrurium promont.	64	45:34	50
Curium ciuitas *Limiſo à noſtris dicitur.*	65	:35	0
Lyci flu. oſtia	65	20:35	6
Curias extrema	65	30:34	45
* Amathus *Veneri Sacra fuit, unde tota inſula Amathuſia dicebatur.*	65	45:35	0
Tetij flu. oſtia	66	10:35	0
Citium ciuitas *Cetium Straboni*	66	15:35	0
Dades extrema	66	30:35	0
Throni ciuitas & extrema *Cabo de la groda.*	66	45:35	0

Ab oriēte pelago Syriaco ſecundū deſcriptionē hāc Poſt Thronos promōt.

Padalium promont. *Pedaſium Strab.*	67	:35	20
Pediæi flu. oſtia	66	50:35	20
* Salamis *Cenchrea dicta, hodie Famaguſta.*	66	40:35	30
Elça extrema	67	:35	40
Clides extrema *Caput ſancti Andreæ,*	67	30:35	50

A ſeptentrionibus uero anguſto Ciliciæ freto iuxta deſcriptionem hanc

Carpaſia *Carpaſiū Plin.*	66	50:35	50
Achæorum littus	66	40:35	40
Aphrodiſium	66	30:35	40
Macaria	66	:35	45
Ceraunia	65	40:35	45
Lapithi flu. oſtia	65	30:35	50
Lapithos Ciuitas *Lapheto Plinio.*	65	20:35	50
Crommyorū extrema *Promontoriū proximū Animurio promontorio Ciliciæ Tracheæ ad ſtadia 350. Strabo.*	65	10.36	10
Soli *Solûs Straboni*	65	:36	0
Callinuſa promont.	64	40:35	45
Arſinoē	64	40:35	36

Orientaliora igitur inſulæ Salaminia occupat.

Occidētalia uero Paphia. Inter hæc uero & meridionalia Amathuſia, & Olympus mons. Septentrionalia aūt Lapithia

Ciuitates aūt mediterraneæ hæ ſunt

Chytrus *Chytri Plinio.*	66	30:35	36
Tremithus	66	26:35	26
Tamaſſus *Tamaſeus Pli.*	66	40:35	26

Inſulæ uero penes ipſam hæ ſunt, & quæ appellantur Clides, quarū mediū gradus habet 67 20:35 40

Et Carpaſarum inſularum mediū continet gradus *Carpaſias uocat Strabo.* 64 6:35 45

SYRIAE SITVS.
Cap. XV.
Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

SYria terminat̃ à ſeptentrionibus Cilicia, & parte Capadociæ iuxta expoſitam per Amanum montem, lineam. Ab occaſu Syriaco pelago, ſecundum deſcriptionem hãc.

Poſt Iſſum & Ciliciæ portas

Alexandria penes Iſſum 69 30:36 10
Myrandrus *Quia ibi Xerxes per myriades, id eſt, dena milia exercitum in Græcos numeravit.* 69 30:35 50
Rhoſſus 69 20:35 40
Scopulus Rhoſſicus 69 :35 40
Seleucia pieria *Soldi vulgo.* 68 36:35 26
Orontis flu. oſtia *Tiphon prius. Parſarus hodie, ubi portus S. Simeonis.* 68 30:35 30
Fontes fluuij 70 :33 20
Poſidium *Pualo vulgo.* 68 30:35 15
Heraclea 68 20:35 10
*Laodicia *Rhamata Hebræis, Lychæ Barbaris.* 68 30:35 6
Gabala *Gebol Hebræis, hodie autem Volaterrano teſte Gibel dicitur.* 68 20:34 56
Paltos 68 20:34 45
Balanææ *Valat, Beona* 68 20:34 30

Phœniciæ

Eleutheri flu. oſtia *Valania flu. hodie* 68 :34 26
Simyria *Taxymiria Strab.* 67 50:34 40
Orthoſia *Tortoſa hodie, prius Antaradum.* 67 10:34 40
*Tripolis *Tripol en Suria* 67 30:34 20
Theuproſopon, uel dei facies promõ. 67 20.34 15
Botrys *Botrus* 67 30:34 6
*Byblus *Saietem hodie, ait Benedictus Aretinus.* 67 40:33 56
Adonij flu. oſtia 67 40:33 45
* Berytus 67 30:33 40
Felix Iulia Plinio, hodie Barutus, Barutim, emporium celebre ſicut olim Tyrus & Sydon.
Leontis flu. oſtia 67 30:33 36
*Sidon *Sychem prius.* 67 :33 6
* Tyrus *Zor Hebraice, Sur vulgo* 67:33 20
Ecdippa *Albũ promont.* 67 10:33 15
Ptolemais *Acon hodie, Acè Plin.* 66 50:33 0
Sycaminon *Epha Hebr.* 66 50:32 50
Carmelus mons *Caſtellum peregrinorum.* 66 36:32 56
Dora *Durum Plin. Dor Hebræis dicitur. fuit Machabeorũ ætate ita potens, ut ab Antiocho 120 millibus peditum & 8. m. equitum fuerit obſeſſa.* 66 30:32 40
Chorſæi flu. oſtia 66 20:32 36

A meridie Iudęa iuxta lineam inde deſcriptam, quaſi orientẽ uerſus, quæ ad meridiem flectitur, & ſecundum ſitum habet gradus 67 .30:32 20
Finitur autem ſecundum ſitum, qui habet gradus 68 :31 15
Et parte Arabiæ Petreæ iuxta lineã ꝑductam à fine prædicto, quaſi ad deſertam Arabiam, uſq; finem. Cuius ſitus gradus habet 70. 30:30 50
Ab ortu ſolis linea inde producta, iuxta Arabiã quidẽ deſertã uſq; uadum Euphratis iuxta Tabaſcũ, cuius finis ſuper Euphrate gra. h. 73 :35 6
Et deinde parte Euphratis fluuij penes Meſopotamiam, uſq; finem fluuij, qui & finis Capadociæ, gradus habens 71 40:38 0

Montes aũt in Syria inſignes ſunt
Pieria mons. Cuius medium habet gradus 69 40:34 40
Et Caſius mons. Cuius mediũ habet gradus 68 45:34 45
Et Libanus. Cuius fines habẽt grad. 68 38:34 & 70:33 15
A thure nato λίβανος dictus, Arabiam coniungit.
Et Antilibanus mons, cuius extrema habẽt grad. 68:33 20 & 69 40:32 30
Et iuxta quidem Arabiam deſertam Alſadamus mons. Cuius medium habet gradus 71 :33 0

Penes autem Iudæam

Hippus mons. Cuius medium habet gradus 38 30:32 0
Fluunt aũt per regionem & alij fluuij.
Et qui præter Palmyram labitur. Cuius fines continent gradus 71 30:33 15 & 71:34 40
Et qui Damaſcum præterfluit Chryſoroas uocatus, Cuius fines habent gradus

dus 69 15:33 30 & 69 45:23
Et Iordanis fluuij pars, quæ uerſus Geneſaritidem eſt lacũ, cuius medium habet gradus 67 40:32 20
Ipſe eſt Tiberias Lacus, licet Ptolemæus duos faciat. nam Tyberias oppidum eſt ad lacum ipſum, ubi & Capernaum.
Et fluuius Singas nomine, qui à monte Pierię delatus, ad ſeptẽtriones & ad ortũ ſolis uerſus gra. h. 71 :37 30
Admiſcet'q; Euphrati iuxta ſitum, qui habet gradus 72 :37 20
Ciuitates in Syria ſunt mediterraneæ à ſeptentrionali primũ plaga in Cõmagena hæ *Euphratiſia hodie, Procopio.*
Aracæ 70 50:37 40
*Antiochia penes Taurum montem 70 15:37 20
Alep Alepo, Ludouico Vartomanno cap. 3. lib. 1.
Singa 71 :37 30
*Germanicia 70 :37 0
Catamana 70 40:37 0
Doliche 70 40:36 40
Deba 70 20:36 30
Chaonia 70 30:36 30

Et apud Euphratem fluuium

Cholmadara 71 15:37 50
*Samoſata legio *Comagene caput, Luciani patria, ibi eſt Euphratis põs.* 71 30:37 36

Pieriæ autem ciuitates hæ

Pinara 69 50:36 50
Pagræ 70 :36 36
Et Syriæpylæ 69 40:36 15

Cyrreſticæ autem Ciuitates hæ

Ariſeria 71 :37 0
Regia 71 15:36 50
Buba 71 20:36 40
Heraclea 71 :56 30
Niara 70 50:36 10
*Hierapolis *Callinice dicta, Bambycen Plinio, Syris Magog.* 71 15:36 15
Cybros 70 10:36 0
*Berrœa 71 :36 0
Bena 70 50:36 0
Paphara 71 30:36 0

Et penes Euphraten Ciuitates hæ

Vrima 71 45:37 30
Arudis 71 56:37 15
*Zeugma 72 :37 0
Europus 72 :36 50
Cecilia 71 56:36 40
Bethammaria 71 50:36 30
Gerre 71 50:36 15
Arimara 71 50:36 6
Eragiza 71 50:36 0

Seleucidis autem ciuitates hæ
Tetrapolis Straboni.

Gephyra 69 30:35 30
Gindarus 70 :35 40
Imma 69 50:35 26

Caſſiotidis autem ciuitates hæ

*Antiochia, quæ ſuper Oronte eſt fluuio 69 :35 30
Epidaphne coghominata, & Theopolis, Emath, quæ Reblata Hebræis, ubi ex Petri doctrina primi Chriſtiani nominati ſunt.
*Daphne 69 :35 20
Bacatailli 69 :35 0
Lydia 69 30:35 0
*Seleucus penes Belũ 69 30:34 45
Lariſſa 69 40:34 26
*Epiphania 69 56:34 26
Raphaneæ 69 15:34 15
Antaradus *Antheradum, Pom. Mela Arados uocat.* 68 15:34 15
Marathus *Margath* 68 40:34 26
Mariame 69 20:34 0
Mamuga 69 20:34 45

Chalibonitidis Ciuitates

Thema 71 30:35 30
Acoraba 71 15:35 15
Derrima 72 :35 0
Chalybon 71 20:35 0
Spelucca 71 20:34 15

Et penes Euphraten

Barbariſſus 71 56:35 45
Athis 72 :35 30

Chalcidices autem Ciuitates

Chalcis 70 30:35 40
Aſaphi 70 36:34 50
Tolmideſſa 70 26:34 30
Maronia 71 10:34 30
Coara 70 50:34 10

Apamenes Ciuitates

Nazama *aliâs Namaxa* 70 30:34 6

Et ab orientali parte Orontis fluuij

Thelmeniſſus 69 40:35 0
*Apamia *Pella prius.* 70 :34 45
*Emeſa *Hemeſa Plinio.* 69 40:34 0

Laodicines ciuitates

Scabioſa Laodicia 69 40:33 45
Paradiſus 69 45:33 36
Iabruda 70 :33 30

Phœniciæ ciuitates mediter.

Arca 68 20:34 0
Paleobiblus, uel uetus Biblus 68 45:34 0
Gabala *Gabe Plinio.* 67 15:33 10
Cæſarea Paniæ *tribus Dan. Cæſarea Philippi, Belina hodie* 67 40:33 0

Curuæ uero Syriæ ciuitates hæ

Syria Caua ſiue Cœle uocatur, Decapolis Plin.

*Heliopolis 68 40:33 40
Abyla cognomine Lyſanij 68 45:33 20
Saana 69 20:33 26
Ina 68 30:33 0
*Damaſcus 69 :33 0
Samulis *Antiopla.* 67 30:32 30
Abida *Bellena.* 68 15:32 45
Hippus *Hippon Plin. Sephet.* 68 :32 30
Capitolias *suuetha* 68 45:32 30
Gadara *Gadarenorum porci in Euangelio.* 68 :32 10
Adra 68 40:32 10
Scythopolis *Nyſa prius Plin. Bethſan.* 67 20:31 56
Geraſa *Geſara Ioſepho Gelaſa Plinio.* 68 15:31 45
Pella *Buthis prius* 67 40:31 40
Dium 67 50:31 50
Gadora 67 45:31 30
*Philadelphia 68 :31 20

Ammonitarum hæc erat ciuitas Rabbath. 2. Reg. 11. & 12. Stephano autore & Euſebio.

Canatha 68 50:31 45

Palmyrines uero ciuitates hæ

Rhæſapha 72 15:31 45
Cholle 71 45:34 30
Oriza 72 15:34 30
Putea 71 20:34 30
Adada 72 20:34 15
*Palmyra *Hadrianopolis poſteà ab Hadriano Steph. Thamor Hebraicè à Solomone constructa: de qua inter Parthos & Romanos diu eſt imperio certatum.* 71 30:34 0
Adacha 72 :34 0
Danaba 70 50:33 50
Goaria 70 30:33 30
Aueria 71 30:33 40
Caſama 70 40:33 20
Odmana 70 10:33 10
Atera 71 10:33 15

Et penes Euphratem ciuitates hæ

Alalis 72 20:35 15
Sura 72 40:35 40
Alamatha 73 :35 0

Bataneæ prouinciæ, à cuius orientali parte eſt Saccæa. Et huius ſub Alſadamum montem ſunt Trachonitæ Arabes. *Gheſuri regio, cuius oppida 60. occupauit tribus Menaſſeh.*

Gerra 70 :32 50
Elere 70 :32 40
Nelaxa 70 10:32 30
Adrama 69 45:31 45

Inſulæ autem adiacent Syriæ

Aradus *Paria dicta Plinio. Eſt petra quædã 7 ſtadiorum ambitus & à continente 20. ſtadia remota strab.* 68 :34 30
Et Tyrus continenti adnexa. 67 :32 20

PALESTINAE IUDAEAE situs. Cap. XVI.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

PAleſtina Syriæ, quæ & Iudæa uocatur, terminatur à ſeptentrionibus Syria, iuxta lineam expoſitam. Ab oriente uero atque meridie Arabia Petrea, ſecundum lineam, quæ ab orientali eſt termino ad Syriam uſq; ad finẽ Aegypti. Huius finis (ut dictũ eſt) gradus habet 64 15:30 40

Ab occaſu parte Aegypti, quæ deinceps ad mare uſq; protenditur, & reliquum pelago, uſq; ad Syriæ limitẽ, per deſcriptionem hanc.

Poſt Chorſei fluuij oſtia.

*Cæſarea Stratonis *Flauia, Acarõ, Cæſarea Paleſtinæ.* 66 15:32 30
Apollonia 66 :32 15
*Ioppe *Iaphet, Iapha portus peregrinus, Barbaris Zapha* 65 40:32 6
Iamnetorum portus 65 :32 0
*Azotus 65 15:51 50
*Aſcalon *Eſcalona uulgo. Gat hebræis, poſt Agrippea, Hibelis hodie.* 65 :31 40
Anthedon 64 50:31 40
Gazæorum portus *Maionia* 64 45:31 10

Flui

Fluit autem per Iudæam Iordanis fluuij pars ad Aſpaltitem lacum. Cuius medium continet gradus *Mare mortuum, Sodomorum lacus, Iam melah Heb.* 66 50:31 10

Et Ciuitates in ea mediterraneæ hæ ſunt, Galileæ

Sapphura *Authocratorida Herabib, Sephorit.* 66 40:32 36

Caparctoni *Caparcotia, in Græco exemplari Caparnaum.* 66 50:32 6

*Iulias *Betſaida fuit Iudæis, & iuxta Chorazim.* 67 6:31 30

Tiberias lacus 67 15:32 6

Samariæ autem

*Neapolis *Sichem, Mamortham dictam ait Plinius, Marbotam Ioſephus.* 66 50:31 50

Thena *Tapuah Hebræis. Heſſeni Plinio & Martiano: populi ſunt Iudæorum.* 67 6:31 45

Iudææ aũt ab occaſu Iordanis flu.

Rhaphia *Rama Iudæis* 65 :31 30

Gaza *Gazara Haezah Hebræis.* 65 26:31 45

*Iamnia *Ianoah Hebr.* 65 40:32 0

Lydda *Dioſpolis, Rama hodie.* 66 :32 0

Antipatris *Arſur.* 66 20:32 0

Drusias 66 30:31 56

*Sebaſte *Ecbenias Euſebio olim, Samaria.* 66 40:31 30

Bætogabri *Giblin.* 65 30:31 30

Sebus 65 40:31 26

*Emmaus *Nicopolis, ubi cognitus Chriſtus in fractione panis.* 65 45:31 45

Guphna 66 10:31 45

Archelais 66 30:31 45

Phaſelis 66 56:31 36

Ericus 66 45:31 56

*Hieroſolyma quæ nunc dicitur Capitolia *Salem, Iebus antea, poſt Helia.* 66 :31 40

Thamna *Timnathath.* 66 15:31 30

Engada *Henghedi Hebræis, Gadi Ioſepho, ciuitas palmarum, ubi Emoræi.* 66 30:31 15

Bedoro 66 30:31 0

Thamaro 66 20:31 20

Ab orientali parte Iordanis fluuij

Coſmos 67 15:31 36

Libias 67 19:31 26

Callirhoë 67 6:31 10

Gazorus 67 30:31 15

Epicæros 67 :31 0

Idumææ, quæ tota eſt ab occaſu Iordanis fluuij

Bezamna *Berſabee, terminus terræ promiſſionis uſq; ad Dan, quod eſt Cæſarea Paniæ.* 64 50:31 15

Caparorſa 65 30:31 15

Gemmaruris 65 50:31 10

Eluſa *Eleuſa.* 65 10:30 50

Maps *Maſſa* 65 40:30 56

ARABIAE PETRAEAE SITVS.

Cap. XVII.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

Barraab Sarracenis hodie dicitur, Nabathæa Straboni & Plinio. In ſacris literis Amalechitæ ſunt hi qui ad Aegyptum & ſinum Arabicum.

PEtrça Arabia terminatur ab occaſu parte Aegypti expoſita.

A ſeptentrionibus Paleſtina Iudæa, & parte Syriæ, iuxta ipſarum diuiſas lineas.

A meridie autem receſſu ſinus Arabici (*qui eſt Rubrum ſiue Erythræum mare, mare Suph.*) iuxta Heroum ciuitatem, qui gradus habet 63 30:29 50

Ab expoſito termino iuxta Aegyptũ uſq; ad promontoriũ, quod apud Pharan eſt, *Pharan & Elam, ubi Sarracenorum ſolitudines,* gradus habet 65 :28 30

Et hinc Elanite ſinu *Alaniticus Artemidoro, Leniticus Iubæ,* uſq; ad eius inflexionem, quæ gradus habet 66 :29 0

Continet autem & Phara oppidũ partes 65 :28 40

Oppidum uero Elana, quod iuxta receſſum iacet eiuſdem nominis gradus habet 65 36:29 15

Mecha Mahumeto ſacra domus. Hebraicè Eila & Elat, Leana Plinio.

Ab ortu uero linea emiſſa ſuper expoſitum Syriæ terminum orientalem iuxta Arabiam felicem uſq; ſectionem, quæ gradus habet 70 30 30

Iuxta aũt deſerta Arabię ſupra reliquã lineam tendit. Protenduntur in regione montes, qui Melanes uel nigri appellantur à ſinu ſcilicet, qui iuxta Pharam eſt quaſi ad Iudæam gentesq́ ſunt ab occaſu quidem horum montium ad Aegyptum & Saracene. *Mons Sina, mons ſanctæ Catarinæ, Sur deſertum Hebræis, à Mauris Tur dictũ.* Adiacet et ſub ipſa Munichiates *Medina Talnabi, ubi Mahumeti ſepulchrum.* ſub qua ad ſinum ſunt Pharantiæ. Iuxta autem montana felicis Arabiæ Ratheni

Ciuitates uerò mediterraneæ & uillæ in prouincia hæ ſunt

Eboda	65	15:30	30
Meliattha	65	45.30	30
Calguia	66	20:30	30
Lyſa	65	50:30	15
Gubba	65	45:30	0
Gypſaria	65	40:29	45
Geraſa	65	30:29	30
* Petra *Arach hodie dicitur, Hebræis Iachtheel*	66	45:30	20
Characmoba	66	10:30	0
Auara	66	10:29	40
Zanaatha	66	45:29	50
Adron	67	:29	56
Zoara	67	20:30	30
Thoana	67	30:30	30
Necla	67	30:30	15
Cletharro	67	:30	20
Moca	67	50:30	10
Esbuta *Eſebon, Hebræis Cheſbon: in tribu Gad.*	68	50.31	0
Ziza	68	45:31	0
Maguza	68	:30	45
* Medaua *Medbab Hebræis, in tribu Ruben.*	68	30:30	45
Lydia	69	:30	40
Rhabmathom *Rabbat Moab regis Balac.*	68	30:30	30
Anitha	68	40:31	15
Suratcha	69	15:31	10
Boſtra legio *Boſrah.*	69	45:31	30
Meſada	69	20:31	20
Adra	69	40:31	20
Corace	68	:30	6

MESOPOTAMIAE SITVS. Cap. XVIII.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

Hæc regio, quòd inter duos amnes Tigrim & Euphratem media ſit μεσοποταμία dicta eſt, in ſacris literis Aram uocatur, Gene. 11. ab Hebræis Aram Neharot, id eſt, Syria fluuiorum, Azania hodie dicitur, ſiue Halapia.

MEſopotamia terminatur à ſeptentrionibus quidẽ expoſita parte maioris Armeniæ.

Ab occaſu parte expoſita Euphratis fluuij iuxta Syriam.

Ab oriente parte iuxta Aſſyriam uſq; Tigridis amnis, quæ eſt à parte uerſus Armeniam, uſq; ad Herculis aras, quę gradus habent 80 34:20 0

A meridie reliqua parte Euphratis iuxta deſertam quidem Arabiam uſq; ad finem, cuius ſitus continet gradus 76 15:35 20

Iuxta autem Babyloniam uſq; quo Tigridi amni cõmittitur: & uſq; ad aras prædictas, cuius partis ſitus gradus habet 80 :34 20

Mõtes uerò in Meſopotamia celebres ſunt Maſius mons, cuius medium habet gradus 74 :37 20

Et Syngaras mons 76 40:36 15

Fluuij uero per regionem fluunt ex dictis montibus proruentes, cũ alij, tum qui Chaboras appellat̃, cuius fontes gradus habent 74 :37 15

Cõiunctio autem eius cum Euphrate gradus habet 74 :35 0

Et qui Saocoras dicitur, cuius fontes continent gradus 75 :37 20

Eius uero cum Euphrate coniunctio partes habet 76 :34 0

Occupant aũt prouinciã regiones iuxta Armeniã quidẽ Anthemuſia. Sub qua Chalcitis, ſubq́; hac Gauſanitis. Et uerſus Tigridem flu. Acabene. Sub Gauſanite aũt Ingine, & perlonge iuxta Euphraten Ancorabites.

Ciuitates in Meſopotamia & uillę iuxta quidem Euphraten fluuium

Porſica	72	:37	30
Aniana	72	20:36	40

Barſam

Barſamſe	72	20:36	15
Sarnuca	72	10:35	50
Berſima	72	20:35	36
Maube *Bauma*	72	50:35	40
*Nicephorium	73	6:35	20
Maguda	73	15:35	10
Chabora	74	:36	10
Thelda	74	15:34	45
Aphphadana	74	30:34	36
Banabe	74	45:34	26
Zirha	75	10:34	20
Bethauna	76	:34	15
Rheſcipha	76	:34	0
Agamana	76	30:33	30
Eudrapa	77	10:33	40
Addæa	77	15:34	0
Pacoria	77	20:34	45
Teridata	77	30:35	20
Naarda	77	40:35	30
Sipphara	78	15:35	40

Euphratis ſitus, quo ſcinditur et in partem fluentem per Babyloniam, & alteram per Seleuciam, in quorum medio eſt, qui uocatur Baſilius fluuius, cuius ſitus diuertigij 79 :35 40

*Seleucia ciuitas *Moſel ciuitas magna, refert Haithonus cap. 12.* 79 20:35 40

Iuxta autem Tigrim flu. Ciuitates hæ ſunt

Dorbeta	76	:38	0
Sapphe	76	:37	40
Deba	76	:37	20
Singara	76	:37	0
Betum	77	:36	45
*Labbana	77	50:36	30
Birtha	78	45:36	25
Carthara	79	:36	15
Manchane	79	10:36	0

Et poſt Seleuciam

Scaphe	79	45:34	30
*Apamia	79	50.34	20

Sub qua Euphratis eſt cõmixtio cum Tigride, in media autem regione ciuitates hæ

Bithias	72	20:37	40
*Edeſſa *Bambyca Straboni, Erech dicitur Hebræis teſte Hieronymo in traditionibus Hebraicis: olim Rages, nunc Raſe, Rohais Haithono.*	72	30:37	30
Ombrea	73	:37	10
Ammæa	73	20:37	50
Suma	73	30:37	40
Rhiſina	73	30:37	30
Olibera	73	30:37	0
Sarrana	74	:38	15
Sacane	73	:37	45
Arxama	74	40:37	15
Gizama	74	20:37	15
Sinna	74	15:37	30
Mambuta	74	45:37	26
*Niſibis *Niſibis Straboni, Stephano, Tacito & reliquis: quam Macedones Antiochiam Mygdoniam appellarunt.*	75	10:37	30
Bithiga	75	10:37	45
Bazala	75	20:37	0
Auladis	73	:36	40
Ballatha	73	45:36	40
*Carræ *Hebræis Charan, ubi Abraham habitauit, ubi & M. Craſſus cũ Ro. exercitu cæſus eſt.*	73	20:36	10
Tiritha	73	50:36	15
Thergubis	74	40:36	20
Orthaga	74	40:36	0
Elija	74	40:36	45
Zama	75	30:36	20
Sinna	76	20:36	40
Gorbata	77	:36	15
Dabauſa	76	:36	0
Bariana	77	20:36	0
Acraba	73	10:35	50
Aphadana	74	:35	30
Rheſena	74	40:35	40
Peliala	75	45.35	50
Aluanis	74	15.35	20
Bimatra	76	15:35	20
Daremma	76	20:35	0

ARABIAE DESERTAE SITVS.

Cap. XX.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

ARabia deſerta definitur à Septentrionibus parte Meſopotamię iuxta expoſitã Euphratis fluuij partem, quæ continet gradus 76 15.33 20

Ab

Ab oriente uero Babylonia per mōtana, quę à deſerto ſunt ad Euphratis flu. fines uſq; ad receſſum

Siniar montem appellat Haithonus, à quo terra Sinear in campo Babylonię, Gene. 11.

Perſici Meſanij ſinus, qui ad ſinū gradus habet 79 :30 10

Ex parte deinde ſinus Perſici ad finē uſq; cuius ſitus continet gradus 79 :29 0

A meridie aūt terminaē felici Arabia, per montana, quæ ab expoſito Petrææ Arabiæ limite ad prædictū ſunt finē, ad terminū uſq; , qui iuxta expoſitum Perſicum Meſanium eſt ſinum, cuius limes habet 79 :29 0

Ab occaſu annotatis partib. Syriæ & Arabiæ Petræ.

Tenent aūt hanc deſertā Arabiā iuxta quidē Euphratē fluuiū Cauchabeni. Et quæ iuxta Syriam ſunt Bathanei.

aliâs Atanei.

Iuxta uero Felícem Arabiā Agubeni. Poſt quos Raabeni. Et apud Perſicū ſinum Orcheni. Iuxta aūt Babyloniā ſub Cauchabenis Aſitę, & ſupra Rhabenos Maſani.

In medio uero Agræi quidē iuxta Batauos. Materni autē iuxta Babyloniā. Ciuitates autē & uici in regione iuxta Euphratem quidem flu. hæ ſunt

Thapſacus *Amphipolis Plinio dicitur.*	73	30:35	6
Birtha	73	40:35	0
Gadirtha	73	50:34	45
Auzara	74	6:34	30
Audattha	74	15:34	20
Dadara	74	20:34	10
Balagala *aliâs Balagea*	75	:34	0
Pharga	75	40:34	0
Colarina	75	30:33	40
Belginæa	76	:33	30

Iuxta autem Perſici ſinus partem Ciuitates hæ

Ammæa	79	:30	10
Idicara	79	:29	30
Iucara	76	:29	15

Iuxta Meſopotamiam autem Ciuitates hæ

Barathena	73	20:33	0
*Sabe	73	:33	0
Choce	72	30:32	30
Gabara	73	40:32	40
Aurana	73	15:32	40
Rheganna	75	15:23	40
Alata	72	30:32	0
Erupa	72	30:31	15
Themma	75	:31	40
Luma	75	40:31	0
Thauba	72	45:31	30
Seuia	73	30:30	30
Dapha	74	15:30	30
Sora	75	:30	20
Odaagna]	76	15:30	40
Tedium	77	:30	30
Zagmais	76	30:30	10
Arrade	74	30:30	15
Obæra	71	:30	45
Artemita	72	15:30	10
Banacha	73	20:29	56
Dumętha	75	:29	40
Allata	75	40:29	30
Bere	76	40:29	30
Calathua	77	30:29	30
Salma	78	20:29	30

BABYLONIAE SITVS. Cap. XX.

Tabula quarta Aſiæ.

Chaldæos prius uocatos Cephenos ſcribunt Stephanus & Hellanicus in hiſtoria Perſica, incolas Neſtorianos, partim Mahumetanos ferunt.

BAbylonia terminaē à Septētrionibus Meſopotamia iuxta expoſitam Euphratis fluuij partem.

Ab occaſu Arabia deſerta iuxta prædicta montana.

Ab oriente Suſiana, iuxta reliquam Tigridis fluuij partem, uſq; ad eius oſtia, in ſinum Perſicum.

Quæ gradus habent 80 30:31 0

A meridie inde ad finem, qui eſt iuxta Arabiam deſertam Perſici ſinus receſſu.

Fluunt autem per regionem Baſilius uel regius fluuius. Et qui per Babyloniam fluit Maarſares nomine, qui Eu-

phrati

phrati immiſcetur iuxta ſitum haben-
tem partes 78 20:35 40

Huic autem cõiungitur Baſilius amnis
in gradibus 79 :34 20

Faciunt aũt fluuij & ipſorũ diuertigia, lacus atq; paludes, quorũ etiã medium continet gradus 78 30:32 30

Adiacet quoq; Euphrati Auchanites regio.

Deſertæ uero Arabiæ Chaldæa regio.

Circa autem paludes Mardoçęa ſubiectos habẽs Strophades appellatos.

Ciuitates aũt in Babylonia & oppida ſunt iuxta quidẽ partem Tigridis uſq; mare ſub Apamia ciuitate

Bible	79	:34	0
Didigua	79	30:33	40
Punda	79	40:33	0
Batracharta	79	40:32	40
Thalatha	80	:32	10
Altha	79	30:31	15

Et quod inter oſtia Tigridis fluuij maxime orientale eſt gradus habet

	80	30:31	0
Occidentale uero	79	30.30	15
*Teredon	80	:31	10

Iuxta uero Euphratis fluuij partem

Idicara	77	:33	20
Duraba	77	40:34	0
Thaccona	77	45:34	30
Thelbencane *Maraga hodie ex Haithoni deſcriptione, ubi primũ Sarraceni Perſas inuaſerunt eorum rege interfecto.*	78	20:35	30

Et ſuper flu. per Babylonem fluente

*Babylon *Baldach.*	79	:35	0

Iuxta autem Maaſarem fluuium

*Volgeſia	78	20:34	30
*Barſita *Borſippa Strab.*	78	45:34	20

Sub ijs autem & iuxta paludes
& deſertam Arabiam

Beana	79	:32	40
Chuduca	78	:33	20
Chumana	79	:33	10
Cæſa	76	40:32	50
Birande	77	20:32	30
*Orchoẽ *Vrchoa dicitur apud alios, ipſa eſt Hur Chaldeorũ Abrahæ patria*	78	30:32	40
Beththana	79	:32	56
Thelme	77	40:32	0
Sorthida	77	:32	30
Iamba	78	:31	20
Rhagia	78	40:31	20
Chiriphe	79	15:31	10
Rhattha	79	15:30	50

CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI
Coſmographicæ enarrationis quintus Liber explicit.

LIBER
SEXTVS HAEC
HABET.

Expoſitionem partium, quæ ſequũtur
Aſiæ maioris.
Aſſyriæ.
Suſianæ.
Mediæ.
Perſidis.
Parhię.
Carmaniæ deſertæ.
Arabiæ felicis.
Carmaniæ.
Hyrcaniæ.
Margianæ.
Bactrianæ.
Sogdianorum.
Sacorum.
Scythiæ intra Imaum montem.
Scythiæ extra Imaum montem.
Sericæ.
Ariæ.
Paropaniſadorum.
Drangianæ.
Arachoſiæ.
Gedroſiæ.

ASSYRIAE SITVS.
Cap. I.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

Syriæ nomine hodie comprehenditur, Hebræis Aſſur.

ASſyria terminatur à ſeptentrionibus præfata Armenię magnę parte iuxta Niphatẽ montẽ. Ab occaſu autẽ Meſopotamia iuxta expoſitam partem Tigridis fluuij.

A meridie uero Suſiana iuxtà lineã à Tigride fluuiò uſq; ad finẽ, cuius poſitio partes habet 806:34 6 & 84:36

Ab

Ab oriẽte autem parte Mediæ iuxta lineam inde coniungentem prædictos duos fines, ſupra quam eſt Coathras mons, cuius fines habent gradus

80:39 30 & 83:38

Regionis uerò pars, quæ iuxta Armeniam eſt, uocatur Arrapachitis. Quæ uerò iuxta Suſianam eſt Sittacene *Apolloniatis eadem dicta Straboni.* Media uerò tenent Garamæi. Vocatur autẽ ea quæ inter Arrapachitidẽ & Garamæos eſt Adiabene. Quæ autem inter Garamæos et Sittacenam interiacet Apolloniates. Cui ſupraiacet gens Sambatæ. Et ſupra Adiabenam Calacine. Garamæis autem Arbilites regio imminet.

Ciuitates aũt & oppida Aſſyriæ iuxta partem Tigridis amnis hæ ſunt

Marde	76	:38	15
Sauara	76	15:37	15
Beſſara	77	:37	20
Belciana	77	30:37	0
*Ninus	78	:36	40

Niniue, quæ Ionæ prophetæ prædicationem audiuit, nunc uaſtata tota eſt, ut tradit Haithonus libro de Tartaris, cap. 11.

Sacada	78	30:36	40
Oroba	79	29:36	20
Thelbe	80	:36	0
Cteſiphon	80	:35	0

In reliqua uero media regione.

Bithaba	77	40:38	40
Dartha	78	20:38	45
Zigira	79	40:38	45
Darna	80	30:39	30
Obana	81	:39	0
Theſara	81	15:38	30
Corcura	78	20:38	10
Oroba	79	20:38	10
Degia	80	45:38	10
Comopolis	81	30:38	10
Doſa	79	:37	45
Gaudameda	79	30:37	0
Sarbena	79	:37	0

*Arbela *Gangabela Marcellino, Arbelitis Plinio dicitur, ubi Darium uicit Alexander. Strabo Gangamelam ab Arbela ſeparat.*

Gomara	81	20:37	30
Phuſiana	82	10:37	40
Iſone	82	30:37	20
Sura	83	:36	40
Charracharta	80	30:36	10
Apollonia	81	10:36	30
Thebura	83	:36	30
Arrapa	82	:36	30
Cinna	83	20:36	10
Artemita	81	15:36	0
Sittace	82	:35	30

Amnes uero per regionem excurrunt Tigri fluuio ſe immiſcentes

Lycus, cuius fontes habent gradus	78	:39	0
Et cũ Tigride mixtio	79	:36	30
Et Caprus flu. *Caper Strab.* cuius fontes continent	79	:39	30
Cum Tigride uero eius mixtio habet gradus	79	30:36	6
Et Gorgos, cuius fontes habent gradus	80	20:38	0
At mixtio eius cum Tigride partes habet	8	:35	40

MEDIAE SITVS.
Cap. II.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

Medenam appellari ait Sextus Ruffus, Medos ab accolis Cordinos uocari tradidit Haithonus, Magno Cham Tartarorum ſeruiunt, ut refert Pius II.

MEdia terminatur à ſeptentrioñibus parte Hyrcani maris, iuxta deſcriptionẽ hãc. Poſt dictum ad Armeniam finem Araxis flu. Sanina

	80	:43	0
Cambyſis flu. oſtia	81	:42	45
Fontes fl.	80	:41	0
Tazina	81	40:42	30
Sabæz aræ	82	30:42	30
Cyri flu. oſtia	83	30:42	15
Fontes fluuij	82	:39	30
Caduſiorum uallum	84	40:42	0
*Cyropolis *aliàs, Gyrupolis, à Perſis Cyrecbata dicitur, Stephanus.*	85	30:41	40
Amardi flu. oſtia	86	30:41	30
Fontes fluuij	85	:38	30

Medium lacus, qui ſibi coniungitur, uocaturque Mareianes, gradus habet *Spanthia lacus, in quo ſales naſcuntur & congelantur.* 82 30:39 20

Amana	87	30:40	40
Acola	88	15:40	15
Stratonis flu. oſtia	90	20:40	0
Fontes fluuij	88	:38	30
Mandagarſis	92	:40	0
Carindę flu. oſtia	93	:40	30
Finis iuxta regionem Hyrcaniæ habet partes	94	:40	30

Ab occaſu terminaẽ maiori Armenia & Aſſyria iuxta expoſitas ipſarum orientales lineas

Pars occidentalis ad Armeniam & mare Caſpium terminata, Antropatia dicta eſt, & ſeparatum fuit regnum, ab Antropatro qui eam contra Macedones, reliqua occupantes defendit, quod Adelphius, Apollonides, Trogus & alij referunt.

A meridie uerò Perſide iuxta lineam quæ cõiungitur à fine Aſſyriæ & Suſianæ uſq; finem 94 :34 30

Supra quam eſt occidentalis pars Parchoathri montis

Ab oriẽte autem Hyrcania & Parthia ſecundum lineam meridianam coniungẽtem dictos fines, cuius pars dirimẽs Hyrcaniam à Parthia gradus habet 94 :39 0

Montes autẽ Mediæ inſignes ſunt Zagros mons, cuius medium habet gradus 85 :38 0

Et Orontes, cuius medium cõtinet gradus 88 30:38 0

Et Iaſonium, cuius medium habet gradus 90 30:36 0

Et Coroni occidẽtalis finis habet gradus 92:38 & 101:39

Tenent autem occidentalia penes Armeniam Caſpij, quibus ſubiacet Margiana ſecundũ totum latus Aſſyriæ, ſupra mare uerò Caduſij, & Geli, & Dribyces. Poſt quos uſque ad mediterranea ſe extendẽtes Amariacæ *Amarici Plinio, Solino & Martiano.* & Mardi. Tenent autem quæ iuxta regionem Caduſiorum ſunt Carduchi *Gordienos poſtea dictos ait Plinius.* & Marundæ, uſq; lacum Martianem. Interiora uerò Gelorum Margali. Poſt quos Tropatene, quę extenditur uſque Amariacos. Orientaliora uerò Zagri montis Sagartij occupãt. Poſt quos extenditur uſque Parthiam Choromitrene, magis Septentrionalẽ habẽs Elymaidam, cuius quę ad ortum uergunt tenent Tapuri. *Tapyri Plinio.*

A meridie Choromithrenæ regionis ſunt Sidices, & Sigrianicæ, & Ragianæ. Et etiam poſt has ſub Iaſoniũ montem Vadaſſi ſunt, & Darius regio, *Direus Solino locus fertiliſſimus in regione Zapauortene Plinio dicta.* Et iuxta totam Perſidem Syromedia. Continent autem Zagri

portæ	84	30:37	0
* Caſpiæ uerò portæ	94	:37	0

Ciuitates autem mediterraneæ & oppida Mediæ ſunt

Scabina	76	30:42	30
Gabale	80	:42	0
Vea	80	40:42	30
Varna	81	:42	0
Candis	83	30:41	0
Gabris	83	:41	15
Sazoa	83	:41	30
Tonzarma	81	30:41	45
Azaga *Gaza Straboni, Antopatrorum regia.*	81	15:41	10
Morunda	81	20:41	30
Tigrana	82	40:41	30
Pharambara	84	10:41	20
Tachaſara	84	20:41	0
Zalace	86	15:41	0
Aluaca	80	40:40	30
Gauzania	80	:40	40
Phaſaba	81	30:40	10
Pharaſpa	85	30:40	30
Curna	86	15:40	30
Phanaſpa	86	30:40	0
Gabris	87	40:40	20
Nande	81	40:39	40
Zazaca	85	40:39	30
Saraca	85	15:39	20
Mandagara	87	45:39	30
Aganzaua	89	:39	30
Galla	90	10:39	15
Oracana	91	:39	30
Alicadra	93	:39	0
Phanaca	93	:39	30
Nazada	83	:38	10
Alinza quæ & mons	84	:38	0
Arſiiaca	85	:38	40
Aliſdaca	86	40:38	45
Dariauſa	87	30:38	30

Sincar	88	:38	30
Batina	89	:38	40
Veſaſpe	89	40:38	40
Niguza	90	15:38	0
Sanais	92	:38	30
Rhazunda	93	20:38	40
Veneca	93	20:38	15
Bithia	85	30:37	40
Alinza	86	10:37	45
Zaranis	86	:37	0
Gabena	87	:37	30
Laraſa	87	10:37	10

* Achatana *Ecbbatana cæteri, in libro Iudith Egbatanis, ab Arphaxat condita, licet Plinius & alij conditam à Seleuco tradant.*

	88	:37	45
Choaſtra	89	:37	40
Niphanandra	88	50:37	10
Guriauna	91	37	20
Choana	92	:37	15
Trauaxa	93	:37	40
Auradis	93	40:37	15
Thebarga	84	30:36	40
Carine	85	10:36	20
Caberaſa	86	:36	30
Parachana	87	40:36	0
* Arſacia	88	20:36	20
Gauna	88	45:36	30

Heraclea *Achais poſtea, Plinio & Solino.*

	89	:36	40
Zania	90	15.36	50
Aruzis	91	[illegible]	0
Zarama	92	2036	30
Tautice	93	20:36	15

* Europus *Rhaga, à Macedonibus condita, Strabo, de qua in libro Tobiæ.*

	93	40:36	40
Abacena	93	:36	0
Cibina	87	:35	36
Dorhtha	88	20:35	26
Gerepa	89	40:35	20
Rapſa	90	10:35	40
Andriaca	91	:35	10
Cluaca	92	40:35	10
Argaraudaca	93	20:35	20
Canatha	93	20,35	45
Aradriphe	93	20:34	45

SVSIANAE SITVS. Cap. III.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

Hec Perſidis eſt pars, ſed à Suſo flumine ſiue à Suſis Aſſueri ciuitate magna ſpeciale nomen ſortita eſt. Incolæ Suſij, qui & Ciſsij Straboni dicuntur.

SVſiana terminatur à Septētrionibus Aſſyria, iuxta deſcriptū eius latus. Ab occaſu Babylonia iuxta partē Tigridis expoſitam uſq; mare.

Ab oriente uerò Perſide iuxta lineam coniunctam à prædicto ad Aſſyriæ atque Mediæ finem, uſq; ad oſtia in ſinū Perſicum Oroatidis amnis.

A meridie uerò à Tigride parte Perſici ſinus uſq; ad oſtia Oroatidis amnis, quæ cōtinent gradus 86 30:30 30

Secundum deſcriptionem hanc orientale oſtium

Tigridis amnis	80	30:31	0
Vallum Paſini	81	:31	0
Moſæi flu. oſtia	82	:30	40
Fontes fluuij	82	30:33	0
Pelodes uel cenoſus ſinus	83	:31	0
Eulæi flu. oſtia	84	30:30	40
Fontes flu. in Suſiana	83	:35	0
Fontes flu. in Media	86	:38	0
Coniunctio fontium	84	:33	0
Tenagos arenoſus	84	45:30	30
Oroatidis flu. oſtia	86	30:30	30
Fontes fluuij	88	30:34	40

In Suſiana quæ ſupra mare ſunt, tenent Eldimæi *Qui Elymei & regio Elymea ſiue Elymais.* quę uerò ad Aſſyriam Coſſęi. Regio uerò quæ iuxta Tigrim eſt Melitena dicitur, quæ iuxta Perſidem Cabandene. Quæ ſupra uallum Characene. Inter hęc autem quod eſt ſupra Eldimæos Ciſſia. Supra quam Chaltapitis. Inter quā & Ciſſiā campus eſt Deera.

Ciuitates autem in Suſiana ſunt & uillæ iuxta

Tigrim fluuiū poſt aras Herculis, quæ continent gradus 80 :34 6

Agra	80	30:33	45
Aracca	80	10:32	40
Aſia	80	10:31	40

In

In mediterraneis uerò ciuitates hæ

Palinza	83	45:35	30
Sacrone	82	45:35	0
Bergan	84	15:34	45
* Suſa	84	:34	15

Baldach hodie, in qua agit Pontifex magnus Saracenorum, Caliphum uocant, teſte M. Paulo Veneto lib. 1. cap. 16. & Haithono cap. 15. Antea Memnonia dicebatur Herodoto lib. 5. alij Baldachum hodie uolunt, quæ fuit Babylonia: quod uerius eſt, nam ad Euphraten eſt ſita.

Saura	85	:32	45
Dera	81	30:33	40
Agarra	83	40:33	20
Abinna	85	10:33	10
* Tariana	82	:32	30
Sele	84	:32	30
Graan	82	:31	30
Anuchtha	83	30:31	40
Vrzan	84	40:31	40

Inſula uerò adiacet Suſianæ

Taxiana	84	:29	15

PERSIDIS SITVS. Cap. IIII.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

PErſis terminatur à Septentrionibus Media iuxta expoſitã per Parchoathram montem lineam.

Ab occaſu Suſiana iuxta dictum eius orientale latus.

Ab ortu ſolis Carmania iuxta productam meridianam lineam à fine iuxta Mediam & Parthiam, uſque ad oſtia Bagradæ fluuij, qui in Perſicũ ſinum exit.

Perſicus ſinus, mare de Balſera nomen habet, in cuius ore inſula Gulfar.

A meridie parte Perſici ſinus ab oſtijs Oroatidis amnis uſque Bagradæ fluuij oſtia, iuxta deſcriptionem hanc,

Poſt Oroatidis fluuij oſtia

Taoce extrema	87	30:30	10
Rhogomanis flu. oſt.	88	30:30	0
Fontes fluuij	92	:35	0
Cherſoneſus extrema	89	40:29	30
Ionacapolis	90	:29	45
Briſoanæ flu. oſtia	92	:29	40
Fontes fluuij	93	:34	30
Auſinza	93	:29	20
Bagradæ flu. oſtia	94	:29	15
Fontes fluuij	94	:35	15

Vocatur autẽ Perſidis pars ea, quę iuxta totam eſt Mediam Parætacine, cui à meridie hærent Meſabatæ & Rapſij. Sub quibus Miſdia. & uſque mare Mardiene, & Taocene, & Hippophagi, & Suzæi. Et ſub Mardyena Męgores. Supra autem Suzæos Stabęi.

Ciuitates autem & uicus mediterranei in Perſide ſunt

Ozoa	85	45:35	20
Tanagra	86	:34	30
* Marraſium	92	30:34	30
Aſpadana	86	:33	38
* Axima	87	45:33	50
Poryoſpana	89	:33	50
* Perſepolis	91	:33	20

Perſarum imperij caput, urbium elegantiſſima ab Alexandro direpta, Curtio, Arriano & Diodoro referentibus.

Niſerge	90	15:34	0
Sycta	91	30:34	0
Arbua	92	15:33	0
Cotamba	93	30:33	40
Poticara	27	15:32	15
Ardea	88	:32	30
Cauphiaca	89	:32	30
Batthina	90	:32	20
Cinna	92	40:32	20
Parodana	93	50:32	15
Taẽpa	87	:31	45
Tragonice	87	40:31	40
Mætona	89	10:31	45
Chorodna	90	:31	15
Corra	91	20:31	40
Gabra	92	15:31	30
Orebatis ciuitas	87	:30	50
* Toace	89	:30	20
Parta	90	:30	20
Mammida	91	:30	20
Vzia	91	40:30	0
Paſarracha	93	:30	30
Gabæ	93	40:30	10

Inſulæ autem Perſidi adiacent

Tabiana	87	:19	15
Sophtha	88	:29	20
Alexandri, quæ & Aracia dicitur.	90	:29	0

PARTHIAE SITVS. Cap. V.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

Parthorum imperium Solinus latiſſimè extenſum indicat, ſub Thamerlane ad Tanaim, Aſiam minorem, & Aegyptum uſq; peruenit, teſte Flo. 2. Parthi, id eſt, exules nominantur Scythica lingua: ex Gothis enim Scythæ profugi hoc loco conſederũt, Trogus Iuſtinus & Iornandes.

PArthia definitur ab occaſu parte Mediæ expoſita. A Septẽtrionibus Hyrcania regione, ſecundum æquedistãtem lineam, quæ per Coronũ montem exit, uſq; finem, qui ad eum eſt, cuius gradus ſunt

101	:39	0

Ab oriẽte Aria iuxta lineã à prædicto fine per Maſdoranum montem excuntem uſq; ad terminũ, cuius gradus ſunt

101	30:39	10

A meridie deſerta Carmania, iuxta lineam iungentem expoſitos fines per Parchoatram montem uſq; ad

101	:33	0

Vocatur autẽ pars ea Parthiæ, quæ iuxta Hyrcaniam eſt Comiſene. Et quæ ſub hac eſt Parthiene. Poſt Choroanẽ & Paratauticene. Poſt quã iuxta Carmaniam Tabiene adiacens, habens Sobidas.

Ciuitates autẽ & oppida Parthiæ hæ ſunt

Ambrodax	94	39:38	10
Oenunia	95	:38	40
Caripraca	97	15:38	40
Rhoara	98	30:38	20
Suphtha	100	:38	30
Araciana	94	15:38	0
Dordomana	94	15:37	40
* Hecatompylon Regia	96	:37	50

ἑκατόμπυλος, id eſt, centum habens portas, de qua meminit Apollodorus.

Syndaga	96	10:37	0
Parbara	98	50:37	30
Myſia	100	30:37	30
Charax ſeu uallum	94	15:36	40
Apamia	94	15:36	0
Aſpa	95	20:36	20
Terrina	96	:36	40
Marriche	98	:36	40
Taſtache	59	:36	20
Armiana	101	:36	10
Choana	95	15:35	30
Paſacaria	94	15:35	15
Rhuda	95	:35	0
Simpſimida	96	30:35	40
Artacana	96	:34	30
Appha	98	:35	20
Rhagæa	98	20:34	20

CARMANIAE DESERTAE ſitus. Cap. VI.

Tabula quinta Aſiæ.

CArmania deſerta terminatur ab occaſu parte Perſidis, iuxta Bagradã fluuium, q̃ ſcilicet à Parchoatra mõte extendit̃ uſq; ad finẽ, cuius ſitus habet grad 94 31 0

A Septẽtrionibus Parthia, iuxta expoſitam per Parchoatram mõtem, lineã. Ab oriẽte parte Ariæ ſecũdum lineam productã à prædicta linea uſq; finẽ, cuius ſitus habet grad. 101 :29 50

A meridie reliqua Carmania per latus iungens præfatos limites. Colunt autẽ hanc deſertã Carmaniam à plaga quidẽ meridionali Iſatichæ & Zuthi (a Cuthi) Media aũt Gadanopydres. Regio uerò quæ eſt ad latus Septentrionũ ſimul & ortus Modomaſtice appellat̃.

ARABIAE FELICIS SItus. Cap. VII.

Tabula ſexta Aſiæ.

ARabia felix terminat̃ à Septẽtrionibus expoſitis lateribus meridionalib. Petreæ, & deſertæ Arabiæ, & parte auſtraliori Perſici ſinus.

Ab occaſu ſinu Arabico

A meridie mari rubro.

Ab oriente parte Perſici ſinus, & mari, quod ab ore ipſius effunditur uſque Syagrum promont.

Littora

Littora igitur ipſius hanc habẽt deſcriptionem. Poſt limitem Arabici ſinus, iuxta Elanitem ſinum interiorem. *Leniticum, Alaniticum, Aelaniticum ſinum ait Plinius.*

Onne	66	20:28	40
Modiana	66	40:27	45
Hippos mons	66	50:27	20
Hippos uicus	67	:26	40
Phœnicum oppidum	67	20:26	20
Rhaunathi pagus	67	15:25	40
Cherſoneſi extrema	67	:25	20
Iambia uicus	68	20:24	0

Hanc uerò littoralem partem primo quidem habitant Thamyditæ *Thamideni Diodoro. Omnes autẽ nũc ſunt Mahumetani, ſub Sultanis agentes.* Et deinde Sideni. Poſtea Darræ. Poſt quos Banubari. Poſtea Arſæ.

Cinędocolpitarum regionis

Copar uicus	68	30:23	15
Arga uicus	69	:22	40
Zabram Regia *Gezan ipſam eſſe cõijcimus ex lib. 2. nauigationis Ludouici Bononienſis.*	69	20:22	0
Centos uicus	69	20:21	30
Thebæ ciuitas	69	40:21	0
Bętij flu. oſtia	69	30:20	40
Fontes fluuij	76	:24	30

Caſſanitorum regionis

* Badeo Regia *Vadei populi Plinio.*	70	:20	15
Ambe ciuitas	70	40:19	30
Mamala uicus	71	45:18	10
Adedi pagus	72	15:17	10

Eleſarorum regionis

* Pudni ciuitas	72	30:16	30
Aeli uicus	73	30:15	30
Napegus oppidum	73	30:15	0
Sacacia ciuitas	74	15:14	30
* Muza Emporium	74	30:14	0
Soſippi portus	74	45:13	0
Pſeudocelis	75	:12	30
* Ocelis Emporium *Acila promontorium Straboni.*	75	:12	0
Palindromos extrema	74	30:11	40

Rubri maris poſt Anguſta

Poſidium promont.	75	:11	30
Sanina ciuitas	75	30:11	30
Cabubathra mons	76	15:11	15

Homeritarum regionis

Madoce ciuitas	77	:11	45
Mardache ciuitas	78	:11	45
Lees uicus	78	40:11	30
Ammonij promont.	79	20:11	10
* Arabia Emporiũ *Aden hodie, munitiſsima urbs & Emporiũ famigeratum lib. 2. cap. 4. Lud. Vartomanni.*	80	:11	30
Agmaniſphe uicus	80	40:11	45
Mela mons	81	30:11	45

Adramitarum regionis

Abiſama ciuitas	82	0:11	45
Magnum littus	82	30:11	30
Mada uicus	83	:11	30
Eriſthæ ciuitas	83	30:11	45
Pariuum littus	83	40:11	30
Cane Emporium & extremum	84	:12	30
Trulla portus	84	:12	40
Męthath uilla *In hac Alcoranus à Mahumeto componitur anno domini 624.*	84	20:13	0
Prionotus mons	84	40:13	0
Prionis flu. oſtia	85	:13	30
Fontes fluuij	82	:17	30
Embolum uicus	85	30:13	30
Tretos portus	86	20:13	45
Thialemath oppidũ	87	:14	0
Moſcha portus	88	30:14	0
Syagros extrema	90	:14	0

Sachalitarum

In ſinu Sacbalite, in quo Colymbeſes Pinici ſuper utribus tranſnauigant

Metacum uicus	88	:16	0
Auſata ciuitas	87	20:16	45
Ange uicus	87	30:17	30
Aſtoa uicus	88	30:18	30
Neogilla nauale	89	:19	0
Hormani flu. oſtia	89	30:19	30
Didymi montes	90	15:19	20
Coſeude *aliâs Boſara.*	91	:20	0
Vaticinium ſiue oraculum Dianæ	91	40:10	0
Abiſſa	92	20:10	15
Corodamũ promõt.	93	:10	15

Et in Anguſtijs ſinus Perſici

Cryptus portus	92	40:21	30
Melanes montes Aſaborũ dicti, quorũ mediũ ſupra mare hab. gra.	93	:22	0
Aſaborum promont.	92	30:23	20

Perſici ſinus.

Ichthyophagorum ſinus, qui maximè ſe extendunt, intra quos ſunt Macæ.

Poſtea Anatitorum

Rhegama ciuitas	88	:23	20
* Sacra ſolis extrema	87	20:23	30
Laris flu. oſtia	86	30:23	30
Fontes fluuij	81	:18	0
Capſina ciuitas	86	:23	10
Cabana ciuitas	85	:23	0

Poſtea Aegæorum

Sarcoa ciuitas	84	15:23	0
Carada ciuitas	83	40:23	30
Atta uicus	82	:23	15

Poſtea Gerreorum *Gerraicus ſinus Plinio.*

Magindana ciuitas	81	:23	20
* Gerra ciuitas	80	:23	20
Bilbana ciuitas	80	:24	10

Poſtea Themorum

Ithar ciuitas	80	:25	0
Magorum ſinus	80	:25	20
Iſtriona ciuitas	80	:25	49

Poſtea Leannitorum

Mallada ciuitas	80	10:26	10
Cherſoneſi extrema	80	20:26	30
Leanites ſinus	79	45:27	0
Itamos portus	79	40:27	20
Adari ciuitas	79	15:27	40

Poſtea Abucęorum

Sacer ſinus	79	15:28	15
Coromanis ciuitas	79	:28	45

Poſt quam præfatus iuxta deſerta finis

Et Meſanites ſinus	79	:30	10

Montes uerò in regione inſignes habentur ij, qui iam dicti ſunt cōprehendētes multum etiam in mediterraneis, et is, qui cognominatur Zames mons, cuius medium habet gradus

	76	:25	0
Et Marithæ montes	80	30:21	30
Et Climax	76	30:16	0
Poſt quem fons eſt, qui appellatur Stygis aqua	78	:15	0
Et alij ignobiles mōtes ſupra Cinędocolpitas	71	:25	0
Et ſupra Caſſanitas	73	:20	0
Et ſupra Marithis	84	30:17	40
Et ſupra Aſaborum montes	88	:22	30

Tenent autē mediterranea iuxta montana quidem, quę ad Septētriones uergunt ferè in totum Scenitę. *Scenitas regio Plin. & Strab. uagi populi à tabernaculis cognominantur, σκηνὴ enim tabernaculum, Poſteritas hos omnes Sarracenos appellauit, ut ait Ammianus Marcellinus lib. 23,* Præterea ſuper ipſos Oaditæ. Magis autē auſtrales ſunt eis Sarraceni, & Thamydeni. Poſtea iuxta Zametā mōtem ab occaſu ipſius Apatæi, & Athritę, & apud ipſum Maſęmanes & Vdeni.

Ab oriente Læceni & Aſateni, & Ioliſitæ.

A meridie Catanitæ. Poſtea Thanuitæ, & ab occaſu horum Manitæ. Supra quos Alapeni. Et iuxta Cinædocolpitas Malichæ. Er ſub Manitis interior Myrrifera. Poſtea Minęi gens magna. Sub quibus Doreni, & Mocritæ. Poſtea Sabæi, & Achitæ ſupra montem Climaca. Supra autem Marithos montes Malangitæ quidem à Septentrionibus, & Dacharemoizæ.

A meridie autem Iritæ & Bliulęi, & Omancitæ. Quibus magis orientaliores ſunt Cottabani uſq; montes Aſaborū. Sub quib. Libanorophoros ſiue Thurifera. Poſtea iuxta Sachalitas Iobaritę. Sub Gerræis autem Alumeotæ. Poſtea Sophanitę, & Cithebanitę. Et uſque ad Climacum Arabanitæ. Sub his autem omnibus Cathramonitæ *Chatramotitæ Plinio,* à Climaco uſq; Sabæos.

A meridiana uerò plaga Climacis, Maſſonitæ ſunt. Poſtea Saritæ. Et iuxta Homeritas Tappharitæ & Rhatinæ. Supra quos Maphoritæ. Quibus uerſus oriētem iuxta Cathramonitas quidem eſt exterior Myrrifera. Iuxta autem Syagrum montem uſq; mare, Aſcitæ ſunt.

Ciuitates autem dicuntur felicis Arabiæ & oppida mediterranea hæc

Aramana	67	30:29	10
Oſtama	69	30:29	0
Thapaua	71	40:29	0
Macna	67	:28	45
Ancale	68	15:28	45

Madia

Madiama	68	:28	15
Achrona	70	:28	15
Obraca	71	30:18	20
Rhadiuicus	73	30:28	30
Pharatha	73	40:28	40
Satula	77	30:28	10
Laba	68	10:27	40
Thęma	71	:27	0
Gæa ciuitas	71	15:27	20
Aina	75	40:27	20
Lugana	76	30:27	15
Gæſa	78	40:27	15
Soaca	68	:26	15
Negran	70	30:16	0
Salma	74	30:16	0
Arre uicus	75	40:26	10
Digima	77	26	30
Saphtha	78	15:26	20
Phigia	79	:26	0
Badais	68	30:25	30
Auſara	71	:25	30
Iabri	74	30:25	0
Alata ciuitas	77	20:25	30
Mochura	69	40:14	30
Thumna	71	10:24	50
Aluare	71	:14	15
Phalbini	73	45:24	0
Salma	73	20:24	20
Gorda	76	10:24	30
Marata	79	20:14	20
Ibirrha	79	20:24	40
Lathrippa	71	40:23	40
Carna	73	10:23	15
Biabanna	76	30:13	0
Giratha	77	40:23	0
Catara	79	30:23	20
Bæma *aliás Reba:*	71	30:22	30
Macoraba	73	20:28	0
Sata	81	10:12	20
Maſthala	81	45:22	30
Domana	82	20:22	30
Atia	85	:22	15
* Rhabana regia	87	:22	0
Chabuata	79	15:22	0
Thumata	77	40:21	20
Olaphia	77	40:21	45
Inapha	79	10:21	40
Tiagar	85	:21	20
Appa	81	:21	0
Agdami	73	30:21	20

* Carman regia	81	15:10	15
Carna ſiue Carana dicitur Straboni, Mineorum regia			
Irala	82	:20	15
* Maocoſmos Metropolis	81	15:20	40
Læbris	82	:20	30
Lattha	83	20:20	15
Ieracum uel accipitrum uicus	84	20:20	30
Albana	74	30:20	15
Chargatha	76	10:19	15
Laaththa	75	20:19	20
* Omanum Emporium	77	40:19	45
Maraſdi	74	30:18	30
* Mara Metropolis	76	:18	20
Maraba in codice græco, Plinio & Straboni, Mariaba Sabæorum regia.			
Amara	73	30:18	40
* Nagara Metropol.	78	45:18	40
Iula	85	20:18	15
Magulaua	75	30:17	0
Sylæum	76	40:17	0
Mariama	78	10:17	10
Thumna	79	:17	25
Vodona	80	:17	20
Marimatha	85	10:17	40
Sabe	73	40:16	56
* Manambis regia	75	45.16	30
Thabba	78	40:16	10
* Sabbatha Metropolis *Sobotale Plinio.*	77	:16	10
Madaſara	81	45:16	40
Gorda	82	30:16	0
Thabane	85	40:16	20
Miba	74	20:15	20
Stygis aquæ fons	78	:15	0
Draga	79	10:15	15
Saruum	80	40:15	15
Mæpha Metropolis	83	15:15	0
Saraca	75	30:14	30
* Sappha Metrop.	88	:14	30
* Are regia	80	30:14	20
Rbæda	83	20:14	10
Benum	84	30:14	15
Thuris	75	15:13	0
Lachchere	77	30:13	20
Hyæla	79	:13	50
Maccala	81	:13	45

Sachle	82	40:13	20.
* Sabe regia	76	:13	0
Deua	77	40:12	45
Sochchor	78	30:12	40
Bana	80	20:12	40
Dela	82	:12	40
Cua	83	30:12	30

Inſulæ uerò regioni adiacent iuxta ſinum Arabicum

Aeni	65	45:27	20
Timagenis	66	:25	45
Zygena	66	15:24	20
Dæmonum	66	45:23	15
Polybij	67	40:21	40
Ieracum uel accipitrũ	69	30:19	0
Socratis	70	:16	40
Cardamine *Camaran hodie, ubi elegantiorem quàm unquã ſalem conſpicatus eſt Ludouicus Vartomanus.*	71	:16	0
Are	71	:15	20
Combuſta	70	30:14	30
Meliachi dux	71	40:14	0
Adani dux	72	30:12	30

In rubro mari

Agathoclis dux	81	20:10	0
Cocconati tres, quarum medium	83	:9	10
* Dioſcoridis ciuitas *Dioſcuriada Plinio.*	86	40:9	30
Occidentalia inſulæ finis	85	:12	30
Trite	86	30:12	0

Et iuxta Sachalitem ſinum

Zenobij ſeptem, quarum media habet	91	:16	30
Organa *Orgyris Plinio.*	92	:19	0

Agremus ſiue Ormus nunc dicitur, in ea ſola Chriſtiani reperiuntur, licet Mauris pareant. Cadamuſtus cap.71. & Ioſeph Indus cap.132. & 140

* Sarapiadis, in qua fanum	94	:17	30

In ſinu Perſico

* Apphana inſula	81	20:28	40
Ichara	82	:25	0
Tharro	85	15:24	45
Tylus *Tyrus Straboni.*	90	:24	40
Arathos *Aradus legendum.*	91	40:24	40

CARMANIAE SITVS. Cap. VIII.

Tabula ſexta Aſiæ.

Ichthyophagi, maximè uerſus Gedroſiam ad Indicam oram adeò, ut teſte Hieronymo contra Iouinianum, ſuper petras Solis calore feruẽtes, piſces aſſent, & hoc ſolo alimẽto uictitent. hodie eſt regnũ Turqueſtan Mahumetanorum.

CArmania terminatur à Septẽtrionib. expoſito meridiõali latere Carmaniæ deſertæ.

Ab oriente Gedroſia, iuxta Perſicos montes, ſecũdum lineam meridianã ipſos iungentẽ, à fine iuxta deſertam Carmaniam uſq; ad Indicum pelagus, iuxta ſitum continentem gradus 104 :20 0

Ab occaſu parte Perſidis à fine uerſus deſertam Carmaniã, uſq; ad Bagradæ flu. oſtia. Et hinc Perſici ſinus parte, quę uocatur et ipſa ſinus Carmanicus, iuxta deſcriptionem hanc.

Poſt Bagradæ flu. oſtia

Daræ flu. oſtia	95	15:28	40
Cathrappis flu. oſtia	95	30:27	40
Corij flu. oſtia	96	:26	0
Achindanæ flu. oſtia	96	40:26	0
Andanij flu. oſtia	96	:25	0
Sagani flu. oſtia	95	40:24	30
* Armuza ciuitas	94	30:23	30
Armuzum extremum *Armoſus Straboni: Mogoliſtanũ caput Ioſepho Indo, unde Arabia conſpicitur.*	94	:23	40
Carpella extremum	94	:22	30

A meridie uerò parte Indici maris uſq; ad pręfatum finem, cuius deſcriptio ſic ſe habet.

Poſt Carpellam extremum in ſinu Pharagonti

Canthatis ciuitas	96	:22	40
Agris ciuitas	96	30:23	0
Nommana	97	30:23	0
Rhogana	98	15:22	30
Salari flu. oſtia	98	30:22	40
Maſin	99	:22	40
* Samydace	99	45:22	40
Samidachis flu. oſtia	100	30:22	20

Fontes

Fontes fluuij 104 30:25 0
Tiſa ciuitas 101 10:22 0
Caudriacis flu. oſtia 102 15:21 40
Bagia extrema 102 :21 0
Cyiza portus 102 15:20 40
Alambatera extremũ 101 :20 0
Hucuſq; ſinus uocatur Paragon.
Poſtea
Deraneblila 102 30:20 10
Gophanta portus 101 :20 0
Zorombæ flu. oſtia 102 30:20 0
Badara *Cucbina.* 103 :10 10
Muſarna 1c3 15:20 10
Poſt quæ præfatus finis uſq; in licũ pe
lagus habet gradus 104 :20 0
Montes autẽ ſunt in regione ultra iam
dictos, iuxta deſertam & Gedroſiam,
& qui uocatur Semiramidis, & Stron-
gelus, à figura rotundus dictus, cuius
mediũ habet gradus 94 30:21 0
Et alij quodammodo æquidiſtantes à
Perſicis, à quibus fluũt amnes, qui ma
gis occidentales ſunt, quã Samydaces
fluuius, quorũ mediũ 99 :26 0
Tenent autem quæ iuxta deſerta ſunt
Camelobosci, Sozotæ appellati. Sub
ijs autem à mari extenduntur & Rhu-
diana, & Agdenites. Poſtea Parepa-
phitis. Sub qua Aræ & Charadræ gen-
tes. Poſtea Cabadina & Châtonice, &
iuxta mare Paſargadæ, & Chelono-
phagi.
Ciuitates autem mediterraneæ & uici
eſſe dicuntur in Carmania
Portoſpania 96 :18 30
* Carmana Metrop. 100 :29 0
Thaſpis 98 :27 40
Nipiſta 97 30:26 0
Chodda 101 30:15 0
Taruana 96 :24 30
* Alexandria 99 :24 20
Sabis 97 30:24 30
Throaſca 99 40:23 40
Ora 102 20:23 40
*Biſinagar hodie, aut Beſenegal, triplici circunda-
ta muro, ubi rex potentißimus Narſindus, ſiue Nar
ſingue.*
Cophanta 102 15:23 0
Inſulæ autẽ adiacent Carmaniç in Per-
ſico quidem ſinu.

Sogdana in qua Miltus 94 :27 15
Vorochtha 94 20:25 36
In Indico autem mari
Polla 98 :19 0
Carminna 102 :18 0
Liba inſula 104 :19 0

HYRCANIAE SITUS.
Cap. IX.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

HYrcania terminar̃ à Septen
trionib. parte Hyrcani pe-
lagi, quæ eſt à fine Mediæ
uſque oſtia Oxi fluuij, quæ
gradus habent 100 :43 0
*Hyrcanum ſiue Caſpium mare, mare Abacuc ſiue
mare de Sale hodie uocitant, quem Ptolemæus la-
cum facit, Plinius, Solinus, Strabo & Priſcianus ſi-
num Oceani ad Boream eſſe tradunt: ſed nos Pto-
lemæo ſubſcribimus.*
In qua particula iacent Saramane ciui-
tas 94 45:40 30
Maxeræ flu. oſtia *Maxeras Plin.*
97 20:41 30
Fontes fluuij 98 :38 40
Soeandæ flu. oſtia 97 30:42 0
Et ſtatim Oxi fluuij oſtia
100 :43 0
Ab occaſu autem expoſita parte Me-
diæ uſq; ad Coronum montem, in qua
parte media habet 94 :39 0
A meridie autẽ Parthia, iuxta expoſi-
tum ipſius latus, per Coronum
Ab oriente uerò Margiana per monta
na prçfatos fines iungentia.
Colunt autem Hyrcaniam, qui iuxta
mare ſunt Maxeræ, et Aſtabeni. Et ſub
Maxeris Chrindi. Poſt quos Arſitis
adiacet Corono.
Sub Aſtabenis autem Syracene.
Ciuitates autem in ea feruntur
Barange 99 :42 0
Adrapſa 98 30:41 30
Caſape 99 30:40 20
Abarbina 97 40 10
Sorba 98 :40 30
* Amaruſa 96 :39 50
Sinica 100 :39 40
* Hyrcania Metropolis
98 30:40 0
Sacæ

Sacæ 94 15:39 30
Aſmurna 97 30:39 30
Mæſoca 99 :39 30
Et inſula iuxta littus ipſum nomine
Talca *Tazatam Plinius, Talgam Pompcnius appellat.* 95 :42 0

MARGIANAE SITVS.
Cap. X.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

Margiana amœnitatis eſt adeo inclytæ, ut in ea uitem inueniri aſſerat Strabo, cuius ſtipitem duorum hominum uix ulnæ complectantur. racemum uerò duorum cubitorum orbem implere, quod Alexander miratus ibi primum Alexandriam condidit.

MArgiana terminat̃ ab occaſu Hyrcania, iuxta expoſitum latus.
A Septentrionibus parte Scythiæ, quæ eſt ab oſtijs Oxi amnis uſq; ad particulam eius iuxta Bactrianam, cuius ſitus gradus habet 103 :44 0
A meridie parte Arię iuxta ęquediſtãtem lineam, quæ eſt à termino, qui annotatur iuxta Hyrcaniam atq; Parthiam ~er Sariphos montes uſque finem, cuius ſitus habet gradus
109 :39 0
Ab oriẽte uerò Bactriana, iuxta montana, quæ præfatos fines coniungunt, Fluit autem per regionem fluuius inſignis Margus, cuius fontes habent gradus 105 :39 0
Eius uerò coniunctio cum Oxo flu.
102 40:43 30
Tenent aũt regionem, quæ iuxta Oxũ eſt Derbiccæ. Qui autem ſubijs Maſſagetæ. Poſt quos Parni & Daę. Sub quibus eius deſerta. Et qui magis orientales ſunt eis Tapuri. *Tapyri Plinio & Solino, Arriano Tapurij.*

Ciuitates autem ipſius ſunt

Ariaca	103	:43	10
Sena	102	30:42	20
Aratha	103	30:42	30
Argadina	101	20:41	40
Iaſonium	103	30:41	30

Apud ipſum coniungitur fluuio Margo, alius fluuius à Sariphis defluens montib. cuius fontes 103 :39 0
Rhea 102 :40 30
* Antiochia Margiana *Alexandria primo deinde Seleucia.* 106 :40 20
Hæc inter duo principia Margi flu. ſita eſt, Gurisne 104 :40 10
* Nigæa *Nyſea legendum, Straboni Niſſa.*
105 15:41 40

BACTRIANAE SITVS.
Cap. XI.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

Mille in ea olim urbes, rerum omnium, inquit Strabo, fertilis eſt, oleo duntaxat excepto, fortiſſimos mittit Camelos, Solinus.

BActriana terminos habet ab occaſu Margianam, iuxta expoſitum latus.
A Septentrionibus & ortu ſolis Sogdianos, iuxta reliquã partem Oxi amnis
A meridie poſt Ariam fine, qui iuxta Margianam eſt uſq; ad finem, cuius ſitus habet gradus 111 :39 0
Et Paropaniſadis, ſecũdum lineam inde productam æqualit:r diſtã:em, per conuerſionem Paropaniſi montis, ad fontes uſque Oxi amnis, qui cõtinent gradus 119 30:39 0
Bactrianam aũt percurrũt fluuij Oxo ſe cõiungentes, Ochus cuius fontes habent gradus 110 :39 0
Et Dargamanis, cuius fontes habent gradus 116 :36 40
Et Zariaſpis, cuius fontes habent gradus 113 :39 0
Et Artames, cuius fontes
114 :39 0
Et Dargidus, cuius fontes
116 :39 0
Hic quidẽ admiſcetur Oxo amni iuxta ſitũ habentẽ grad. 116 :44 0
Reliqui uerò Artamis quidem, & Zariaſpes immixti prius inuicem iuxta ſitum 113 :40 0
Oxo admiſcetur in gradibus
112 30:44 0
Dargomanis autem, & Ochus, & ipſi prius

prius immixti ſimul, iuxta gradus 109 :40 10

In Oxum exeunt in gradibus 119 :44 20

Paropaniſi uerò mõtis ſitus pars occidẽtalis finis 111 30: 39 & 119 30: 39

Bactrianæ uerò Septentrionalia, iuxta Oxum fluuium tenent Salatarę, & Zariaſpæ. Horum à meridie ſub Salataris Chomari ſunt. *Comanos Plinius, Pom. Mela Coamonos appellat.* Sub quibus Comi. Poſtea Acinacæ. Poſtea Tambyzi. Sub Zariaſpis uerò Thocari, magna gens. Sub quibus Marycæi, & Scordæ, & Varni, & etiam ſub ijs Sauadij. Sub Sauadijs autem Orſiti & Amariſpi.

Ciuitates autem ſunt Bactrianæ iuxta Oxum amnem.

* Charracharta	111	:44	10
* Zariſpa *aliâs Chariſpa eandem cum Bactra faciunt Plin. & Strab.*	115	:44	0
Choana	117	:42	0
Suragana	117	30:40	30
Pharatrua	119	:39	20

Iuxta autem alios amnes

Alicodra	107	30:43	30
Chomara *aliâs Comana.*	106	30:42	30
Curiandra	109	30:42	10
Cauaris	111	20:43	0
Aſtacana	112	:42	20
* Ebuſmi regia	108	20:41	20
Menapia	113	:41	20
Eucratidia	115	:42	0
* Bactra regia *Zariaſtes prius dicta, Zariaſpa Plinio & Straboni.*	116	:41	0
Eſtobara	109	30:39	40
* Maracãda *Paracãda Strab.*	112:39		15
Maracodra	115	20:39	30

SOGDIANORVM SITVS. Cap. XII.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

Coraſinorum ſiue Coraſminorũ regnũ uſq; ad mare Caſpium protendit Haytonus, eorum regia Coraſine, qui ad nihilum poſtea redacti in Tartarorum imperia conceſſere.

SOgdiani terminãtur ab occaſu ea particula Scythiæ, quæ eſt uerſus Bactrianam, & Margianam ad Oxũ fluuium, per Oxios montes lineam uſq; ad particulam Iaxarti fluuij, Quæ gradus habet 110 :49 0

A Septentrionibus ſimiliter parte Scythiæ, quæ inde eſt ad Iaxarti fluuij ſectionem, uſq; eius flexionis finem, cuius gradus ſunt 120 :48 30

Ab oriẽte uerò Sacis, iuxta flexionem inde Iaxarti, uſque eius fontes, qui gradus habent 115 :43 0

Et iuxta lineam ab ijs productam, uſq; ad finem, cuius ſitus habet gradus 125 :38 30

A meridie & etiã ab occaſu Bactriana iuxta expoſitam Oxi partem, & montibus, qui proprie Caucaſij appellant, iuxta lineam iungentem præfatum finem, & Oxi fontes, qui gradus habẽt 119 30:39 0

Protenduntur autem montes ferè inter duos fluuios, qui Sogdij dicuntur, quorum fines gradus habent 111 :47 & 122:45 30

Ab ijs defluunt fluuij, quorum pleriq; ſunt ignobiles, inuicem confluentes. Eorũ unus lacum Oxianem facit, cuius mediũ habet gradus 111 :45 0

Et alij duo ab ipſis eiſdem montanis à quibus & Iaxartes, feruntur. Vocantur autem montana hæc Comedorum, ex amnibus autem qui ipſi fluuio admiſcentur, appellatur alter Demus, cuius fontes gradus habent 124 :43 30

Mixtio autem cum Iaxarte 113 :47 0

Alter uero Baſcatis dicitur, cuius fontes gradus babent 123 :43 0

Et cum Iaxarte commixtio 121 :47 30

Tenent autem regionem iuxta Oxios montes Paſicæ, quæ uero ad partem Sẽptẽtrionalem Iaxarti ſunt, tenent Iatij, & Tachori, Sub quibus Augali. Poſtea iuxta montes Sogdios Oxidrancæ, & Dribactæ & Candari. Sub montibus autẽ Mardyeni. Et iuxta Oxum Oxiani, & Choraſmij. Iis uerò orientaliora habent Drepſiani, ambos fluuios coniun-

coniungentes. Poſtea ijs Orientaliores Anieſes iuxta Iaxartem quidem. Cirrodees autem iuxta Oxum, & inter Caucaſum mõtem & Imaum eſt regio nomine Vandabanda.

Montanæ autem ciuitates Sogdianorum ſunt iuxta Iaxartum

Cyreſchata	124	:43	40
Iuxta Oxum autem			
* Oxiana	117	10:44	40
* Maruca	117	15:43	20
Cholbeſina	120	40:43	15
Inter hæc aũt & ſuperiores partes flu.			
Tribactra	112	15:45	30
Alexandria Oxiana	113	:44	40
Indicomordana	115	:44	40
* Drepſa Metropolis *Panda Plinio & Solino, Darapſa Straboni,*	120	:45	0
* Alexandria ultima	122	:41	0

SACARUM SITUS. Cap. XIII.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

Sacæ terminantur ab occaſu, Sogdianis iuxta expoſitum orientale ipſorũ latus.

Nomades dicti, qui ſoliti uicinos deprædari, à Perſis poſtea ſunt funditus deleti.

A Septẽtrionibus Scythia, iuxta æque diſtantem lineam, quę à cõuerſione Iaxarti amnis educitur, uſq; finem, cuius ſitus habet gradus 130 :49 0

Ab oriẽte uerò ſimiliter Scythia, iuxta lineas inde productas per reliquũ montis, qui Aſcatãcas dicitur, uſq; receptaculum eorũ, qui ad Seras negocij cauſa proficiſcũtur, penes Imaũ montem, cuius gradus ſunt 140 :43 0

Imaus, accolarum lingua niuoſus dicitur. Plinius libro 6.

Et per montem Imaum ad Septentriones uergit, uſq; finem, qui gradus habet 145 :35 0

A meridie autem ipſo Imao monte, iuxta lineam expoſitos coniungentem. Sacarum regio Nomadum eſt, ciuitates autem non habent: Nemora autem & ſpeluncas habitant. Inter Sacas eſt etiam dicta regio Comedorum montana, cuius aſcenſus à Sogdianis gradus habet 125 :43 0

Quæ autẽ iuxta uallem Comedorum ſunt gradus habent 130 :39 0

Et turris quæ lapidea dicit̃ gradus habet 135 :43 0

Appellantur autem ij qui iuxta Iaxartum ſunt Caratæ & Comari. Qui uerò ſupra totam mõtanam ſunt regionem Comedæ. Qui uerò iuxta Aſcatãcam Maſſagetæ. Qui uerò interiacent Grynæi Scythæ & Toornæ. Sub quibus iuxta Imaum montem Byltæ.

SCYTHIAE INTRA MONTEM *Imaum ſitus.* Cap. XIIII.

Tabula ſeptima Aſiæ.

Scythia intra Imaũ montem terminat̃ ab occaſu Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſecũdum latus expoſitum, A Septentrionibus terra incognita.

Scythas omnes, Plinio & Herodoto teſtibus, Perſæ uocant Sacas.

Regnum Chatay magni Cham Tartarorum has Scythias comprehendit, cuius ciuitas Gambaleſchia à Nicolao Veneto duo de triginta millia paſſuum circuitus habere fertur. Sabellicus Catbaium ponit inter Gedroſiam & Indum.

Ab oriente uerò Imao mõte ad Septentrionem uergente, ſecundum meridianam fermè lineam, quæ à prædicto eſt receptaculo uſq; ad terram incognitã. A meridie, ac etiam oriente, Sacis quidem, & Sogdiana, & Margiana iuxta ipſorum expoſitas lineas uſq; ad oſtia Oxi amnis in Hyrcanum mare exeuntis, ac inde etiam parte Hyrcani maris, ad Rha uſq; amnem, ſecundum talem deſcriptionem.

Poſt Rha flu. oſtia, quę continent gradus	87	30:48	50
Cõuerſio uerò ipſius, in qua & Sarmatiæ & Scythiæ eſt limes	85	:54	0
Rhymni flu. oſtia	91	:48	15
Daicis flu. oſtia	94	:48	15

Iaxarti

Iaxarti flu. oſtia *Sylin Scythæ uocant, Plin. & Solinus.* 97 :48 0
Iaſti flu. oſtia 100 :47 20
Polytimeti flu. oſtia 103 :45 30
* Aſpabota ciuitas 102 :44 0
Poſt quā Oxi flu. oſt. 100 :43 0

Montes uerò Scythiæ intra Imaū montem inſignes ſunt, magis orientales, & qui appellantur Alani, quorum fines habent gradus 105 :59 & 118:59 30
Et qui appellātur Rhymmici, quorum fines habent gradus 90:54 & 99:57 10
A quibus defluunt Rhymmus, & alij quidam, in Rha fluuium, Daici amni ſe cōmiſcentes. Et Noroſſus mons, cuius fines partes habent 97:53 & 106:52 30
Ab hoc autem defluit Daix amnis & alij quidam admiſcentes ſe Iaxarti fluuio. Et mōtes qui Aſpiſij dicūtur, quorum fines gradus habent 111:55 30 & 117 :52 30
Et ab his quidā defluūt, ad Iaxartū flu. Et qui dicuntur Tapuri montes, quorū fines habent gradus 120:56 & :125:49
A quibus iterum ad Iaxartum quidam amnes excurrunt. Apud hos autem in imo fluuiatilis regiōis mōtes ſunt Syebi, quorum fines gradus habent 121 :58 & 132 : 62
Et qui uocantur Anarei montes, quorum fines 130 : 56 & 137 : 50
Poſt quos eſt flexio montis Imai ad Septētriones uergens. Colunt autē hanc Scythiā omnem uerſus Septentriones, ad terram ferè incognitam, qui cōmuni uocabulo Alani Scythiæ nominantur. Et Suobeni. Et Alanorſi. Partem autem quæ ſub ijs eſt, tenent Sætiani, & Maſſęi, & Syebi. Et iuxta Imaum montem Tectoſaces. Iuxta autem orientaliores Rha fluuij fontes Rhoboſci. Sub quibus Aſmani. Poſtea Paniardi. Sub quibus iam apud fluuiū eſt Canodipſas regio. *Caſanum.* Et ſub ipſa Coraxi. *Cytrachà. Emporium Armenorum, Medorum & Perſarū, ſub Tartaris eſt. Paulus Iouius.* Poſt Orgaſi. Poſt q̄s ad mare uſq; Erymi, ex quibus regionem uerſus ortū tenēt Aſiotæ. Poſtea Aorſi. Poſt quos Iaxartæ, gens magna, penes eiuſdem nominis fluuiū, uſq; ad flexionem ad Tapuros montes. Iterum ſub Sętianis Mologeni. Sub quibus uſq; ad Rhymmicos mōtes ſunt Samnitę. Sub Maſſæis autē & Alanis mōtib. Zaratæ, & Saſones, & magis orientales ſunt Rhymmicis montibus Tybiacæ. Poſt quos ſub Zaratis Tabieni & Iaſtę, & Machetegi iuxta montem, ſub quibus Noroſbes, & Noroſſi, & ſub ijs Cachagæ Scythæ iuxta Iaxartas. Sunt Aſpaſijs montibus magis occidētales Aſpaſij Scythę *aliàs Aſpyſij.* Orientaliores autē Galactophagi. Similiter aūt & Tapuris montibus & Syebis Scythis oriētaliores ſunt Tapuræi. Anaræis uerò mōtibus & Aſcatancæ mōti ſubiacent eiuſdē nominis Scythæ. Anarei quidē ſub Alanorſis, *aliàs Agathyrſis.* Aſcotaneæ autē orientaliores ſunt Tapuris montibus, & uſq; montē Imaū colunt. Inter autē Oxios montes, & ſectionē, quæ apud oſtium eſt Iaxarti, et littorea, quę iacēt inter duos amnes, tenent Ariacæ iuxta Iaxartem. Sub ijs autē Namaſtæ. Poſtea Sagaraucæ, & iuxta Oxū fluuiū Rhibij. In quibus eſt ciuitas.
Dauaba *Samarcanda unius Tartarorum hordæ nobiliſsima, princeps cuius Zagathai, teſte Paulo Ionio.*

SCYTHIAE EXTRA IMAUM MONTEM *ſitus.* Cap. XV.

Tabula octaua Aſiæ.

Terra Mongal magnæ Tartariæ pars hodie dicitur.

EXtra montem Imaū Scythia, definitur ab occaſu Scythia interiori & Sacis iuxta totam montium diuerſionem ad arctos.
A Septentrionibus terra incognita.
Ab oriente Serica, ſecundū lineam rectā, cuius fines gradus habēt 150: 63 & 160 :35
A meridie uerò parte Indiæ, quæ extra Gangē eſt flu. iuxta lineā æquediſtantē expoſitos fines ſigentē. Iacet aūt in hac parte occidētalis Auxaciorū montiū pars, cuius fines 149:49 & 165:55

Et pars montiũ, qui Caſſiorũ appellantur, ad occaſum uergentes. Horũ fines gradus habent 153: 41 & 162: 44
Et Emodorum ſimiliter pars occidentalis, cuius finis habet gradus 153 : 36 & 165 : 36
Et iuxta Auzacios fons eſt Oechardi fluuij, cuius gradus partes habet 153: 51
Tenent aũt Scythiã hanc à Septẽtrione Abij Scythæ. Et quæ ſub ijs eſt Hippophagi Scythę. Poſt quos Auzacitis extẽdit̃ regio. Et ſub hac etiã iuxta pręfatũ receptaculũ regio Caſia. Sub qua Chatæ Scythæ. Poſtea Achaſſa regio. Et ſub hac iuxta Emodos montes Chauranæi Scythæ.

Ciuitates autem in hac parte ſunt,

* Auzacia	144	:49	20
* Illedon Scythica	150	:48	30
Chaurana	150	:37	10
Soeta	145	:35	20

SERICAE SITVS.
Cap. XVI.
Tabula octaua Aſiæ.

Cambalu regio & ciuitas Metropolitana Magni Cham, hinc uermes qui ſericũ filum cõficiunt, quorum iam apud Hiſpanos eſt copia.

SErica terminatur ab occaſu Scythia, quæ extra Imaum montem eſt, iuxta lineam expoſitam
A Septẽtrionib. terra incognita, iuxta parallelũ inſulę Thyles. Similiter & ab oriẽte terra incognita, iuxta meridionalem lineã, cuius fines habent gradus 180 :63 & 180 :35
Tabin promonturium ad extrema terræ inter ortum & Septentrionem nominant.
A meridie reliqua parte Indiæ extra Gãgem per cãdem paralleli lineã uſq; finem, cuius ſitus habet gradus 173 :35
Pręterea Sinis per lineã hinc productã uſq; finem expoſitum terrę incognitę. Montes autem cingũt Seras, qui Annibæ appellantur. Quorum fines gradus habent 153 :60 & 171 :56
Et Auzaciorum partem oriẽtalem, cuius fines habent gradus 165 :54
Et Caſiorum orientalem partem, cuius finis 162 :44 & 171 :40
Et Aſmiræi mõtes, q̃rum extrema gradus habẽt 167 :47 30 & 174 :47 30
Et Tagurus mons, cuius medium gradus habet 170 :43
Et Emodorum etiam, & eorum qui Serici dicũtur pars orientalis, cuius fines gradus habent 165 :36
Et qui uocat̃ Ottorocoras mõs, cuius fines gradus habẽt 169 :36 & 176: 39
Sericæ autem regionis maximam partem duo præcurrunt fluuij,
Oechardes amnis, cuius fons iuxta Auzacios expoſitus eſt. Qui uerò iuxta Aſmiræos montes fons eſt, gradus habet 174 :47 30
Cambrim & Pſitaram hos duos amnes uocat Plinius, quibus tertius additur Laros.
Diuertigiũ uerò, quod ad Caſios quaſi montes eſt gradus habet 160 :49 30
Fons aũt qui in ijs eſt 161 :44 15
Præterea fluuius, qui Bautiſus dicitur, cuius fons iuxta Caſios mõtes gradus habet 160 :43
Qui uerò eſt ad Ottorocorã 176 :39
Diuertigium uerò ad Emodos montes 168 :39
Fons uerò in ijs 160 :37
Quæ igit̃ maximè Septẽtrionalia ſunt Sericæ, colit gẽs Anthropophagorũ. Sub quibus ſunt Annibi gẽs, quæ eiuſdem nominis montibus ſuperiacet. Inter hos uerò & Auzacios ſunt Siziges gens. Sub quibus Dãnæ. Poſt Pialæ uſque Oechardum fluuium, & ſub hoc eodẽ nomine Oechardæ. Iterũ orientaliores Annibis ſunt Garinæi, & Rhabbanęi. Subq́; ijs Aſmiræa eſt regio, ſupra eiuſdem nominis montes. Sub ijs autem uſq; ad montes Caſios, ſunt Iſſedones magna gens. Et ipſis Orientaliores Throani. Poſtea ſub ijs quidẽ Ithaguri, ab orientali parte eiuſdem nominis mõtis. Sub Iſſedonibus uerò Aſpacaræ. Et ſub ijs etiam Batæ, & maximẽ auſtrales, iuxta Emodos mõtes, & Sericos Ottorocoræ.
Attarocoros Plinius, Marianus & Solinus appellant, quibus mira aëris clementia & longiſſimus æuus.

Ciuitates

Ciuitates autem nominantur in Serica hæ

Damna	156	:51	40
Piada	160	:49	40
Aſmiræa	170	:48	20
Throana	174	40:47	40
* Iſſedon Serica	162	:45	0
Eſſedonum urbē inter gētes maximā tradit Pius 2.			
Aſpacæa	162	30:41	40
* Droſache	167	40:42	30
Palliana	162	30:41	0
Thogara	171	20:39	40
Abragana	163	30:39	30
Daxata	174	:39	40
Oroſana	162	:37	30
* Ottorocora	165	:37	15
Solana	169	:37	30
* Sera Metropolis	177	15:38	36

ARIAE SITVS.

Cap. XVII.

Tabula nona Aſiæ.

Tarqueſtan regnū Haytonus & Marcus Venetus appellant, regis horum ciuitas Ocerra.

ARia terminatᷓ à Septētrionibus. Margiana & parte Bactrianę, iuxta expoſita ipſarū meridiōalia latera. Ab occaſu Parthia, & Carmania deſerta, iuxta lineas ipſarū orientales diffinitas.

A meridie Drangiana, ſecūdum lineā quæ incipit à præfato fine iuxta Carmaniam, & ad arctos cōuerſa per mōtem Bagoum flectitur ad orientem uſq; finem, cuius gradus 111 :34

Situs autē curuationis montis gradus haber 105 :32

Ab oriente Paropaniſadis, iuxta meridionalem lineā, iungentem fines expoſitos, per occidentales partes Paropaniſi. Eſt autem Paropaniſi ſitus iuxta ſigna tria.

Quod auſtrale	111		:36
Quod Septētrionale eſt	111	30	:39
Quod maximè orientale	119	30	:39

Fluit autē per regionē fluuius inſignis Aria, cuius fontes qui in Paropaniſidis quidem ſunt continent 111 :38 15

Quæ aūt apud Sariphos 103 :38 40

Pars autē iuxta lacū ab ipſo factū, quæ & ipſa Aria uocatur 108 40: 30

In Aria, quæ Septentrionalia ſunt, tenent Niſęi, & Aſtaueni. Quę aūt iuxta Parthiā, & Carmaniā deſertā Maſdorani. Quæ uerò iuxta Drangianā Caſirotæ. Quę autem iuxta Paropaniſadas Parauti. Sub quibus Obares Quæ autem interiacent, tenēt Drachamæ. Sub quibus Erymandri. Poſtea Borgi. Sub quibus regio Scorpiofera.

Ciuitates autem & oppida in Aria ſunt hæ

Diſta	101	30:38	15
Namaris	105	40:38	20
Taua	109	:38	45
Augara	102	:38	0
* Bitaxa	103	40:38	0
Sarmagana	105	20:38	10
Siphare	107	15:38	15
Rhaugara	109	30:38	10
Zamuchana	102	:37	0
Ambrodax	103	30:37	45
Bogadia	104	15:37	40
Varpna	105	30:37	0
Godana	110	30:37	30
Phorana	110	:37	0
Catriſche	103	:36	20
Chaurina	104	20:36	18
Orthiana	105	15:36	20
Tauciana	106	10:36	0
Aſtauda	107	40:36	0
Articaudna	109	20:36	10
Artacana Straboni.			
* Alexādria in Aria	110	:36	0
Karbaſana	103	20:35	20
Capotana	104	30:35	30
* Aria ciuitas	105	:35	0
Caſce	107	20:35	20
Sotira	108	40:35	10
Arcitane	109	20:35	30
Niſibis	111	:35	20
Paracanece	105	30:34	20
Sariga	106	40:34	40
Darcama	111	:34	40
Cotaca	107	30:33	10
Tribaſina	106	:33	40
Aſtaſana	105	:33	0
Zimyra	102	30:33	15

PAROPANISADVM ſitus. Cap. XVIII.

Tabula nona Aſiæ.

Sic dicti à monte Paropaniſo, eis à Septẽtrione im minente. Torquaſtenſis Tartarorum regni pars, præter oleum omnia proferens.

PAropaniſadæ terminãtur ab occaſu Aria iuxta prædictum latus.
A Septẽtrionibus expoſita parte Bactrianæ.
Ab oriente parte Indiæ iuxta emiſſam meridionalem lineam à fontibus Oxi fluuij per Caucaſios mõtes uſq; finem, cuius gradus ſunt 119 :32 40
A meridie uerò Arachoſia iuxta lineã, quæ per montes Paruetos fines iungit expoſitos. Erumpit aũt ex regione & Dargamanis amnis, q ad Bractrianã labitur, cuius ſitus eſt 116 30:36 40
Fontium aũt dictus eſt. Et qui ad Coa commiſcetur, cuius fontes habent gradus 115 :34 30
Septẽtrionalia regionis tenent Bolitę. Occidentalia Ariſtophyli. Orientalia uerò Ambantę. Meridionalia Parietę, & Parſij.

Ciuitates & uicus ſunt in Paropaniſadis

Patſiana	118	30:38	45
Barzaura	114	:37	30
Artoarta	116	30::37	30
Baborana	118	:37	20
Catiſa	118	40:37	30
Niphanda	119	:37	0
Draſtoca	116	:36	30
Gauzaca	118	30:36	15
* Naulibis	117	:35	30
Patſia	113	30:35	0
Locharna	118	:34	0
Daroacana	118	45:34	45
* Carura quæ & Orthoſpana	118	:35	0
Tarbacana	114	30:33	40
Bagarda	116	40:33	40
Arguda	118	45:35	10

DRANGIANAE SITVS. Cap. XIX.

Tabula nona Aſiæ.

DRangiana terminatur ab occaſu et Septenrrionib. Aria, iuxta expoſitam lineam per Bagoum montem exeuntem.
Ab oriente Arachoſia, iuxta meridionalem lineã, quæ eſt à fine ad Arios & Paropaniſadas emiſſa, uſq; ad finẽ, cuius fines habẽt grad. 111 30:28
A meridie parte Gedroſiæ, iuxta lineã coniungenĩẽ expoſitos fines, per montes Bætios. Interfluit autem regionem fluuius, qui ab Arabio diuertitur, cuius fontes gradus habent 109 :32 30
Tenenr ante ea, quæ ſunt ad Ariã Darãdæ. quæ uerò uerſus Arachoſiã ſunt Batrij
Pars autem quæ interiacet Tatacene *alias Tauacene* appellatur
Ciuitates autem & oppida Drãgianæ eſſe hæ dicuntur.

* Prophthaſia	110	:32	20
Rhuda	106	30:31	30
Inna	109	32	30
Aticada	110	20:31	10
Aſta	107	30:30	40
Xarxiare	106	20:29	15
Noſtaua	108	:29	40
Pharazana	110	:30	0
Bigis	111	19	40
* Ariaſpe	108	40:18	40
Arana	111	:28	15

ARACHOSIAE SITVS. Cap. XX.

Tabula nona Aſiæ.

Arianam hanc dicit Pom. Mela, ſolibus eſt ambuſta, Aria tamen fertilis. Arianã hanc extendit Strabo per oram maritimam ab Indo uſq; Carmaniam, ut Gedroſiæ pars potius uideatur.

ARachoſia terminatᵗ ab occaſu Drangiana.
A Septẽtrionib. regione Paropaniſadũ iuxta expoſita ipſorum latera.
Ab oriente parte Indiæ iuxta lineã meridionalem

ridionalem̃ emiſſam à limite Paropaniſadũ uſq; finem, cuius gradus ſunt, 119 :20

A meridie uerò reliqua parte Gedroſiæ iuxta lineã expoſitos fines iungentem per montem Bætium. Irrumpit autem in regionem fluuius ab Indo diuerſus, cuius fontes gradus habent 114 :31 30

Diuertigium autem	111	30:31	30

Pars uerò iuxta lacũ, qui ab eo fit fons Arachotos appellat9 115 :28 40

Vocantur autẽ qui Septentrionalia regionis tenent Pargyetæ. *Arimaſpos prius, deinde Euergetas, id eſt, beneficos dictos ait Diodorus Siculus.* Qui uerò ſub ipſis ſunt Sydri. Poſt quos Roplutæ & Eoritæ.

Ciuitates aũt & uicus Arachoſię ſunt.

Axola	114	15:32	15
Phoclis	118	15:32	10
Aricaca	113	:31	20
* Alexandria	114	:31	0
Rhizana	115	:31	10
Arbaca	118	:31	20
Sigara	113	15:30	0
Choaſpa	115	15:30	10
Arachotus	118	:30	20

Arachoſiorum oppid. Plinius Cophen alijs dictum tradit.

Aſiace	112	20:19	20
Gammace	116	20:19	20
Maliana	118	:19	20
Dammana	113	:18	20

GEDROSIAE SITVS. Cap. XXI.

Tabula nona Aſiæ.

Tarſe regnum Haithono & Sabellico, & ſunt hodie populi Christiani.

GEdroſia terminat̃ ab occaſu Carmania, iuxta expoſitã lineã meridiem uerſus uſq; ad mare.

A Septentrionibus uerò Drangiana, & Arachoſia, iuxta annotatas ipſarum meridionales lineas.

Ab oriente parte Indiæ, iuxta Indum amnem, per emiſſam lineam à limite Arachoſiæ uſq; terminum, qui mare attingit, cuius grad. ſunt 109 :20

A meridie parte Indici pelagi, cuius deſcriptio hæc eſt. Poſt finem, qui apud Carmaniam eſt

Arabij flu. oſtia *Arbis fluuius Straboni.* 105 :16 15

Fontes fluuij	110	:17	30
Diuertigium eius ad Drangianam ingredientis	107	40:15	0
Rhagiana ciuitas	106	20	0
Mulierum portus	107	:10	15
Coiamba	108	:10	0

Cambaia hodie ſiue Gambaia, regni caput. Cadamuſtus cap. 71. Ioſeph Indus cap. 140. & 141.

Rizana	108	40:20	15
Poſt quã prædictus finis, qui mare attingit.	109	:20	

Protenduntur autem montes per mediam Gedroſiam qui appellantur Arbiti, quorũ fines 107: 21 & 113: 26 30

A quibus Indo admiſcentur profluentes quidam, quorum unius fons 111 :25 30

Et ſimiliter à Bætijs montibus per Gedroſiam labuntur amnes

Regionẽ uerò quæ penes mare eſt, tenent Arbitorum uicus, *Orbitas appellant. Diodorus & alij.* Quæ iuxta Carmaniam Parſirę. Quæ iuxta Arachoſiam Muſarnæi. Medium autem regionis omne uocatur Paradene, & quæ ſub ipſa eſt Pariſene. Poſt quam quæ apud Indum ſunt, tenent Rhamnæ.

Ciuitates autem & uicus Gedroſiæ ſinus.

* Cuni	110	:27	0
Badara	113	:17	0
* Muſarna	115	:27	30
Cottobara	118	:27	30
Soxtra	118	30:17	45
Oſcana	115	:16	0
* Parſis Metropolis	106	30:23	30
Omiza	110	:13	30
* Arbis ciuitas	105	20:13	30

Inſulæ adiacent Gedroſiæ

Aſthæa	105	:18	0
Codane	107	30:17	0

LIBER SEPTIMVS HAEC HABET.

Expoſitionem ultimarũ partium maioris Aſiæ ſecundum ſubiectas prouincias ac præturas.
Indiæ intra Gangem fluuium.
Indiæ extra Gangem fluuium.
Sinarum terræ.
Taprobanes inſulę, et q̃ circa illã ſunt.
Deſcriptionẽ ſummariã tabulæ orbis.
Armillaris ſphæræ, cum habitabili terra deſcriptionem.
Deſcriptionem extenſionis.

INDIAE INTRA GANGEM ſitus. Cap. I.

Tabula decima Aſiæ.

QVæ intra Gangem eſt India, definitur ab occaſu regione Paropaniſadum, & Arachoſia, & Gedroſia, iuxta latera ipſarum orientalia iam expolita.

A Septentrionibus autem Imao mõte *Emodes eſt potius Diodoro*, iuxta ſuperiacentes ſibi Sogdianos & Sacas.

Ab oriente uerò Gange fluuio.

Ganges flu. altitudine nuſquã minore paßibus 10. latitudine 8. aut 10. millium paſſuum ubi minima eſt, ubi autem maximè patet ſtadiorum centum amplitudinem habet, teſtes Curtius, Strabo, Plinius, Pomp. Mela, & cæteri.

A meridie ac etiam occaſu, parte Indici pelagi, cuius traditio deſcriptionem habet talem.

In ſinu appellato Canthicolpico Syraſtrenes.

Canthinauſtathmus ſtatio
109 45: 20
Occidentale oſtium Indi flu. quod Sagappa dicitur 110 10:19 50
Cambaiæ regni pars ad Indi flu. oſtia recentioribus dicitur.
Quod deinde eſt & appellatur Sinthũ
110 40:19 50
Tertium quod aureum appellatur
111 20:19 50
Quartum quod Cariphi uocatur
111 40:19 50
Quintum quod Sapara uocatur
112 30:20 15
Sextum quod Sabalaſſa dicitur
113 :20 15
Septimũ Lonibare dictũ 113 30:20 15
Bardaxema ciuitas 113 40:20 40
Syraſtra uicus 114 :19 30
Monogloſsũ Empor. 114 10:18 40

Laryces

Mophidis flu. oſtia 114 :18 20
Pacidare oppidum 113 50:17 50
Namadi flu. oſtia 112 17 45
Mareum promont. *aliter Maleum.*
112 :17 30

In ſinu Barigazeno

* Camanes *Calichut, Emporium aromatum totius orbis, Portugalenſibus frequentatum.*
112 :17 0
Nuſaripa 112 30:16 30
Pulipula 112 30:16 0

Ariaces Sadanorum.

Suppara 112 10:15 30
Gaoris flu. oſtia 112 15:15 10
Dunga 111 30:15 0
Bindæ flu. oſtia 110 30:15 0
Simylla Emporium & promõtorium
110 :14 45
Timula ab incolis dictum, ſupra lib. 1. cap. 17.
Balepatna 111 30:14 20
Hippocura 111 45:14 0

Virorum Pyratarum

Mandagora 113 :14 10
Byzantium 113 40:14 40
Cherſoneſus 114 20:14 30
Nanagunæ flu. oſtia 114 30:13 50
Armagara 115 30:14 20
* Nitra Emporium 115 30:14 40

Limyrices

Tyndis ciuitas 116 :14 30
Bramagara 116 45:14 20
* Muziris Emporiũ 117 :14 0
Calecariæ extrema 116 40:14 0
Pſeudoſtomi flu. oſt. 117 10:14 0
Podoperura 117 40:14 15
Semne 118 :14 20
Cereura 118 40:14 20
Bacare 119 30:14 30
Batis flu. oſtia 120 :14 20

Aiorum

Aiorum
Melcynda 120 20:14 20
* Elancorũ Emporiũ 120 40:14 0
Cottiara Metropolis 121 :14 30
Bamala 121 20:14 0
Commaria extrema 121 45:13 30
In ſinu Colchico, in quo Colymbeſis
Penici Careorum
Soſicure 122 :14 30
Colchi Emporium 123 :15 0
Colchinum, ſiue Chuchina, regia ciuitas, cuius rex Luſitanorum eſt amicus.
Solenis flu. oſtia 124 :14 40
In ſinu Agarico
Pandonis regionis in ſinu Agarico
Cory promont. quod & Calligicum
125 40:13 20
Colaicum promont. Plinio & Boccatio cui opponitur Taprobana.
Argari ciuitas 125 15:14 20
* Salur Emporium 125 20:15 10
Batorum
Nigama Metropolis 126 :16 0
Thelchir 127 :16 10
* Curula ciuit. *Colon hodie, ciuitas & regnũ.*
118 :16 0
In ea quæ proprie dicitur Paralia
ſiue littoralis Soringorum
* Chaberis ciuitas 128 10:15 45
Chaberi flu. oſtia 129 :15 20
* Sobura Emporiũ 130 :14 30
Aruarorum
Poduca Emporium 130 15:14 45
Melange Emporium 131 :14 20
Tynæ flu. oſtia 131 40:12 45
Cottis 132 20:12 30
Maliarpha Emporiũ 133 10:12 0
Meſoliæ
Meſoli flu. oſtia 134 :11 30
* Cõtacoſſyla Empor. 134 30:11 30
Ceyl hodie Portugalenſibus dicitur.
Coddura 135 :11 20
* Adoſygne Empor. 135 40:11 20
Et locus unde ſoluũt, qui in Chryſam
nauigant 136 20:11 0
In ſinu Gangetico
* Pallura ciuitas 136 40:11 30
Nanigæna 136 20:12 0
Caticardama 136 20:12 40
Ciromandel hodie dicitur, & paulò interius Miliapar ſiue Milapar, ubi S. Thomas fuit ſepultus.
Canagara 136 30:13 30
Mandæ flu. oſtia 137 :14 0
Cottobara 137 15:14 40
Sippara 137 40:15 30
Tyndis flu. oſtia 138 30:16 0
Mapura 139 :16 30
Minnagara 140 :17 15
Doſaronis flu. oſtia 141 :17 40
Cocala 142 :18 0
Adamantis flu. oſtia 142 40:18 7
Coſamba *Tarnaſari regula.*
143 30:18 15
Gangis flu. oſtiũ maximè occidentale,
quod Cãbyſum dicitẽ 144 30:18 15
* Palura ciuitas *Onza hodie.*
145 :18 30
Secũdum oſtium, quod dicitur magnũ
145 40:18 30
Tertium quod dicitur Camberychum
146 30:18 40
Tilogrammũ ciuitas 147 :18 30
Quartum, quod dicitur Pſeudoſtomũ
147 40:18 30
Quintum quod dicitur Antiboli
148 30:18 15
Montes autẽ inſignes in expoſita ſunt parte Indiæ
Apocopi montes, qui deorũ pœnæ appellantur, Quorũ fines gradus habent 116: 23 & 124: 26
Et Sardonix mons, in quo eiuſdem nominis lapis eſt, cuius medium
117 30:21 0
Et Vindius mons, cuius fines gradus habent 127: :27 & 135 27
Et Bittigo mõs, cuius fines gradus habent 123 :21 & 130 :20
Et Adiſathrus mons, cuius mediũ habet gradus 132 :23 0
Et Vxentus mons, cuius fines habent gradus 136 :22 & 143: 24
Et Orudij montes, quorum fines
138 18 :& 133 :16
Ordo aũt fluuiorũ in Indum excurrentium à monte Imao ſic ſe habet
Indum ab incolis Sandum appellari tradit Plin.
Coæ flu. fontes *Cophes Straboni.*
120 :37 0
Suaſti flu. fontes 122 30:36 0

Indi flu. fons 125 :37
Bidaſpi flu. fontes *Hydaſpis cæteris dicitur.*
127 30:35 0
Sandabalis flu. fontes 129 :36 0
Adris flu. fontes *aliâs Vadris.*
130 30:37 0
Bibaſis flu. fontes *Hypaſis Plinio, Hypanis Straboni, ultra quē Alexander non auſus fuit progredi.* 131 :35 0
Zaradri flu. fontes 132 :36 0
Diuertigium Coë ad Paropaniſadas
121 30:33 0
Commixtio Coë & Suaſti fl.
122 30:31 40
Commixtio Coë & Indi
124 30:31 0
Commixtio Bidaſpi & Sandabalis
126 40:32 40
Commixtio Bidaſpi & Adris
126 30:31 30
Commixtio Zaradri & Bibaſis
131 :34 0
Commixtio Bidaſpi & Zaradri
126 :30 15
Commixtio Zaradri & Indi
124 :30 0
Diuertigiū Indi ad Vindium montem
122 :29 30
Diuertigiū illud eſt locus ubi exoneratur in Indum fluuius à Vindio monte deriuatus.
Diuertigium Indi in Arachoſiam
122 30:27 30
Fons diuertigij 121 :25 30
Fons diuertigij 127 :27 0
Diuertigium Indi ad Arbetos montes
117 :25 0
Diuertigium Indi ad os Sagapa
113 40:23 15
A Sagapa ad Sinthū 111 21 30
Diuertigium Indi ad aureum os
111 30:22 0
A Sapara ad Gariphum
113 30:22 20
A Garipha uerò ad os Sabalaſſa
113 :21 20
Diuertigium à Gariphο fluuio ad Lonibare os 113 20:21 40
Græcum exemplar pro Gariphο habet Chariphū.

Ordo fluuiorum, qui in Gangem exeunt ſic ſe habet

Diamunæ flu. fontes. *Iomanes Plinio.*
134 30:36 0
Gangis flu. fontes 136 :37 0
Sarabi flu. fontes 140 :36 0
Commixtio Diamunæ & Gangis
136 :34 0
Commixtio Sarabi & Gangis
136 30:32 30
Diuertigium à Gange ad Vindium montem
Soæ flu. 136 20:31 30
Fontes fluuij 131 :28 0
Diuertigium Gāgis ad Vxentū montem 142 :28 0
Fontes diuertigij 137 :23 0
Diuertigium Gāgis in Cambuſum os
146 :22 0
Diuertigium à Cambuſo ad magnum os 145 :20 0
Diuertigium à magno ore ad Camberichum os 145 30:19 30
Diuertigium à Gange flu. ad Pſeudoſtomum 146 30:20 0
Diuertigium à Gange flu. ad Antibolis os 146 30:21 0
Et aliorum flu. ſitus ſic ſe habent
Namadi flu. fontes à monte Vindio
127 :26 30
Fluuij flexio iuxta Siripalla
126 30:22 0
Iuxta quod miſcetur Mophidi flu.
115 :18 30
Nanagunæ fluuij fontes à monte Vindio 132 :26 30
Vbi ſcinditur ad Goarim & Byndā fluuium 114 :16 0
Pſeudoſtomi fluuij fontes à Bittigo monte 123 :21 0
Flexio fluuij 118 30:17 15
Baris flu. fontes in Bittigo monte
125 30:30 21
Solenis flu. fontes in eodem monte
127 :20 30
Flexio fluuij 124 :18 0
Chaberi fluuij fons in monte Adiſathro 132 :22 0
Tynæ fluuij fontes in Orudijs montibus 133 :17 0
Mæſoli fluuij fontes in eiſdem montibus 134 30:17 30

Mandæ flu. fontes in eiſdem 136 30:16 30
Tyndis fluuij fontes in Vxento monte 137 :21 30
Doſaronis fluuij fontes in eodẽ monte 140 :14 0
Adamantis fluuij fontes in eodẽ monte 142 :24 0

Ordo autem ciuitatum atq; oppidorũ, quæ ſunt in regionis huius parte, ſic ſe habet. Sub fontibus enim Coæ amnis locati ſunt Lambatæ, & horũ mõtana protendũtur uſq; montes Comedorũ. Sub fontibus aũt Suaſti Suaſtene. Sub fontibus uerò Indi Daradrę, & horum montana ſupereminent. Sub fontibus autẽ Bidaſpi, & Sandabalis, & Adris, eſt Caſpiria. Sub Bibaſis aũt fontibus, & Zaradri, & Diamunæ, & Gãgis eſt Cylindrine. Et ſub Lãbatis, & Suaſtene ſita eſt Goryæa.

Et ciuitates hæ

* Carnaſa 120 :34 15
Barborana *Bandobena Strab.* 120 15:33 40
Gorya *Gorydales Strab.* 121 :34 15
Nagara quæ & Dionyſiopolis 121 30:32 30
Draſtoca 110 30:32 30

Inter Suaſtum autem & Indum ſunt Gandaræ & ciuitates hæ

Gandari Plinio & Pomp. Melæ dicuntur.

Poclais *Peucolaitis Strab.* 123 :33 0
Naulibi 124 20:33 20

Inter Indum & Bidaſpũ, iuxta quidem Indum Varſa eſt regio

Et ciuitates hæ

Ithagurus 125 40:33 20
Taxiala *Taxila Plinio & Straboni.* 125 :32 15

Circa autem Bidaſpum Pandouorum regio in qua ciuitates hæ ſunt

Pandea gens à fœminis regitur, Plinius & Arrianus.

Labaca 127 30:34 15
Sagala quæ & Euthymedia 126 40:32 0
* Bucephala 125 30:30 20
Ab Alexandri equo nomen ſortita.
Iomuſa 124 15:30 0

Quæ inde uerſus ſolis ortũ ſunt, tenẽ uſq; ad Vindium montem Caſpiræi, & in ipſis ciuitates hæ ſunt

Salagiſa 129 30:31 30
Aſtraſſus 131 15:31 15
Labocla 128 :33 20
Batanagra 130 :33 20
Ariſpara 130 :32 50
Amacatis 128 15:32 20
Oſtobalaſſara 129 :32 0
* Caſpira 127 :31 15
Paſicana 128 30:31 15
Dædala 128 :30 30
Ardone 126 15:30 10
Aornos petra Diodoro Siculo, Auernus Straboni, quam utpote fortiſſimam cum Hercules expugnare nequiuit Alexander expugnauit.
Indabara 127 15:30 0
Liganira 125 30:29 0
Chonnamagara 129 :29 20
Gagaſmira 126 40:27 30
* Karaſſa Metrop. 123 :26 0
Modura aut deorum 125 :27 10
Cognandaua 124 :26 0

Iis etiam orientaliores ſunt Gymnoſophiſtæ. Et iuxta hos circa Gangem magis Septentrionales Dætychæ.

In quibus ciuitates hæ

Conta 133 30:34 20
Margara 135 :34 0
Batancæſara 132 40:33 20

Et ab orientali parte fluuij

Paſſala 137 :34 15
Orza 136 :33 20

Sub ijs autem Nanichę, in quibus ciuitates hæ

Perſacra 134 :32 40
Sannaba 135 :32 30

Et ab orientali parte fluuij

Toana 136 30:32 0

Sub ijs uerò Praſiace, in qua ciuitates hæ

Sambalaca 132 15:31 50
Adiſdara 136 :31 30
Canagora 135 :30 40
Cindia 137 :30 30
Sagala 139 :30 20

Et ab orientali parte fluuij

Aninacha 137 20:31 50
Coanca 138 40:31 30

Sub

Sub hac autem Sandrabatis, in qua ciuitates hæ

Empelathra	130	:30	0
Nadubandagar	138	40:19	0
Tamaſis	133	:30	20
Curaporina	130	:29	0

Iterũ regio quę iuxta occidẽtalem Indi partem omnis communi uocabulo Indoſcythia appellatur. Huius autẽ pars quæ circa diuiſionem oſtiorum eſt Patalene, & quæ ipſi ſuperiacet Abiria.

Quæ autem circa oſtia Indi & Canthicolpum, Syraſtrene

Sunt autẽ ciuitates Indoſcythiæ hæ, ab occidẽtali quidem parte fluuij remotæ

Arioarta	121	30:31	15
Andrapana	124	15:30	40
Sabana	122	10:32	0
Banagara	112	15 30	20
Codrana	121	15:29	40

Et iuxta ipſum fluuium

Embolima	124	:31	0
Pentagramma	124	:30	20
Aſigramma	123	:29	30
Tiauſa	121	40:28	50
Ariſtobatra	120	:27	30
Azica	119	15:27	0
Pardabathra	117	:25	30
Piſca	116	30:25	0
Paſipeda	114	30:24	0
Suſicana *Muſicani terra Straboni dicitur.*	112	:22	30
Bonis	111	:21	30
Colaca	110	30:20	40

In Inſulis autẽ ab ipſo fluuio factis ſunt ciuitates hæ

* Patala *Pattalenam inſulam ab Indi oſtijs eſſe factam ait Strabo.*	112	50:21	0
Barbari	113	15:22	30

Ab orientali latere fluuij remotiores ab eo ciuitates hæ

Xodrace	116	:20	15
Sarbana	116	:22	50
Auxoamis	115	30:22	20
Aulinda	114	15:21	0
Orbadari	115	:22	0
Theophila	114	15:21	10
Aſtacapra	114	40:20	15

Iuxta ipſum uerò fluuium ciuitates hæ

Panaſſa	122	30:29	0
Budæa	121	15:28	15
Naagramma	120	:27	0
Camigara	119	:26	20
Binagara	118	:25	20
Parabali	116	30:24	30
Sydrus	114	:23	30
Epitauſa	113	45:22	30
Xoana	113	30:21	30

Indoſcythiæ ab orientali plaga ſuper mare Laricæ ſita eſt Regio

In qua ciuitates mediterraneæ ab occaſu Namadi fluuij hæ ſunt

* Barygaza Emporiũ	113	15:17	20

Ab orientali uero parte eiuſdem fluuij

Agrinagara	118	15:22	30
Siripalla	116	30:21	30
Bammogura	116	:20	45
Sazantium	115	30:20	30
Xerogere	116	20:19	50
* Ozene regia Tiaſcani	117	:20	0
Minagara	115	15:19	30
Tiatura	115	50:18	50
Naſica	114	:17	0

Quæ ſuperiacẽt colũt Pulindę Agriophagi. Et ſupra ipſos etiam Chatriæi *Chataros appellat Diodor. Catheos Strabo, quibus pulchritudo eſt in maximo pretio,*

In quibus ab occidẽtali & oriẽtali parte Indi fluuij ciuitates hæ ſunt

Nigranigramma	124	:28	15
Antachara	122	:27	0
Sudaſſanna	123	:26	50
Syrniſica	121	:16	30
Patiſtama	121	:25	0
Tiſapatinga	123	:24	20

Iterum autem inter Sardonicum montem & Bittigũ, tenẽt Tabaſi, Magorũ gens. *Græcus codex habet, gens maxima.*

Quæ aũt ſupra hos ſunt uſq; Vindium montẽ, iuxta quidem Namadem, à parte orientali fluuij tenent Parapiotæ

In quibus ſunt Rhãnæ Et ciuitates hæ

Cognabanda	120	15 23	0
Ozoabis	120	30:23	40
Oſta	122	30:23	30
Coſa in qua eſt Adamas	121	20:22	30

Circa autẽ Nanagunã Phyllitæ & Bittigi. In quibus Condali quidem iuxta Phyllitas & fluuiũ. Ambaſtę aũt iuxta Bittigos & montẽ ipſum. Et ciuitas hę

Agara

Agarã 129 20:25 0
Adiſathra 128 30:24 30
Soara 134 20:24 0
Nygdoſora 135 :23 0
Anara 132 30.22 20

Inter Bittigũ autem montem & Adiſathrum ſunt Soræ Nomades *Narſingæ regnum mediterraneum Indiæ potentiſſimum.*

Et ciuitates hæ

Sangamarta 133 :21 0
* Arcati regia Sora 130 :20 15

Rurſus ad partẽ orientalẽ Vindij montis tenent Brolingæ. In quibus ciuit. hæ

Stagabaza 133 :18 30
Bardaotis 137 30:18 30

Quæ ſub ijs ſunt, habitant Poruari

In quibus ciuitates hæ

Bridama 134 30:27 30
Tholobana 136 20:27 0
Malęta 133 30:25 50

Et ſub ipſis uſq; Vxentũ mõtem, Adiſathri. In quibus ciuitates hæ

Maliba 140 :27 30
Aſpathis 138 30:25 40
Panaſſa 137 40:24 30
* Sageda Metrop. 133 :23 30
Balantipyrgum 136 30:23 30

Iis orientaliores uſq; Gangẽ Mandalę ſunt. In quibus ciuitates hæ

Aſthagura 142 :25 0

Et apud ipſum fluuium ciuitates

Sambalaca 141 :29 30
Sigalla 142 :28 0
* Palibothra regia 143 :27 0

Hinc Palibothri populi quos Plin. & Strab. Praſios appellant, omnium Indiæ potentiam eo tempore antecedebant, toto maritimo tractui ab Indo ad Gangem dominantes, quod & Pomponius teſtatur, Diodorus Palicotram urbem appellat, ab Hercule conditam.

Tamalites 144 30:26 30
Oreophanta 146 :24 30

Similiter q̃ ſub Bittigo mõte ſunt tenẽt Brachmanę Magi uſq; ad Betios

In quibus ciuitates hæ

Brachme 118 :19 0

Quę uerò ſub Adiſathrn uſq; Arurę̃os tenent Badiamæi. In quibus eſt ciuitas

Tathilla 134 :18 50

Quæ aũt ſub Vxẽto ſunt, tenent Dryllophyllitæ. Quorum ciuitates

Sibrium 139 :22 20
Opotura 137 30:21 40
Ozoana 138 15:20 30

Orientaliores uſq; Gangẽ ſunt Cocconagæ. In quibus ciuitates hæ

Doſara 142 30:22 30

Et uerſus fluuiũ in parte occidẽtaliori

Cartinaga 146 :23 0
Cartaſina 145 30:21 40

Supra autem Mæſolos Salaceni, iuxta Arurę̃os mõtes. In quibus ciuitates hę

Benagorum 140 :20 15
Caſtra 138 :19 30
Magaris 137 30:18 20

Iuxta autem Gangem flu. ſunt Sabaræ apud quos Adamas eſt in copia. Et ciuitates hæ

Taſopium 140 30:22 0
Caricardama 141 :20 15

Regionẽ autẽ, quæ circa oſtia Gangis fluuij eſt omnem Gangaridæ tenent *Gargarides Plinio, quorum regem potentiſſimum Alexander inuadere nõ eſt auſus, teſtantur Curtius & Diodorus, ſed longè in alio ſitu hos ipſi cũ Strabone collocant: nempe inter Indi & Gãgis fontes, iuxta Pori regis ab Alexandro uicti regionem, quæ iuxta Hydaſpis fontes erat.*

In quibus ciuitas

* Gange regia 146 :19 15

Reliquũ autem Arſacæ quidem regionis mediterraneæ ſunt ciuitates & pagi ab occaſu quidem Bindæ fluuij hæ

Manippala 119 30:10 45
Sariſabis 119 :20 0
Tagara 118 :19 20
* Bætana regia Siriptolemæi 117 :18 10
Deopalli 115 40:17 50
Gamaliba 115 15:17 20
Omenogara 114 :16 10

Inter Byndã uerò flu. & Pſeudoſtomũ

Nagaruris 120 :20 15
Tabaſo 121 30:20 40
Inde 123 :20 50
Tripangalida 121 15:19 40
* Hippoçura regia Baleocuri 119 45:19 10
Suburtum 120 15:19 20
Sirimalaga 119 20:18 30

Calligeris

Calligeris	118	:18	0
Modogulla	119	:18	0
Petirgala	117	45:17	15
Banauaſi	116	:16	45

Virorum autem Pyratarum medi terraneæ ciuitates ſunt hæ

Olochœra	114	:15	0
* Muſopalle Metrop.	115	30:15	45

* Limyrice mediterranea ab occi dentali quidem parte

Pſeudoſtomi ciuitates hæ

Narulla	117	45:15	50
Cuba	117	:15	0
Pallura	117	15:14	40

* Inter Pſeudoſtomum uerò & Ba rim flu. ciuitates hæ

Paſage	114	20:21	50
Maſtanur	121	30:18	40
Curellur	119	:17	30
Punnata in qua beryllus	120	40:17	30
Haloẽ	120	40:17	0
* Carura regia Cerobothri	119	:16	20
Arembur	121	:16	20
Berderis	119	:15	50
Pantipolis	118	:15	20
Adarima	119	39:15	20
Coreur	120	:15	0

Aiorum mediterranea

Motunda	121	20:14	40

Careorum mediterranea

Mendela	123	:17	20
Selur	121	45:16	30
Tittua	122	:15	40
Mantitur	123	:15	45

Pandionorum mediterranea

Tænur	124	45:18	40
Perincari	123	20:18	0
Corindiũr	125	:17	40
Tangala	123	30:16	45
* Modura regio Pandionis	125	:16	0
Acur	124	45:15	20

Batorum mediterranea

Calindoca	127	40:17	30
Bata	116	30:17	0
Tallara	128	:16	45

Paraliæ Soretanum mediter. ciuitates

Calur	129	:17	40
Tennagora	132	:17	0
Ieur	129	:16	40
* Orthura regia Sornatis	130	:16	20
Bere	130	20:16	15
Abur	129	:16	0
Carmara	130	20:15	40
Magur	130	:15	15

Aruarnorũ ciuitates mediterraneæ

Cerauge	135	:16	15
Phruriũ ſeu præſidiũ	132	:15	0
Carige	132	40:15	0
Poleur	131	30:14	40
Picendaca	131	30:14	0
Iatur	132	30:14	0
Scopolura	130	15:15	36
Icarta	133	30:13	40
* Malanga regia Baſſaronagis	133	:13	0
Candipatna	133	30:12	20

Mæſolorum mediterranea

Calliga	138	:17	0
Bardamana	136	15:15	15
Coruncula	135	:18	0
Pharytra	134	40:13	20
* Pityndra Metrop.	135	30:12	30

Inſulæ aũt adiacent expoſitæ parti Indiæ in Canticolpo ſinu

Barace	118	:18	0

In littore uerò uſq; ſinum Colchicum

Milizigeris	110	:12	30
Heptaneſia inſula	113	:13	0
Tricadiba	113	30:11	0
Peperina	115	:12	40
Trineſia inſula	116	20:12	0
Leuce	118	:12	0
Nanigeris	122	:12	0

In ſinu Argarico

* Cory inſula	126	30:13	0

INDIAE EXTRA GANGEM *ſitus.* CAP. II.

Tabula XI. Aſiæ

Mucini regio ab incolis hodie nuncupatur, ſcilicet à Gange uſq; Cyambam prouinciam: Indiam etiam minorem hanc uocamus.

EXtra Gangem India termi natur ab occaſu Gange flu uio. A Septenrionib. expo ſitis partibus Scythię & Se ricæ

ricæ. Ab oriẽte Sinarum regiõe, iuxta meridionalem lineã emiſſam à fine Sericæ, uſq; ad ſinum magnũ appellatum, & ſinu ipſo. A meridie autẽ Indico Pelago, & parte maris Paraſſodis, quod ab inſula Menuthiadæ per lineã parallelam extenditur, uſque ad oppoſita magno ſinui, huius igitur partis littorea per hunc modum ſe habent.

In ſinu Gãgetico poſt Gangis oſtium Antibolum appellatum

Cirra deorum

Pentapolis 150 :18 0
Catabedę flu. oſtia 151 20:17 0
* Baracura Emporiũ 152 30:16 0
Bangella hodie ciuitas fœcundiſſima, & regnum latiſſimum.
Tocoſannæ flu, oſtia 153 :14 30

Argenteæ regionis

Samba ciuitas 153 30:13 45
Sadi flu. oſtia 153 30:12 30
Sada ciuitas 154 20:11 20
* Berabõna Empor. 155 30:10 40
Temalæ flu, oſtia 157 30:9 0
Promont. quod poſt ipſam eſt 157 20.8 0

In ſinu Sabaraco

Beſyngitorum Antropophagorum

Sabara ciuitas 159 :8 30
* Begynga Emporiũ 162 20:8 26
Berſyngæ flu. oſtia 162 :9 0
Berobe ciuitas 162 30:6 0
Promont. poſt ipſam 159 :4 20

Chryſæ uel aureæ Cherſoneſi

* Tacola Emporiũ 160 15:4 15
Malacha nunc dicitur miræ magnitudinis, à Portugalenſibus ui capta, quod teſtatur epiſtola Emanuelis regis ad Leonem decimum.
Promont. poſt ipſam 158 40:2 40
Chryſoanæ flu. oſtia 159 :1 0
Sabana Emporium 160: auſtralis 3
Palandæ flu. oſtia 161: auſtralis 2
Malçucolon promõt. 163: auſtralis 2
Attabæ flu. oſtia 164: auſtralis 1
Coli ciuitas 164 20: ęquino.
Perimula 163 15:2 40
Perimulicus ſinus 162 30:4 15

Leſtorum ſiue Piratarum regionis. *Regnum Pego dicitur.*

Samarade 163 :4 50
Pagraſa 165 :4 50
Sobani flu. oſtia 165 40:4 45
Fontes fluuij 162 30:13 0
Thiponobaſti Empor. 166 20:4 45
Acadra 167 :4 50
* Zabæ ciuitas 168 20:4 45

Magni ſinus. *Sinus hic hodie dicitur mare de Sur.*

Quod iuxta principiũ eſt magnũ promontorium 169 :4 15
Thagora 168 :6 0
* Balonga Metropolis *Ciuitas Pego inter Orientales nulli ſecunda.* 167 30:7 0
Throana 167 :8 30
Doanæ flu. oſtia 167 :10 0
Fontes fluuij 153 :27 0
* Corthata Metrop. 167 :12 30
Sinda ciuitas 167 15:13 40
Pagraſa 167 30:14 30
Dorij flu. oſtia 168 :15 30
Fontes fluuij 163 :27 0
Aganagara 169 :16 40
Seri flu. oſtia 171 30:17 20
Fontes fluuij 170 :32 0
Alius fons 173 :30 0
Coniunctio 171 :27 0
Limes magni ſinus uerſus Sinas 173 :17 20

Montes autẽ in hac parte nominãtur.

Bepyrrus, cuius fines habent gradus 148 : 34 & 154: 26

Et Mæandrus, cuius fines habent gradus 152 : 24 & 160: 16

Et Damaſi montes, quorum fines habent partes 161: 23 & 166 :33

Et Semanthini pars occidẽtalis, cuius finis habet gradus 170: 33 & 180:26

Hi ſunt orientaliſſimi, ubi à Nicolao Veneto Phata urbs nominatur.

A Bepyrro uerò in Gangem exeũt fluuij duo. Quorũ eius qui magis Septentrionalis eſt fontes habent partes 148 :33 0

Coniunctio uerò cum Gange 140 15:30 20

Fluuij uerò qui poſt ipſum eſt fontes habent 152 :27 0

Coniunctio autem eius cum Gange 144 :26 0

A Mæandro uerò fluũt, qui poſt Gan-

PP gem

gem ſunt amnes uſque Biſynga flu. Serus aũt fluuius à monte Semanthino è duobus fontib. fluit. Quorũ q occidentalior eſt grad. habet 170 30:32 0

Qui uerò magis orientalis 173 30:30 0

Iunguntur autẽ circa 171 :27 0

A Damaſis mõtibus autẽ fluunt Daonas & Dorias. Extenditur autem uſq; Bepyrrum Daonas, & Dorias quidem à ſitu 164 30:28 0

Daonas uerò à Damsſis montibus 162 :20 30

A Bepyrro aũt monte 152 30:27 30

Et coniunguntur fluxus circiter 160 20:19 0

Sobanus autem 163 30:13 0

Et qui per aureã Cherſoneſum fluunt inuicem cõmiſcentur, primum à dorſis ſuperiacẽtibus Cherſoneſo, ſine nomine, ex quibus unus ad Cherſoneſum fluens primo Attabam ſcindit circa 161 30:3 0

Chryoanũ uerò circa 161 :2 20

Reliquus autem fit Palandas

Tenẽt autẽ partẽ hanc ab orientali latere Gangis per totum latus ipſius, qui magis Septentrionales ſunt Gangani, per quos Sarabus excurrit fluuius.

Et in ijs ciuitates hæ ſunt

Sapolus	139 :35	0
Storna	138 40:34	40
Heorta	138 30:34	0
Rhappha	137 40:33	40

Sub ijs uerò ſunt Marundæ, uſq; Gangaridas

In quibus ciuitates ſunt apud Gangem ab oriente

Botæta	142 20:19	0
Corygaza	243 30:27	15
Condota	145 :26	30
Celydna	146 30:25	30
Aganagota	146 30:22	30
Talarga	146 40:21	40

Inter montem autem Imaum & Bepyrrum, Tacoræi ſunt, maximè ad arctos uergentes, Corancali uerò ſub eis. Poſtes Paſſalæ. Poſt quos ſupra Mæandrum Tilædæ. Vocant sutem ſic Baſadas, ſunt enim breues, incurui, craſſi, & fronte latiores, colore albi. Supra autẽ Cirradiã, in qua dicũt gigni optimum Malabathrũ, habitãt iuxta quidẽ montem Mæandrũ Tameræ Anthropophagi. Super Argenteã autẽ regionum, in qua multa eſſe dicũtur metalla non ſignata, ſuperiacet autẽ aurea regio, Beſyngitis appropinquãs, quæ & ipſa metalla auri q; plurima habet. Qui eã incolũt, ſimiliter ſunt albi colore, et craſſi, & breues atq; ſimi. Iterũ inter Bepyrrũ montẽ, & mõtes Damaſos, quæ magis ad Arctos uergunt, tenent Aminachæ. Et ſub ijs ſunt Indaprathæ. Poſt q̃s Iberingæ. Poſt Dabaſæ, & uſq; Mæandrũ, Nargologæ, qđ ſignificat mundum nudũ. Interq; mõtes Damaſos & limitẽ qui uerſus eſt Sinas maximè Septentrionales ſunt Cacobæ. Et ſub ijs Baſanaræ. Poſtea Chalcitis regio in pua plurima metalla æris ſunt. Sub qua uſq; magnum ſinum Cudutæ, & Barrę. Poſt quos Sindi. Poſtea Daonę ad flu. eiuſdẽ nominis. Et poſt ipſos mõtana ſunt iũcta regioni Leſtorũ ſiue Predonũ Tigres habẽtia & Elephãtes. Hãc Lerũ ſiue Predonũ regionẽ qui colũt, Ferini eſſe dicunt, & in ſpecubus habitare, et pellẽ habere ſimilẽ Hippopotamis quæ ſagittis minime traijci poteſt. Ciuitates aũt & uicus huius partis mediterranei nominantur. Poſtea quæ iuxta Gangem expoſita ſunt hæ

Selampura	148 30:33	20
Canogiza	143 :32	0
Caſſida	146 :31	30
Eldana	152 :31	0
Aſanamara	155 :32	30
Archinara	163 :31	0
Vrathenæ	170 :31	20
Suanagura	145 30:29	30
Sagoda	155 20:29	20
Anthina	162 :19	0
Salatha	165 40:28	20
* Rhandamarcotta, in qua Naadus 172	:18	0
Athenagurum	146 20:17	0
Manizna	147 15:14	40
* Toſalę Metropol.	150 :13	20
Aloſanga	152 :24	15

Adiſaga

Adiſaga 159 30:23 0
Cimara 170 :13 15
Pariſara 149 :22 15
* Tugma Metropol. 152 30:22 15
Ariſabium 158 30:22 30
Poſinara 162 15:22 50
Pandaſſa 165 :21 20
Sipiberis 170 :21 15
* Triglyphon regia, quod & Trilingum 154 :18 0
In hac galli gallinacei barbati eſſe dicuntur & corui, & Pſitaci albi.
Lariagara 162 30:18 15
Rhingiberi 166 :18 0
Agimœtha 170 40:18 40
Tomara 172 :18 0
Daona 165 :15 40
* Marcura Metropolis, quę et Malthura 158 :12 30
Laſippa 161 :12 30
Barcuaora 164 :12 50

Et in aurea Cherſoneſo

Chnigaphola, nunc & Sian duæ in Malacha inſignes urbes.

Balonca 162 :4 40
Cocconagara 160 :2 0
Tharra 162 : auſtr. 1 40
Palanda 161 : auſtr. 1 30

Inſulæ autem dicuntur in expoſita parte Indiæ hæ

Bazacata 149 30:9 40
In hac conchæ multæ. Et qui hanc incolũt, nudi cõtinuo degere ferũtur, uocantq́ Agmatas. Sũt & inſulæ tres Sindę Anthropophagorum, quarum medium partes habet 152 :auſtral. 8 40
Bonæ fortunæ 145 15: ſub æquat.
Baruſſę quinque, quarum medium habet 152 40: auſt. 5 20
In ijs Antropophagi incolæ eſſe perhibẽtur. Similiter aliæ Anthropophagorum inſulæ tres, quæ Sabadibæ appellantur, quarũ mediũ 160: auſtr. 8 30
Iabadij, hoc eſt, hordei inſula feraciſſima enim hæ inſula dicitur, & præterea auri multum efficere.

Hinc Chryſe & Argyre aureum & argenteum ſolum habentes inſulæ Plinio, Melæ & alijs dicũtur, quas Martianus Chryſerã & Argyream nominat. χρυσὸς enim aurum, ἄργυρος argentum dicitur.

Hęc Metropolim habet à patre Septẽtrionali fine eius occidentali dictã Argenteã, quę grad. hab. 167 :auſtral. 8 30
Orientalis uerò finis inſulæ 169: auſtral. 8 0
Satyrorum inſulæ tres, quarum interuallum 171 : auſtral. 2 30
Qui has inhabitant, caudas habere dicuntur, quales Satyrorum pingunt. Ferunt & hic aliæ inſulæ cõtinue eſſe numero decẽ, Maniolæ appellatæ in quibus dicũt nauigia, quæ clauos ferreos habent detineri, ac ideo illa ligneis cõpaginant, ne quando lapis Herculeus, qui circa ipſas gignitur, illa attrahat. Obq́ hoc ſuper trabibus ea in ſicco ſic mari aſſerunt.
Tenere autem ipſas dicuntur Anthropophagi Manioli dicti. Harum medium gradas habet 142 :auſtral. 2

SINARVM SITVS.
Cap. III.
Tabula undecima Aſiæ.

Mangi & Cyamba prouinciæ Magno Cham Tartarorum ſubditæ.

Sinæ terminãtur à Septentrionibus parte Serũ expoſita. Ab ortu Solis atq́ meridie terra incognita. Ab occaſu India extra Gãgem iuxta lineam annotatam, uſq́ ad magnum ſinum, ac ipſo magno ſinu, & partibus quæ deinde adiacẽt Ferinis appellaris, ac parte Synarũ, quam habitãt Ichthyophagi Aethiopes ſecundum deſcriptionem hanc.

Sinum magnum dixi eſſe hodie mare de Sur, ad quẽ Hiſpani uerſus occidentem nauigãdo perueniunt, terreſtri itinere duorum dierum interuallo.

Poſt limitem ſinus qui iuxta Indiã notatus eſt.
Aſpitharæ flu. oſtia 175 :16 0
Fluuij fontes, qui ab oriẽtalib. partib. Semãthini ſunt mõtis 180 :26 0
Bramma ciuitas 176 40:12 30
Ambaſti flu oſtia 177 :10 0
Fontes fluuij 179 :15 0
Rhabana ciuitas 177 :8 30
Seni flu. oſtia 176 20:6 30

Notium promont. 175 :4 0
Ferini Sinus interior receſſus
176 :2 0
Satyrorũ promont. 175: æquinoct.
Sinarum ſinus 178 : auſtra. 2 20
Hunc habitant Ichthyophagi
Aethiopes
Cotiaris flu. oſtia 177 : auſtralis 7
Iuxta quod miſcetur Seni amni
179 : æquinoct.
Fontes fluuiĳ 180 : auſtral. 2
* Cattigara Sinarum ſtatio
177 : auſtr. 8 30

Var Moabar regnum recentiores quidam hoc loci ſtatuere.

Tenẽt autem regionẽ, quæ maximè ad Arctos uergit, Semanthinę ſupra eiuſdem nominis montem. Sub ĳs aũt atq; monte Acadræ. Poſt quos Aſpithræ. Poſtea apud magnum Sinũ Ambaſtę, & circa alios ſinus Ichthyophagi Sinę

Ciuitates autem Sinarum mediterraneæ hæ nominantur.

Achatara 178 20:11 15
* Aſpithra 175 30:16 15
Coccoranagara 179 : auſtral. 2
* Sarata 180 : auſtral. 4
* Et Metropolis Thinæ *aliàs ſine.*
180 : auſtralis 3

Eam tamen nõ ærea mœnia habere dicunt, nec quicq; memoratu dignũ. Circundatur aũt à Cattigaris uerſus occaſum terra incognita, mare Praſodeam plectens, uſq; promont. Praſum, à quo incipit, ut dictũ eſt, maris aſperi ſinus, terrã cõiungens Rhapto promont. & partibus Auſtralibus Azaniæ.

TAPROBANES INSVLAE ſitus. Cap. IIII.

Tabula duodecima Aſiæ.

Taprobana, à noſtris Samotra ſiue Sumatra dicitur, ut Ioſeph Indus, Ludouicus Vartomanus & alĳ teſtantur. Huic quatuor reges moderantur, omnes idololatræ.

Cory Indiæ promontorio opponitur promontoriũ inſulæ Taprobanes, quæ olim Simondi inſula dicebatur, nũc autem Salice. Qui eam habitãt communi uocabulo Salæ dicuntur, mulierum crinibus omnes ferè tecti.

Naſcit apud hos oriza, mel, zingiber, beryllus, hyacinthus, & uniuerſorum metallorũ genera, auri & argẽti et aliorum. Elephãtes gignit & Tigres. Eius promontoriũ, quod dictũ eſt Cory opponi gradus habet 126 :12 30
Et uocat Boreũ promont. Alia autem circũſcriptio habetur in hũc modum.
Poſt dictum Boreum promont. quod gradus habet 126 :12 30
Galiba extrema 124 :11 20
Margana ciuitas 123 30:10 20
Iogana ciuitas 123 20.8 50
Anariſmõdi promõt. 122 :7 45
Soanæ flu. oſtia 121 20:6 15
Fontes fluuĳ 124 30:3 0
Sindocanda ciuitas 111 :5 0
Priapidis portus 112 :3 40
Anubingara 111 :2 40
Praſodes ſinus 121 :2 0
Iouis extrema 120 30:1 0
Nubartha ciuitas 111 40:æqnoct.
Azani flu. oſtia 113 10:auſtr. 1
Fontes fluuĳ 116 : ſeptentr. 1
Hodoca ciuitas 113 : auſtralis 2
Orneum uel auſum extrema
115 : auſtr. 2 30
Dagana ciuitas ſacra lunæ
126 : auſtralis 2
Corcobara 117 40:au. 2 20
Dionyſi ſeu Bacchi ciuitas
130 : auſtr. 1 30
Cetæum promont. 132 30:au. 2 20
Baraci flu. oſtia 131 30:ſeptẽ. 1
Fontes fluuĳ 128 :2 0
Bocana ciuitas 131 :1 20
Mordi portus 131 :2 20
Abaratha ciuitas in extremis 131:3 15
Solis portus 130 :4 0

Solis inſulam facit Plinius, quæ & Nympharum rubens cubile dicitur. ubi ob æſtũ intollerabilẽ omne animans ingreſſum, ut circumfuſi aëris confectum exanimatur.

Littus magnum

Procuri ciuit. in pmõt. 131 :5 40
Rhizala portus 130 40:6 30
Oxia promont. 130 :7 30
Gangis flu. oſtia 129 :7 20

Fontes

Fontes fluuij	127	:7	15
Spatana portus	129	:8	0
Nagadiba ciuitas	129	:8	30
Panti Sinus	118	30:9	30
Anubingara ciuitas	128	40:9	40
* Modutti Emporiũ	128	:11	20

Pynder hodie, & celebrior totius inſulæ portus.

Phaſis flu. oſtia	127	:11	20
Fontes fluuij	126	:8	0
* Talacori Emporiũ	126	20:11	40

Poſt quod eſt Boreũ promontorium.

Mõtes in inſula inſignes ſunt, qui Galibi appellantur, ex quibus fluunt Phaſis, & Ganges. Et mons, qui Malea dicũtur, unde fluũt Soanas, & Azanos, & Barraces. Et ſub hoc monte uſq; mare ſunt Elephantũ paſcua. Teneni autem inſulã à parte maximè Septentrionali Galibi & Muduttæ. Sub quibus Anurogrãmi, & Nagadibi. Et ſub Anurogrammis Soani. Sub Nagadibis autem Semni. Subq́; ijs etiã Sandocandæ quidẽ uerſus occaſum. Et ſub ipſis uſq; Elephantũ paſcua Bumaſani. Tarachi autẽ uerſus ſolis ortũ tenẽt. Sub quibus Bocani & Morduli, & qui maximè auſtrales ſunt Rhogãdani & Nanigiri. Ciuitates autem in inſula mediterraneæ hæ ſunt

Anurogrãmũ regia	124	10:8	40
* Maagrãmũ Metrop.	127	:7	20
Adiſamum	129	:5	0
Poduce	124	:3	40
Vliſpada	126	20: borealis	40
Nacaduma	118	30: ęquino.	

Ante Taprobanem multitudo inſularum iacet, quas dicũt eſſe mille trecentas & ſeptuaginta & octo numero.

Quarũ tamẽ nomina tradũtur, hę ſunt

Vangana	120	15:11	20
Canathra	121	40:11	15
Orneorũ uel auium	119	:8	30
Aegidiorum	118	:8	30
Monache	116	:4	15
Ammine	117	:4	15
Carcus	118	auſtral.	40
Phelicus	116	30:auſt. 2	40
Erene	120	: auſtr. 2	30
Calandadrua	121	: auſtr. 5	30
Arana	125	: auſtr. 4	20
Baſſa	126	: auſtr. 6	30
Balaca	129	: auſtr. 5	30
Alaba	131	: auſtral.	4
Gumara	133	: auſtr. 1	40
Zaba	135	: æquinoct.	
Zibala	135	: boreal. 4	15
Nagadiba	135	: boreal. 8	30
Suſuara	130	: boreal. 11	15

Orbis igitur necnon prouinciarum ac præfecturarum enarratio particularis, hoc nobis explanata ſit modo. Cæterũ cum in principio cõpoſitionis oſtenderimus, quo pacto cogniti orbis pars, in ſphęra deſcribi poſſit, necnon in ſuperficie plana, ut maximè ſimilis & cõmenſilis ſit ijs, quæ in ſphæra comprehendũtur ſolida, cõgruaiq́; tabulis uniuerſi orbis explanatiõibus, deſcriptionem quandam addere ſummariam, ad demonſtrationem eorum quæ uniuerſaliter ſunt contemplata, abſoluatur & ipſa ſecundũ conuenientem rationem, quæ ita ſe habet.

DESCRIPTIO SVMMARIA TABULÆ ORBIS. Cap. V.

ORbis noſter in tres diuiſus eſt continentes à uetuſtioribus illis, qui ſigillatim quàm diligentiſſimè ſcripſere, commẽtarioſq́; reliquere de ſingulis, ſicut in hiſtoria, quibus & nos aſtipulamur, qui partim hæc inſpeximus, partim uerò diligẽter ab eis excepimus, ac ideo tabulam quo pacto totus orbis figurari poſſit, ſubijcere deliberauimus, ut nil diſcendi cupidis inexpertũ relinquatur, ex ijs, quæ particulatim utilia ſunt, quo omnis hiſtoria ornetur, pariter & acumen uirtũ naturalium excitetur.

Pars terræ noſtræ habitabilis terminatẽ ab ortu ſolis terra incognita, quæ populis oriẽtalibus Aſiæ magnæ adiacet Sinuſq́;, ac Sericæ.

A meridie ſimiliter terra incognita, quæ pelagus ambit Indicũ, & quæ Aethiopiam, quæ à meridie eſt Libyæ, uocaturq́; Agiſymba, complectitur.

Ab occaſu etiam terra incognita, quæ

ſinũ excipit Aethiopicũ Libyę,& dein deoceano occidẽtali, qui occidẽtaliſſimis Libyæ & Europæ, adiacet psrtib. *Nulla ab occaſu hodie terra incognita,ſed occidentaliores Africæ partes Caput album & Caput uiri dedicuntur,Oceano adiacentes.*

A ſeptentrionibus autẽ cõiuncto ſibi oceano, qui inſulas cõplectitur Britannicas necnõ Europæ Borealiſſima, appellsturq́ Deucalidonius & Sarmaticus, ac etiã terra incognita, quæ Borealiſſimis magnæ Aſiæ adiacet regionibus, Sarmstiæ et Scythię,& Sericę. Ex æquoribus uerò, quæ sb orbe excipiuntur habitabili, msre noſtrũ cũ adnexis ſibi ſinibus, utpote ſinu q iuxta Adriã eſt, Pelagusq́ Aegæũ, necnõ Propontidem, pontũ quoq́, ac paludem Mæotim, per ſolum fretũ Herculeũ cũ oceano cõmiſcetur, pelsgi anguſtias quaſi Iſthmũ Cherſoneſi inſtar faciens. Hyrcanum uerò mare, quod & Caſpiũ dicitur, undiq́ terra circũdatur, inſulæ quo ad continentem oppoſitum, ſimile.

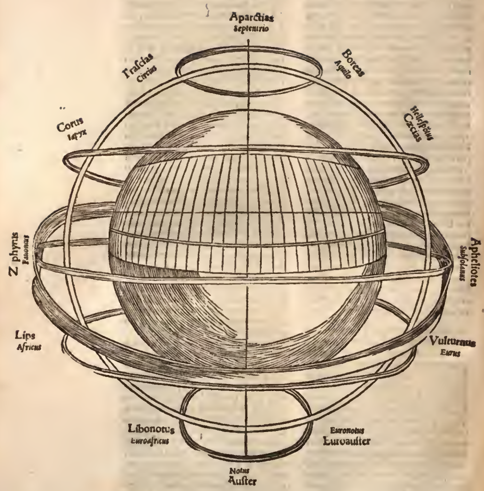
Similiter & mare, quod iuxta pelagus eſt Indicũ, totũ cum adiscentibus et ſinibus, tam iuxta ſinũ Arabicum, quàm Perſicũ, necnon Gãgeticum, & eũ qui propriè magnus uocatur ſinus, undiq́ à terra circũambitur. Quapropter ex tribus continentibus, Aſia adnectiť Libyæ,& per dorſum Arabię,q mare noſtrũ à ſinu ſegregat Arsbico, et per terram incognitã, quæ sb Indico alluitur pelago. Europę uerò adnectiť per dorſum, quod inter paludem eſt Meotim, ocesnumq́ Sarmaticum ſuper Tanaia amnis defluuio. Libya uerò ab Europa ſolũ freto diſiũgitur, per ſeipſam illi cohærens minime, ſed per Aſiam omnino, quoniã illa utriq́ connectitur, ambasq́ p orĩetalem plagã attingit. Porrò ex tribus illis cõtinẽtibus msgnitudinis gratia, Aſis eſt prima, ſecũda Libya, tertia Europs. ſimiliter inter maria prædicta, quę à terra excipiũtur, rurſus ob magnitudinẽ primũ eſt msre iuxta Indicũ pelagus, ſecũdum noſtrum, tertiũ Hyrcanũ, quod & Caſpiũ Pręterea inter ſinus inſigniores, primus eſt ſimiliter & maior Gãgeticus, ſecũdus Perſicus, tertius uerò Magnus, quartus Arabicus, quintus Aethiopicus, ſextus Põti, ſeptimus Aegęi pelagi, octauus paludis Mæotidis, nonus Adriæ, decimus uerò Propontidis. Ex inſulis uerò inſigniotibus & peninſulis, prima eſt Taprobsne, ſecunda Albionis Britannicorum, terra aurea Cherſoneſus, quarta Iuuernia Britãnicorũ, quinta Pelopõneſus, ſexta Sicilia, ſeptima Sardinia, octaua Cyrnus, quæ et Corſica, nona Creta, decima Cyprus. Sanè meridionalẽ terræ cognitę finẽ terminat psrallelus, qui æquinoctiali eſt auſtralior psrtib. 16. m̃. 26. qualiũ eſt circulus maximus 360. *Hodie uſq́ ad Caput bonæ ſpei, quod eſt Africæ continens 23. gradus latitudinis meridionalis numerantur.* Totidẽ etiã partibus qui per Meroẽn ſcribiť, æquinoctiali eſt ſeptẽtrionalior. Septẽtrionalẽ uerò finẽ terminat parallelus, qui æquinoctiali eſt ſeptentrionslior psrtibus 63. ſcribitur autẽ per Thylen inſulã, ita ut latitudo terræ cognitę partium fiat 79. m̃, 26. aut integris gradibus 80. Stadijs uerò qusdraginta millib. ferè, ita ut pars uns, ſeu gradus unus, quingẽta cõtineat Stadia, quemadmodum ex diligẽtibus deprehenſum eſt dimenſionibus. Totius uerò ambitus cẽtum & octuaginta millia comprehẽdat ſtadia. Rurſus orientalẽ finẽ terræ cognitæ terminat meridianus ſcriptus per Sinarũ Metropolim diſtãs ab eo, qui per Alexandriã ſcribiť, orientẽ uerſus, ſup æquinoctiali partibus 119. m̃. 30. octo aũt horis ferè æquinoctialib. Occidentalem uerò finẽ terminat ille q per fortunatas ſcribiť inſulas, diſtantq́ ab eo, qui per Alexandriã partibus 60. m̃. 30. horis autẽ æquinoctialibus quatuor. A ſemicirculo uerò orĩẽtaliſſimo partib. 180. ac hotis æquinoctialibus 12. ita ut longitudo orbis cogniti eſſe colligatur, ſuper parte quidem æquinoctialis, ſtadiorũ nonsginta millis. Super eo uerò qui eſt auſtraliſſimus octuaginta & ſex milliũ ac trecentorũ & ferè triginta. At ſuper eo qui eſt ſeptentrionaliſſimus

ſimus millia quadraginta octingenta
quinqua ginta quatuor. Et rurſus ſu/
per eo, qui per Rhodum ſcribitur ſub
quo potiſſimũ factæ ſunt dimenſiones
diſtãte ab æquinoctiali partibus 36. ſta
diorum ſeptuaginta duorum ferè mil/
lium. Super eo autem qui per Syenem
eſt quicq; ab æquinoctiali diſtat parti/
bus 23. m̃ 50. qui ferè in medio totius la
titudinis ſitus eſt, Stadiorum octuagin
ta duo millia trecentorum triginta ſex,
ſecundum proportionem ipſam dicto
rum parallelorũ ad æquinoctialẽ, ita ut
longitudo orbis latitudine maior fiat,
in climatib. quidẽ ſeptẽtrionaliſſimis,
quinquageſima ferè parte, in ijs uerò p
Rhodũ dimidia quodãmodo & tertia
parte, in ijs aũt per Syenẽ totidem & ſe
ſè ſexta, in auſtraliſſimis quoq; totidẽ.
In ijs uerò qui ſub æquinoctiali ſunt to
tidem, ac inſuper quarta. Magnitudo
autem maximi diei ſeu noctis. in paral/
lelo quidem inter prædictos auſtraliſſi
mo horarum æquinoctialium eſt 13. to
tidem & in eo qui per Meroẽn ſcribit.
In æquinoctiali autem horarum eſt 12.
In eo uerò qui per Syenem deſcribitur,
horarum 12. m̃. 30. At in eo qui eſt per
Rhodum 14. & m̃. 30. In ſeptentriona
liſſimo autem et qui per Thylen 20. ita
ut totius latitudinis differentia fiat ho/
rarum æquinoctialium nouem.

ARMILLARIS SPHAE*ræ cum habitabili deſcriptio.*
Cap. VI.

DEſcriptio igitur diſpoſi/
tionis uniuerſæ, ad tanta
uſq; cõpetenter ſe habet.
uerum haud abſurdũ erit
his addere, quonam mo/
do apparens terræ ſemiſphęriũ, in quo
habitabilis noſtra eſt, in plano deſcri/
batur, à ſphæra cõprehẽſum armillari
quandoquidem plures quidemonſtra/
tionem hanc aggreſſi ſunt ineptiſſimê
ea uſi uident. Proponatur igitur ſphæ/
ram armillarẽ in plano deſcribere, quæ
partem cõplectatur terræ ita uſus ſitũ
habentem, ſecundũ quem rectæ linea/
ris ſit cõmunibus ſectionibus, hoc eſt,
meridiani, qui per tropicas notas, cui
& longitudo ſubiacebit, noſtram habi
tabilem bifariam incidit, & paralleli,
qui per Syenem in terra ſcribitur, qui
& ipſe latitudinem orbis æqualiter fer/
mè ſecat. Sic autem babeantur ratio/
nes magnitudinũ armillaris Sphęrę, &
terræ, necnon uiſus diſtantiæ, ut in eo
ſpacio, quod inter: Armillã ęquinoctia
lis & æſtiui cõtinetur tropici, tota pars
terræ appareat cognitæ: Auſtraliori ſe/
micirculo, eius qui per media ſigna eſt
circuli, ſuper terram conſtituto, ne ab
illo obumbratio quædam fiat terræ ha
bitabilis, ad Boream conſtitutæ. His
igitur ſuppoſitis dicti quidem meridia/
ni, unius rectæ lineæ ſecundum axim
ipſam facient apparentiam, quaſi ui/
ſus in plano, per eos ducto, cadat. Ob
eandem etiam cauſam parallelus per
Syenem rectæ lineæ apparentiam præ/
bebit, illa exiſtente recta: reliqui uerò
ex circulis inſcribendis, ſecũdum con/
caua ad rectas lineas, inuerſi appare/
bunt: meridiani quidem ad lineã eam
quæ per polos eſt, paralleli uerò ad illã
quæ per Syenem, & magis ij qui plus
ex utraque parte diſtant, quemadmo/
dum per ſe liquet. Quo pacto uerò de/
ſcriptionem hanc effingere poſſimus
ut quàm ſimilis ſit adumbramentis ui/
ſualibus modus hic perquàm commo
dus nobis erit.

Eſto meridianus qui per ſigna æquino
ctialia in ſphæra trãſit armillari a b c d
circa cẽtrum e, & diametrum a e c, in/
telligaturq; a ſecundum polum Borea
lem, c uerò Auſtralem ſc ſumatur b f
& d g & b h & d k circũferentiæ in
diſtãtijs tropicorum ab æquinoctiali:
a aũt & l & a m & c n & c o à diſtan/
tijs poli arctici et antarctici, ſecetq; dia/
meter æſtiui ipſam a e iuxta p. Quũ igi
tur parallelum qui per Syenẽ ſcribitur,
inter e & a poſitionem habere opor/
teat: ſit autem ratio circũferentiæ, quæ
eſt à parallelò per Syenem ad æquino/
ctialem, ad quadrãtem, quatuor ferè ad
quindecim, dimidiæ autem e p ad e a

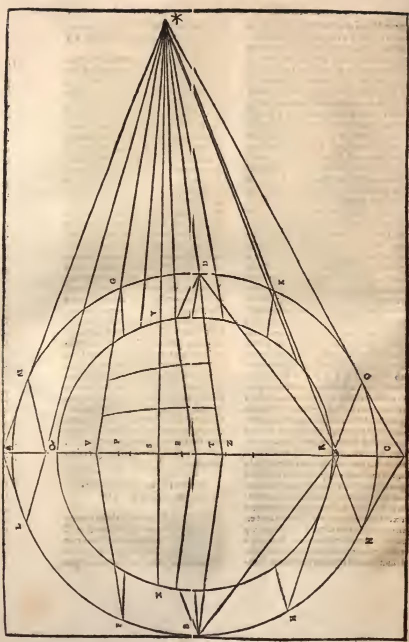


Aparctias
Septentrio
Boreas
Aquilo
Hellespontius
Caecias
Apheliotes
Subſolanus
Vulturnus
Eurus
Euronotus
Euroauſter
Notus
Auſter
Libonotus
Euroafricus
Lips
Africus
Z phyrus
Fauonius
Corus
Iapyx
Traſcias
Circius

eorundē ferè quatuor ad uiginti ſeſqui
tertia erit & e a lineæ quæ ex cētro terræ exit. Aſſumatur iam e q taliũ trium
qualiũ eſt quatuor e a, & in centro e,
diſtātia uerò e q, ſcribatur in eodē pla
no circulus, qui tertam cōplectatur q
r: & diuiſa aliqua recta, quæ ſit æqualis
e q in nonaginta ſectiones æquales,
unius quadrantis æqualis ipſi e p, aſſumatur quidē e s ſectionũ uiginti trium
ſemis & tertij, at e t ſectionũ ſedecim
tertij & duodecim, e u uerò eorũdem
ſexaginta triũ, & perducaē x s y ad q
r recta cadens, uidelicet ſecundũ parallelum per Syenē. Erit igitur t ſignum
per quod ſcribetur parallelus ille, qui
terminat auſtralem finē habitabilis, &
oppoſitus ei qui eſt per Meroēn: u uerò per ꝗd ſcribeē parallelus, qui terminat finē Borealem, ſcriptusq́ per Thylem. Aſſumatur nunc ſignũ paululum
auſtralius t ſicut z, & cōiungatur z d
pducāturq́ s y & z d, ac cōincidant
iuxta *. Si igitur nunc expoſitos circulos intelligamus in plano, p ſigna tropicorum & polorũ, aſpectumq́ ſuper
* propter ſubiecta: lineæ quidem ab *
per m et g ac d & k & o productę ad a
c facient ſuper ipſa ſectiones, per quas
ſcribentur ad aſpectũ ſegmenta quinq́
parallelorum: ueluti per ſectionē z ſcribeē circa d æquinoctialis. Lineæ uerò
ab * ſuper l & f & b & h & n cōiunctæ apud a c ſectiones faciēt, per quas
ſcribentur ultra terraneæ portiones eorũdem parallelorũ. Similiter quoq́ in
parallelis deſcribendis in terra, ſi ſumpſerimus ſuper q r peculiares ab æquinoctiali diſtātias, ueluti u & t ac ſectiones, quæ fient ſuper eiſdē per rectas lineas a z coniunctis ſuper ſemicirculo
q r habebimus oppoſitas eis ſecũdum
parallelos poſitiões, per quas ſcribentur dictorũ parallelorũ ſegmēta: ueluti g u f & d t b: ſuper quibus ſumentes
exortus eorum quæ ordinanda ſunt ex
utraq́ parte meridiani t u & ſup x s y
recta, in peculiaribus trium illorum parallelorum rationibus, ſcribemus per
trium ſimiliũ ſignorũ particulas, ſubiectorum meridianorum, tanquam eorum qui definiāt longitudinem, & f x
b & g y d.
Multitudo igitur in terra deſcribendorum ad deſcriptionis magnitudinē adaptanda erit. In Armillarum uerò parabola, id obſeruandum eſt, ut quum ſingula per dicta quatuor ſigna trāſeant,
figura effingantur ouali, & non in mucrones deſināt, in ſectionibus apud circulum extremum, ne ſpeciem præbeāt
fracturæ. Nam illic quoq́ congruam
reliquis flexurā ſeruari oporret, quamuis lineamēta curua, quæ eclipſim complectuntur, ultra extremum circulum
totius deſcriptionis finitorem cadant,
quod & in ueris armillis accidere uidetur. Animaduertendnm præterea, ne
circuli ſolum lineę exiſtant, ſed ut cum
aliquali latitudinis commenſuratione
& colore differant, ac etiam ut ultra terraneæ circulorum portiones, obſcuriores habeant colores, quàm illæ, quæ
uſui ſunt expoſitæ, quo in proximioribus fiant inciſuræ ſecundum obumbrationes, quæ in ueris eueniunt armillis. Præterea ut Zodiacus incidat ſuper terram iuxta ſemicirculum auſtraliſſimum, & per tropicum hyemalem
incidatur autem ab ipſa ſecundum Borealem, & per æſtiuum tropicum. Conſcribemus autem de ijs quoque in locis
oportunis peculiares denominatiões,
ac etiam in circulis, qui in terra ſunt numeros, quæ in orbis deſcriptione ſunt
explanati diſtantiarum & horarum.
Circa uerò exteriorem circulum uentorum ponemus nomina ad imitationem ſphęrę armillaris, apud adiacētes
quinque parallelos & polos per adnotationes.

DESCRIPTIO EXTENSIOnis. Cap. VII.

CAeterum huiuſce extenſionis deſcriptio quæ &
ſummatim armillari congruit ſphęrę, talis erit. In
plano ſubijciatur deſigna



*
A
B
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Z

tio,unà cũ terra cõprehenſa,quę talem habeat poſitionẽ, ꝑ quã uiſus rectus ſit cõmunibus inciſionib hoc eſt,meridiano,qui bifariã per tropica ſigna orbem ſecat, cui & ſubiacet longitudo noſtri habitabilis,& parallelo per Syenem in terra ſcripto, qui & ipſe ferè latitudinẽ orbis interſecat, ita aũt ſe rationes magnitudinũ ſphæræ ac terræ, necnon uiſus habeãt diſtantiæ, ut in ſpacio,quod inter æquinoctialem eſt & tropicũ æſtiuum,tota pars terrę cognitę appareat, auſtraliori ſemicirculo per mediũ Zodiacæ armillæ, cõſtituto ſuper terrã, ne ſub hac obumbratio quædam habitabilis noſtræ fiat, quæ ad Borealius poſita eſt hemiſphærium, quapropter dicti meridiani uniua rectæ lineæ per axẽ ipſam faciant imaginationem, tãquam uiſu in plano per ipſos cadẽte,ac etiam parallelus per Syenẽ, ob eam cauſam rectus uideaṙ. Reliqui uerò circuli adnotandi, ſecundum cõcaua, cõuerſi appareãt, ad lineas rectas, meridiani quidem ad eam lineã, quæ per polos tranſit. Paralleli autem ad eam lineam,quæ eſt per Syenem, & magis ij,qui plus ab utraq; illarũ parte diſtãt, ita ut arcticus magis quàm tropicus æſtiuus ad Septẽtriones. Hyemalis uerò tropicus magis quàm æquinoctialis ad meridiẽ declinet, ac etiã antarcticus magis quàm tropicus hyemalis. Præterea terræ cognitę pars ita conſtituatur, ut nullibi illam occanus circũfluat, niſi in finibus deſcriptis,qui ad Corũ ſitæ ſunt & Circium Libyæ, & Europæ,cõformiter uetuſtiorum hiſtorijs.

CLAVDII
PTOLEMAEI GEOGRAPHI
cæ enarrationis.

Octauus liber hæc habet.

Cum qua præſuppoſitiõe facere oportet habitabilis noſtræ diuiſionẽ per tabulas.

Quænam ad unamquãq; tabulam deſcribere conueniat.

Expoſitio omnium deſcriptionũ,quibus continentur,Europę tabulæ decẽ, regiões triginta quatuor, ciuitates centum & decem & octo.

Aphricæ tabulæ quatuor, regiões duodecim,ciuitates quadraginta duæ.

Aſię magnæ tabulæ duodecim, regiones, quadraginta octo. Ciuitates centum & nonaginta, ita ut tabulæ orbis fiant 27.regiones 94.ciuitates 350.

CVM QVA PRAESVPPO-
ſitione facere oportet habitabilis noſtræ diuiſionem ad tabulas.
Caput I.

QVęcũq; igitur ad enarrationem Geographicam in mediũ adducere oportebat,tã ex frequentiori diligẽtia eorum,qui regiones noſtras agnitas peragrarunt,quàm ad faciliorem ſimul & magis peculiarẽ deſcriptionũ aggreſſionẽ, ſufficienter ſe habere arbitror. Nunc uerò iuxta modum eorũ qui ante nos fuerũt, tãquam ſummariè addendũ erit,per quęnam loca in deſignatiõe unuſquiſq;,qui notari debet parallelus ſeu meridianua ſcribẽdus ſit, ne ridiculũ fiat, ſi omnia ſimpliciter loca, ac ea quoque, quæ haud quaquã in expoſitos incidũt circulos, adiacentes habeãt ſitus parallelorũ,et meridianorũ per ipſos deſcriptorum. Poſtq; competẽs quędã deſcriptio habitabilis totius facta eſt, ut in una comprehenſa tabula, ſub uiſum noſtrum cadat, cõſequens eſt,ut ſummariè, fiẽdas exponamus deſcriptiones, ſi generalẽ illam in plures diuidere uelimus tabulas,quo loca cũcta peragrata, cum lucidiori cõmenſuratione ordinari queãt, Etenim cum in uniuerſa deſcriptione neceſſarium ſit, quo rationes partium orbis inter ſe cõſeruentur, ut quædam propter frequẽtiam locorum ordinandorum dilatentur, alia autem pròpter defectum inſcribendorum contrahantur, quod plerique obmittentes multa quidẽ in tabulis ipſis peruertere coacti ſunt,

ſunt, tam in menſuris regionum, quàm figuris, tanquam haudquaquam ab hiſtoria rectè deducti, quemadmodum ij, qui maximam tabulæ partem Europæ attribuerunt, tam ſecundum longitudinem quàm latitudinē, propter frequentiam & uarietatem locorū imponendorum. Aſiæ autem ſecundum longitudinem nimium reliquerūt ſpaciū. Libyæ uerò ſecūdum latitudinem propter contrariū, etenim ob cauſam hāc, Indicum pelagus, poſt Taprobanē ad Septētriones cōuerterunt, cum ipſis tabula obſtaret, quo minus ad ſolis ortū progredi poſſent, nihilꝗ́ tale haberēt, ꝗd ex contrario ſuper Scythia, Boreæ ſubiecta deſcribere poſſent, rurſusꝗ́ occidentalem oceanū ad ortum uerterunt, obſtāte eis tabula, ad diſtantiam meridianam, quum nihil ibi ſeu interioris Libyæ aut Indiæ uaſtitas cōtineret, quod occidentali littori propter locorum frequentiam opponi poſſet.

Quapropter tales, cum terram uniuerſam oceano cingerent, à cōſcribendis erroribus incipere uiſi ſunt, hiſtoriāꝗ́ ad impoſſibilia detorſerunt. Nos uero in diuiſione tabulæ præfatū errorē euitare poterimus, ſi diuiſiones ita fecerimus, ut regiones frequentiores, aut ſolæ ſint, aut cū paucis tabulam ſortiantur, ſecūdum maiores circulorū diſtantias. in frequentiores uerò & quæ non adeò multa intercipiunt totæ, cum pluribus ſimilibus, ſub una cōprehendantur tabula, in minoribus circulorum diſtantijs. Haud enim neceſſe eſt, ut omnes tabulæ inuicem ſint commēſuratæ, ſed ſolum ut in ſingulis inuicem cōſeruetur ratio, quemadmodū cum caput ſolum depingimus, ſolum quæ capitis ſunt, aut quum manum ſolum quæ manus ſunt ſolum. Non enim quæ capitis ſunt cum manu iungimus, niſi cum ſub una figura totum facimus hominem.

Quemadmodū enim nil impedit totū nonnunquā augere, nonnunquā uerò minuere, ita nil impedimento erit, ex partibus, cum per ſe cōſtant quædā ob capacitatē ſupponendarū tabularū augere quædam uerò minuere. Nec multum à ueritate aberit, quemadmodum in principio compoſitionis præfati ſumus, ſi lineas rectas, ꝑ circulis incidētibus per partes tabularū inſcribamus, lineas etiā meridianas haudquaquam inclinatas, ſed & illas inuicem æquediſtantes, quamuis enim uniuerſi habitabilis, tam latitudinis, ꝗ̄ lōgitudinis termini, ſecundū magnas ſumpti diſtātias præcipuas in extremis circulis faciant mutationes, nō tamē ita in ſingulis accidit tabulis, ac ideo ſecūdum rationem paralleli, qui bifariā incidit tabulā, ad circulum maximū, neceſſariū dicimus, ut ꝗ̄ plurimas faciamus parabolas, ne per totā diſtantiam tabulæ, id quod indagamus, quętere cogamur, ſed ſolum illud, quod ex ea à medio eſt ad alterū extremorum.

QVAENAM PER SINGVLAS *tabulas aſcribere congruat.*

Cap. II.

Tali igitur præſuppoſitioni innitentes, Europæ diuiſiones, decem comprehendemus tabulis. Libyæ uerò quatuor. Aſiæ autem duodecim, in ſingulisꝗ́ ſupraſcriptiones ponemus, prætermittētes, cuiuſnā continentis tabula quæꝗ́ exiſtat, & ꝗ̄ magna, quasꝗ́ contineat regiones, & quā rationē habeat parallelus, qui per mediū illarum trāſit, ꝗ̄ exactiſſimè ad meridianū & quænam circūſcriptio totius fiat tabulæ, ſubordinantes per ſingulas regiones, ciuitatū inſigniū eleuationes, aſſumptas ad magnitudinē dierum in ipſis. Situs uerò ſecūdum longitudinem ab diſtātijs meridiani, qui eſt per Alexandriā, ſiue ad ortū, ſiue ad occaſum magnitudinis ferè horarū æquinoctialiū. Et num ijs qui Zodiaco ſunt ſubiecti, ſol ſemel uel bis, ſuper uerticē fiat, ac quemadmodū diſpoſitus ſit ad cōuerſiones. Quin & quānam ſtellam fixam, ſingula loca in uertice habeant addidiſſemus, ſi in obſeruando apparerent latitudines, ad æquinoctialē, hoc eſt

eſt, ſi ſemper per eoſdẽ parallelos tranſirent, uerũ cum in mathematica compoſitione oſtenderimus, quod & fixarum ſphæra incidit in ſequentia mundi circa tropica & æquinoctialia ſigna, & haudquaquam circa æquinoctiales polos, ſed circa eos qui in medio ſunt circuli per Zodiacum, quemadmodum & errantium, nõ poſſunt eadem aſtra ſemper in eiſdem locis ſupra uerticem eſſe, ſed neceſſe eſt, ut ex ijs alia tranſeant ad loca prioribus ſeptentrionaliora, alia uerò ad auſtraliora, ſuperuacua nobis uiſa fuit ea deſcriptiõis additio, quum ſecundum talem hypotheſim, ſi ſuper ſphæra ſtellata poſitionẽ ipſius in temporibus quæſitis, ad circulum qui per ambos eſt polos conſtituerimus, totamq́; circumtulerimus ad permanentis meridiani diuiſum latus, facile cõſiderare poſſumus, ſignum ipſius totidem ab æquinoctiali diſtare partibus, quod & perquiſiti loci, ad eadem ipſa parallelus, obiterq́; deprehendere, num omnino nulla ex errãtibus ſtellis per ſignũ illud incedat, ſeu una aut plures, & quænam illa exiſtat. Quibus ita præfinitis, iam ab alio inchoandum eſt propoſito.

MVNSTERVS.

NE eadem bis ponamus, remittimus lectorẽ pro ſequẽtibus huius libri capitibus ad tabulas geographicas. Poſuimus enim in illis tituli loco, tabulę cuiuslibet tenorem, nẽpe prouincias, terminos & ciuitates inſignes atq; earundẽ diei lõgitudinẽ maximã & diſtantiam ab Alexandria. Vbi notandũ, lõgitudinẽ Alexandrię eſſe graduũ 60. & minutorum 30. Vnde ſi alicuius alterius urbis longitutudo hac minor fuerit, diſtabit ab Alexãdria uerſus occaſum; Sin maior uerſus ortum locabitur. Quantitatem longitudinis diſces, quindecim partibus differentiæ horam adſcribendo, & cuilibet parti quatuor unius horæ minutias, quod & in alijs quibuſcunque tuæ regionis urbibus obſeruabis. Maximę diei quantitatem ſequens tabella edocet. Aſſumpta enim urbis alicuius latitudine & in hac tabella quæſita, mox oſtendet diei maximam in horis & minutis longitudinem. Vt ſi latitudo alicuius loci fuerit 50. graduũ, diei illius maxima lõgitudo erit horarum 16. & minutorum 10.

Gradus latitudinis.

G	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65

Quantitas maximæ diei.

H	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	21
m̃	17	35	54	14	34	58	24	52	26	10	8	50	50

EVROPAE TABVLAE SVNT decem, prouinciæ triginta quatuor & ciuitates centum atq; 18, quæ ſcilicet ſignatæ ſunt in tituli loco cum dierum longitudine & diſtantia ab Alexandria.

Prima Europæ tabula cõtinet duas inſulas Britannicas. Vide infrà primam Europæ pictam tabulam.
Secunda Europæ tabula complectitur totam Hiſpaniam, in tres prouincias, nempe Bæticam, Luſitaniam & Tarraconenſem partitam. Vide infrà.
Tertia Europæ tabula cõtinet Gallias in quatuor prouincijs, Aquitania, Lugdunenſi, Belgica & Narbonenſi.
Quarta Europæ tabula continet Germaniã magnã cũ inſulis adiacentibus.
Quinta Europæ tabula complectitur Rhætiam, Vindeliciam, Noricũ, Panoniam utrancq;, &c. uide infrà.
Sexta Europæ tabula cõtinet totã Italiam & Cyrnum inſulam, &c.
Septima Europæ tabula complectitur Sardiniam & Siciliam inſulas.
Octaua Europæ tabula continet Sarmatiam Europeam & Tauricam Cherſoneſum.
Nona Europæ tabula continet Iazyges Metanaſtas, Daciam, utranq; Myſiam, Thraciam & Cherſoneſum.

Decima Europæ tabula continet Macedoniã. Epirum, Achaiam, Peloponneſum, Cretam & Eubœam.

AFRICAE QVATVOR SVNT *tabulæ, regiones duodecim, ciuitates 42.*

Prima Africæ tabula continet ambas Mauritanias, Tingitanam et Cęſarienſem. Vide infrà tabulam Africę primã.

Secunda Africæ tabula continet Africam propriam.

Tertia Africæ tabula cõtinet Cyrenaicam & Aegyptum, Marmaricã & Libyam. In Thebaide duæ ſignantur urbes, Syrene ſcilicet & Berenice, ubi ſol ſemel in anno fit ſupra uerticẽ, quando eſt in æſtiuo tropico.

Quarta Africę tabula cõtinet interiorem Libyam & Aethiopiã quæ eſt ſub Aegypto. Signatur in ea urbs Autolalæ, ubi ſol ſemel in anno fit ſupra uerticem in æſtiuo tropico. Et rurſum ſignantur undecim urbes, in quibus ſol bis in anno fit ſupra uerticem capitis. Earũ nomina ſunt, Iarzitha, Thamondocana, Gira, Garama, Napata, Meroẽ. Ptolemais ferarum, Adulis, Dire, Moſylum & Aromata.

ASIAE TABVLAE SVNT *duodecim, regiones quadraginta quatuor, ciuitates centum & nonaginta.*

Tabula prima Aſiæ continet Pontum & Bithyniam, Aſiam minorem, Lyciam, Galatiam, Pamphiliam, Cappadociam, Ciliciam & Armeniam minorem.

Secunda Aſiæ tabula continet Sarmatiam, Aſiaticam.

Tertia Aſiæ tabula continet Colchidem, Iberiam, Albaniã & Armeniam maiorem.

Quarta Aſiæ tabula habet Cyprum & Syriam, Iudæam atq; ambas Arabias, Petream ſcilicet & deſertam, Meſopotamiam & Babyloniam.

Quinta Aſiæ tabula includit Aſſyriã, Suſianam, Mediã, Perſidem, Pathiam & Carmaniam deſertam.

Sexta Aſiæ tabula habet Arabiam felicem, atque Carmaniam cum adiacentibus inſulis.

Septimę Aſię tabulę inſunt Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactriana, Sogdiana, Sacarum regio & Scythia intra Imaum montem.

Octaua Aſiæ tabula cõtinet Scythiam extra Imaum montem & Sericam.

Nona Aſię tabula habet Ariam, Paropaniſadas, Drangianam, Arachoſiam & Gedroſiam.

Decima Aſiæ tabula continet Indiam intra Gangem flu. cum adiacentibus ſibi inſulis.

Vndecima Aſię tabula habet Indiã extra Gangem & Sinas.

Duodecima & ultima Aſiæ tabula cõtinet Taprobanam inſulam cum cæteris inſulis circa ipſam.

HAEC

SVNT COGNITAE ORbis *prouinciæ ſeu præfecturæ.*

EVROPAE PRIMA TABVLA.

HYbernia inſula Britãnica
Albion inſula Britãnica.

Tabula ſecunda

Hiſpania Bætica
Hiſpania Luſitania
Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

Tabula tertia

Gallia Aquitania
Gallia Lugdunenſis
Gallia Belgica
Celtogallatia Narbonenſis.

Quarta tabula

Germania magna.

Quinta tabula

Rhetia & Vindelicia
Noricum

Pannonia ſuperior
Pannonia inferior
Illyris
Liburnia
Dalmatia
Tabula ſexta
Italia
Cyrnos inſula
Tabula ſeptima
Sardinia
Sicilia inſula
Tabula octaua
Sarmatia in Europa
Taurica Cherſoneſus
Tabula nona
Iazyges Metanaſtæ
Dacia
Myſia ſuperior
Myſia inferior
Thracia
Cherſoneſus
Tabula decima
Macedonia
Epirus
Achaia
Peloponneſus
Europæ igitur prouinciæ 34.
Tabulæ 10.

APHRICAE
Tabula prima.

Mauritania Tingitana
Mauritania Cæſarienſis
Tabula ſecunda
Aphrica
Numidia
Tabula tertia
Cyrenaica, quæ & Pentapolis
Marmarica
Libya
Aegyptus
Thebais
Tabula quarta
Libya interior
Aethiopia ſub Aegypto
Aethiopia omnibus his auſtralior
Aphricæ prouinciæ 12.
Tabulæ 4.

ASIAE MAGNAE
Tabula prima.

Pontus
Bythinia
Quæ propriè Aſia dicitur in qua Phrygia, Lycia, Pamphilia, in qua Piſidia
Galatia, in qua Paphlagonia & Iſauria
Cappadocia
Armenia
Cilicia
Tabula ſecunda
Sarmatia Aſiatica
Tabula tertia
Colchis
Iberia
Albania
Armenia maior
Tabula quarta
Cyprus inſula
Syria
Phœnicia
Iudæa Paleſtina
Arabia Petrea
Arabia deſerta
Meſopotamia
Babylonia
Tabula quinta
Aſſyria
Suſiana
Media
Perſis
Parthia
Carmania deſerta
Hyrcania
Tabula ſexta
Arabia felix
Carmania
Tabula ſeptima
Margiana
Bactriana
Sogdiana
Sacæ
Scythia intra Imaum montem
Tabula octaua
Scythia extra Imaum montem
Serica

Tabula nona

Aria

Paropaniſadæ

Drangiana

Arachoſia

Gedroſia

Tabula decima

India intra Gangem

Tabula undecim

India extra Gangem

Sinarum regio

Tabula duodecima

Taprobane inſula

Sunt igitur Aſiæ prouinciæ quadraginta octo.

Omnes prouinciæ noſtræ habitabilis ſunt 94.

Quæcunq; igitur gentes ſubiacent Zodiaco, præterquã in Sphæra armillari, ijs ſol fit ſupra uerticẽ à Borea deſcendens ad auſtrum, aſcendensq; ſimiliter, & alijs quidem ſemel in anno, alijs uerò bis. Sunt autem omnes pariter qui ſub Zodiaco habitant ab occaſu ad ortum ſolis uſque nigri, coloribus Aethiopes, & præcipue qui ſub circulo æquinoctiali habitant, ij admodum nigreſcunt. Qui autem extra lineam perpendicularem Zodiaci degunt remiſſiores ſunt colore, & in albedinem tendunt, ſecundum diſtantiæ rationem, uſq; ad Sarmatas Hyperboreos. Eadem eſt ratio Zodiaci ab utraque parte æquinoctialis, & Boreã uerſus & Auſtrum, uſq; ad utroſq; polos.

ADDITIO.

Qvum autẽ dicitur Parallelus eius ad meridiem ſcriptus, rationem habet ad meridianum, quemadmodum in prima Europæ tabula quam undecim ad uiginti, de partibus loquitur tabulæ Parallelogramæ, quo pacto ſe habeat pars longitudinis ad partem latitudinis. Siquidem unaquæque pars paralleli per medium ipſius, pars eſt longitudinis, rationem habens ad meridianum, uel partem unam latitudinis quam undecim ad uiginti. Eodem etiam modo in reliquis parallelis unaquæq; longitudinis pars ad unamquamque latitudinis confertur partem, non tota tabulæ longitudo ad totam ipſius latitudinem. Hinç accidit ut in tabulis quibuſdam longitudo plus contineat quam latitudo, in nonnullis uerò latitudo plus longitudine. Hæc adnotauimus, ne ſpeculationi relinqueremus. Sed ut experientia certa ueritatem indagare poſſemus.

EX CLAVDII PTOLEMÆI LIBRIS GEOGRAPHIcis octo, totum orbem Agathus Dæmon Alexandrinus Mechanicus deliniauit.

Numerus & ordo parallelorum.	Eleuationes polares parallelorum		Arcus diurnus longioris diei, in gradibus & minutis.		Arcus diurnus in horis & minutis, &c.			Eleuationes polares parallelorum		Arcus diurnus longioris diei, in gradibus & minutis, &c.		Arcus diurnus in horis & minutis, &c.			Distinctio parallelorum horarum Ptolemæi.	
	G	m̃	G	m̃	H	m̃	secũd.	G	m̃	G	m̃	H	m̃	secũd.	H	m̃
1	4	10	183	40	12	14	40	4	15	183	46	12	15	4	12	15
2	8	25	187	28	12	29	52	8	30	187	32	12	30	8	12	30
3	12	30	191	22	12	44	48	12	35	191	18	12	45	12	12	45
4	16	15	194	56	12	59	44	16	30	195	0	13	0	0	13	0
5	20	15	198	44	13	14	56	20	20	198	48	13	15	12	13	15
6	23	50	202	30	13	30	0	23	55	202	35	13	30	20	13	30
7	27	10	206	12	13	44	48	27	15	206	18	13	45	12	13	45
8	30	20	209	58	13	59	52	30	25	210	4	14	0	16	14	0
9	33	15	213	38	14	14	32	33	20	213	46	14	15	4	14	15
10	36	0	217	26	14	29	44	36	5	217	32	14	30	8	14	30
11	38	35	211	14	14	44	56	38	40	221	20	14	45	20	14	45
12	40	55	214	56	14	59	44	41	0	225	10	15	0	40	15	0
13	43	0	228	40	15	14	40	43	5	228	48	15	15	12	15	15
14	45	0	232	26	15	29	44	45	5	132	36	15	30	24	15	30
15	48	30	239	52	15	59	28	48	35	240	2	16	0	8	16	0
16	51	30	247	24	16	29	36	51	35	247	38	16	30	32	16	30
17	54	0	254	54	16	59	36	54	5	255	10	17	0	40	17	0
18	56	10	262	26	17	29	44	56	15	262	44	17	30	56	17	30
19	58	0	269	58	17	59	52	58	5	270	20	18	1	20	18	0
20	60	55	285	10	19	0	40	61	0	285	40	19	2	40	19	0
21	62	55	299	32	19	58	8	63	0	300	14	20	0	56	20	0

Maxima Solis declinatio 23. 50. Ptolemæi tempore.

REGIONVM, CIVITATVM *aut quorumcunq; locorum diſtantiam arithmeticè dimetiri.*

Primum documentum.

COgnitis ex tabulis Ptolemęi amborum lõgitudine & latitudine locorum, animaduerte, an lõgitudine tantũ, aut latitudine tantũ, aut lõgitudine & latitudine ſimul diſcrepent, ſiquidem aliquo iſtorum modorum ea diſferre certum eſt. Si itaq; latitudine tantum differunt, hoc eſt, ſi unus eorum ſit altero aquilonior, ſub uno tamen meridiano locentur, hoc pacto diſtãtiam eorũ dignoſces. Subducta minore eorum latitudine à maiori, reſiduabis earum differentiam. Quã ſi per 15. multiplicaueris, miliaria Germanica communia producentùr. Eandem uerò ducendo in 12. Sueuica quoq; miliaria ſe oſterunt. At ſi tãdem Italica miliaria te delectant, eandem differẽtiam ſexagenario numero multiplicando, ea cognoſces. At ſi dictæ differentiæ latitudinum gradibus minuta aliqua adhæſerint, ea per 4. partire, & exibit numerus miliariorum Germanicorum prioribus addẽdorum. Quo habito, facilè erit reliqua miliaria, Sueuica uidelicet, uel Italica horum reſpectu dinumerare. Hæc cum facilima uideantur, exemplari calculo ſuperſedendum duco.

Longitudo eſt diſtantia circuli meridiani ab occidente, id eſt, ab inſulis Fortunatis in occidentali oceano ſitis, ubi Ptolemæus initium ſtatuit longitudinis terreni orbis, ſicut in orbe cœleſti aſtronomi ſecũdum longum numerare incipiunt ab initio arietis. Latitudo autem eſt diſtantia puncti uerticalis ab æquatore, quæ ſemper æqualis eſt eleuationi poli ſupra orizontem, id quod facilè imaginari poteris, ſi uel polum uel æquatorem loco puncti uerticalis ſtatueris.

DISTANTIAM DVORVM *locorum longitudine tantum differentiam explorare.*

Secundum documentum.

VOlens talium duorũ locorum diſtantiam ſcire, conſidera eorum latitudinem, quę ſi 18. graduum metam non excedit, hoc eſt, quod nuſquam latius ab æquatore deuiet, pari ferè lege, ut cum differẽtia latitudinũ ſupra operatus es, & hic cum lõgitudinum differentia, eadem multiplicando per 15. 12. uel 60. cuiuſuis etiam generis miliaria dignoſces. Sed ſi horum locorum latitudo dictũ 18. graduum limitem exceſſerit. opus erit, differentiã longitudinũ eorũdem, per ſubtractionem minoris à maiori cognitam, in gradus æquinoctialis cõuertere, ratione parallelorum ab æquatore euagantium id exigente. Cuius rei gratia tabulã ſequẽtem, Conuerſionum uidelicet graduũ Longitudinum in gradus æquinoctialis inſitulatã, huic loco adaptãdam duxi, quam æquè breuitati atq; commoditati cõſulendo, charactere A inſignitã, eoq; nomine ſæpiuſcule appellãdã uiſum fuit. Rem igitur iteraturus, longitudinũ differentiam, uia iam dicta cognitã, in gradus æquinoctialis cõuerte, hoc pacto: Latitudinẽ ambobus locis cõmunẽ in prima uerſus ſiniſtrã linea huius tabulæ A quære, & minuta æquinoctialis è directo ſub ſuis titulis apparẽtia extra ſcribe, ſecunda eadẽ cõcomitantiã pro integro minuto aſſumendo, ſi alicuius momenti fore cõijcere potes, uel miſſa faciẽdo ſi exiguus eorũ numerus uideatur puta notabiliter citra uel ultra medietatẽ unius minuti uel duarũ tertiarũ, &c. Quibus habitis, differẽtiã lõgitudinũ ſupra habitã per eadẽ multiplica, & productũ per 60. partire, & exibũt gradus æquinoctialis quæſiti. Quos ſi per 15. aut 60. multiplicaueris, miliaria Germanica communia, Sueuica, aut Italica conflabis, prout in ſuperiori dogmate didiciſti. Sed exemplari calculo hæc clariora fiant Sunt idcirco duo loca, A & B, ſub latitudine 50. grad Quarũ A habet longitudinẽ 30. grad. B uerò 39. grad. et 15. m̃. Harũ differentiã per ſubtractionẽ minoris à maiori, elicio grad. 9. minut.

minut.13.quam duco in 38.m̃.ẽdirecto
50. grad latitudinis occurrentia, nõ cu-
rando de ſecundis eis adiacentibus, uti
nullius momenti exiſtẽtibus & produ-
co minuta 342. Et quia ſub ea latitudi-
ne uni gradui latitudinis correſpõdent
min. 38. æquinoctialis, ut ſit tertia ferè
pars ablata, demo & tertiã partem à di-
ctis 15. minutis differentiæ longitudina-
li adhærẽtibus, & relinquũtur mihi 10.
m̃. quæ priori ſummæ addendo, colligo
352. m̃. quæ rurſus per 60. diuiſa, grad.
5. m̃. 52. æquinoctialis mihi exhibent.
Duco itaq; grad. 5. in 15. & produco mi-
liaria Germanica cõmunia 75. Minuta
quoq; 52. diuido per 4. & exeunt milia-
ria 13. quæ ſuperioribus accumulando,
conflabo 88. eiuſdem generis miliaria,
diſtantiam uidelicet iamdudũ quæſitã.
Cætera facilia ſunt ex præcedentibus.

DISTANTIAM DVORVM LO-
*corum longitudine & latitudine ſimul
diſcrepantium arithmetica ſup-
putatione addiſcere.*

SI duo quælibet loca longitudine &
latitudine differẽtia, parũ ab æqua-
tore, puta 12. uel ſaltem citra 18. grad.
deuiauerint, differẽtiam lõgitudinum,
ut ſupra, inſuper latitudinum elice.
Quibus habitis, utriuſq; numerũ qua-
dratũ ex tabula B. iuxta titulorũ indi-
cia ſume, quibus in unam ſummã coa-
ceruatis, totius aggregati ex eadem ta-
bula modo cõuerſo ſcrutare radicem.
Quam multiplicando per 15. aut 12. uel
60. Germanica miliaria cõmunia, Sue-
uica, uel Italica ſingulis horũ ductuũ
numeris debita experieris. Quòd ſi
duo quæuis loca longitudine & latitu-
dine diſcrepantia, ampliori ab inuicem
q̃ 18. grad. latitudine, puta 20.30.40.
uel amplius diſtiterint, & ita lõgitudo
Septentrionalioris loci ſit auctior me-
ridiano, opus erit latitudine quadã ſi-
mul iunctarũ medietate, quam hoc lo-
co Latitudinẽ mediam uoco, cuius ope
ex tabula A, minuta æquinoctialis, eo
modo, quo in præcedenti cum commu-
ni locorum amborum latitudine ope-
ratus es, elicias, ac differentiam longitu-
dinum modo ſupradicto addiſcẽdam,
per eadẽ multiplicãdo, in gradus æqui-
noctialis cõuertas, ut ibidem didiciſti.
Horum deinde graduum ex tabula B,
quadratum numerum inquire. Simili-
ter & differentiæ longitudinum ex ea-
dem elice numerum quadratum. Quo-
rum duorum quadratorũ inuicem col-
lectorum ſummæ quære radicem qua-
dratam ex eadem tabula, iuxta doctri-
nam paulò ante traditã. Quã radicem
per 15. 12. uel 60. ut ſupra dictũ eſt mul-
tiplica, & optato apprime potieris.
Exemplari calculo cautiorẽ te reddã.
Sint duo loca A & B, quarum A ha-
beat longitudinem 20. grad. Latitudi-
nem uerò grad. 55. B uerò habeat lon-
gitudinem 10. grad. Latitudinem uerò
gradus 43. Differentia longitudinum
eſt 10. grad Latitudinum uerò 12. Am-
bas igitur horũ locorum latitudines ſi-
mul iungo, & colligo grad. 98. quorũ
medietas eſt grad. 49. Latitudo uideli-
cet media, quam quæro in prima uer-
ſus ſiniſtrã linea tabulæ A ſub titulo,
Grad. latit. & è directo huius ſub debi-
tis titulis 39. minut. æquinoctialis ob-
uiãtia extra ſcribo, ſecũda 22. ibidẽ con-
currẽtia, ob eorũ exiguitatem miſſa fa-
ciendo. Eadẽ minuta duco in 10. grad.
differentiæ longitudinũ, & producun-
tur m̃. 390. quæ partior in 60. & exeũt
grad. 6. min. 30. æquinoctialis. Quo-
rum numerum, quadratum in tabula
B. inuenio gradus 42. ferè. Similiter
differentiæ latitudinum quadratum nu-
merũ ex eadem tabula elicio 144. Hos
duos numeros quadratos ſimul iun-
gam, & colligo 186. ferè. Cuius radi-
cem quadratã inuenio gradus 13. quos
duco in 15. & conſequor 195. miliaria
Germanica communia. Vel eoſdem in
12. duco, & elicio Sueuica miliaria 156.
At miliaria poſtremum Italica extor-
queo 780, ſi ſexagenario ductu rem
proſecutus fuero. Hæc uera ſunt, cum
longitudinum aut latitudinum gradi-
bus nullæ fractiones adiacent.

Verũ ſi minuta quæuis his adhæſerint, opus erit his ſequētibus cautelis. Cum in utraq; differentia habes æquales minutorũ ſummulas, puta utrinq; 20. 30. uel amplius, cuiuslibet earundem ſummularum quadratum numerũ in rabula B. quære, & amborum numerorum quadratorũ in unam ſummã collectorum, radicem quadratam econuerſo in dicta tabula inueſtiga, quam per 4. partire, & exibunt miliaria prioribus eiuſdem generis addenda, & habebis optatum propè uerũ. Nec poteris ultra tertiam unius gradus partē errare. Et hoc tum, quando uidelicet gradus longitudinem 50. aut 55. minuta, uel quotlibet cōcomitantur, & gradibus latitudinũ nulla adhæreant, uel econtra. Si tamen curioſè magis q̃ utiliter ſingula quæq; minuta examuſſim explorare ſatagis, hoc pacto operare. Gradus differentiæ longitudinũ in minuta reſolue, minutaq; eiſdē adhærentia producto illi adde, & aggregatũ duc in ſe, & quadratũ inde productũ ſerua. Eodē modo cum gradibus & minutis differētiæ latitudinum age, numerũ uidelicet quadratum inueſtigãdo. Hos deinde duos quadratorum numeros inuicē iunge, & quod inde cōflatum fuerit, per 60. partire & prodibũt minuta, quæ ſi rurſus eodem ſexagenario partitus fueris, emerget numerus graduum qui ex ductu differentiæ longitudinum in illam longitudinem producuntur. Cuius radix propoſitum rite abſoluet.

Et quia nonnũquam numerus quadratus, uel ſumma, cuius radicem, uel econtra radix cuius quadratum numerum quęrere iubemur, in rabula non eſt expreſſa, operæprecium duxi cautiunculam huic negocio cōgruam aſſignare. Cum igitur radicem quęſiturus, numerum tuum propoſitum in tabula minimè reperis, proximi minoris ibidem apparentis radicem cape, differentiãq; lateralem duorum numerorũ, quorum unus à numero tuo propoſito exceditur, alter uerò eundē excedit, extra ſcribe, & ſerua. Deinde ſubtrahe numerũ tuũ à proximo maiori, & reſiduũ cōfer ad differentiam lateralem ſupra ſeruatam, & ſecũdum proportionem huius ad illam adde minuta radici inuentę, & habebis radicē optatam. Sit exempli cauſa propoſitus mihi numerus, cuius radicem quadratã inueſtigare iubeor 1333. quem cum in tabula minimè apparere animaduerto, accipio 36. radicem proximè minoris numeri ibidem apparentis, ſcilicet 1296. cuius & proximè maioris differentiam lateralem 73. extra ſcribendo ſeruo, atq; deinde numerum meum propoſitũ à proximo maiori demo, & reſiduum 36, uidelicet ad differentiam lateralem ſupra ſeruatam confero: qui cum duplus ferè ad illam exiſtit, medietatem igitur gradus integri 30. ſcilicet minuta, radici prius nactæ adijcio, & colligo grad. 38. minut. 30. quod fuit propoſitum.

Quòd ſi demum tabulam hanc ampliare libuerit, ut res poſtulat, id facile efficies, ſi binariũ numerũ ultimæ laterali differentiæ ſemper accumulas, & erit differentia lateralis immediate ſequens, quę ſi numero quadrato immediatæ præcedēti addicitur numerum iure proximè ſequētem locum obtenturum conflabis, & ſic ad libitũ ultra uel ad finitum uſq; procedere licebit.

extra equinoctialem in gradus equinoctialis.

Gradus latit.	Miñ. æquat.	Secunda.		Gradus latit.	Miñ. æquat.	Secunda.	
1	59	59		46	41	41	
2	59	58		47	40	56	
3	59	55		48	40	9	Parallel. 15.
4	59	51	Parallel. 1.	49	39	22	min. 30.
5	59	46	min. 15.	50	38	34	
6	59	40		51	37	46	Parallel. 16.
7	59	34		52	36	56	min. 30.
8	59	25	Parallel. 2.	53	36	7	
9	59	16	min. 15.	54	35	16	Parallel. 17.
10	59	5		55	34	25	
11	58	54		56	33	33	Parallel. 18.
12	58	41	Parallel. 3.	57	32	41	
13	58	28	min. 30.	58	31	48	Parallel. 19.
14	58	13		59	30	54	
15	57	57		60	30	0	
16	57	41	Parallel. 4.	61	29	5	Parallel. 20.
17	57	23	min. 25.	62	28	10	
18	57	4		63	27	15	Parallel. 21.
19	56	44		64	26	19	
20	56	23	Parallel. 5.	65	25	22	
21	56	2	min. 15.	66	24	24	
22	55	38		67	23	27	
23	55	14	Parallel. 6.	68	22	29	
24	54	49	min. 50.	69	21	30	
25	54	23		70	20	31	
26	53	56		71	19	33	
27	53	30	Parallel. 7.	72	18	32	
28	52	59	min. 40.	73	17	33	
29	52	29		74	16	32	
30	51	58	Parallel. 8.	75	15	32	
32	50	26	min. 20.	76	14	31	
32	50	53		77	13	30	
33	49	19	Parallel. 9.	78	12	28	
34	49	45	min. 20.	79	11	27	
35	49	9		80	10	25	
36	48	32	Parallel. 10.	81	9	23	
37	47	55		82	8	22	
38	47	17	Parallel. 11.	83	7	19	
39	46	39	min. 35.	84	6	16	
40	45	58	Parallel. 12.	85	5	17	
41	45	17	min. 55.	86	4	11	
42	44	35		87	3	8	
43	43	53	Parallel. 13.	88	2	6	
44	43	10	min. 5.	89	2	3	
45	42	25	Parallel. 14.	90	0	0	

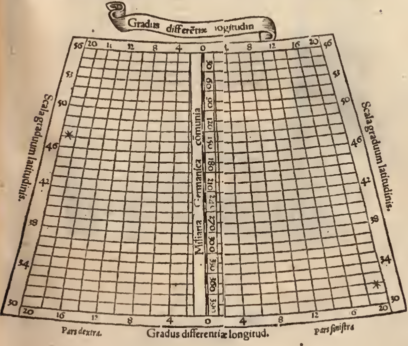
TABVLA AD EVITANDVM LA-
boris extractionis Radicum quadratarum.

Radix.	Numerus quadratus.	different.	Radix.	Numerus quadratus.	different.	Radix.	Numerus quadratus.	different.
2	4	5	35	1125	71	68	4624	137
3	9	7	36	1296	73	69	4761	139
4	16	9	37	1369	75	70	4900	141
5	25	11	38	1444	77	71	5041	143
6	36	13	39	1521	79	72	5184	145
7	49	15	40	1600	81	73	5329	147
8	64	17	41	1681	83	74	5476	149
9	81	19	42	1764	85	75	5625	151
10	100	21	43	1840	87	76	5776	153
11	121	23	44	1936	89	77	5919	155
12	144	25	45	2015	91	78	6084	157
13	169	27	46	2116	93	79	6241	159
14	196	29	47	2209	95	80	6400	161
15	215	31	48	2304	97	81	6561	163
16	256	33	49	2401	99	82	6714	165
17	289	35	50	2500	101	83	6889	167
18	324	37	51	2601	103	84	7056	169
19	361	39	52	2704	105	85	7215	171
20	400	4c	53	2809	107	86	7396	173
21	441	43	54	3916	109	87	7569	175
22	484	45	55	3025	111	88	7744	177
23	529	47	56	3136	113	89	7921	179
24	576	49	57	3249	115	90	8100	181
25	625	51	58	3364	117	91	8281	183
26	676	53	59	3481	119	92	8464	185
27	729	55	60	3600	121	93	8649	187
28	784	57	61	3721	113	94	8836	189
29	841	59	62	3844	125	95	9025	191
30	900	61	63	3969	127	96	9216	193
31	961	63	64	4096	129	97	9409	195
32	1024	65	65	4225	131	98	9604	197
33	1089	67	66	4356	133	99	9801	199
34	1156	69	67	4489	135	100	10000	201

DISTANTIAM DVORVM LOCORVM, QVO-
cunq; modo differentium, geometricè dimetiri.

QVære ex Ptolemæo duorum locorũ, quorũ diſtantiam ſcire cupis, longitudinem & latitudinem. Latitudinẽ utriuſq; loci ſeorſum ſerua. Longitudinẽ uerò minorem ſubtrahe à maiori, & differentiã relictam diuide in duas æquas partes. Quo facto ingredere cum unius loci latitudine & medietate differentiæ partẽ dextram inſtrumenti infra delineati, & in cõmuni earum concurſu fac notam imaginariam. Haud ſecus cũ altera latitudine & medietate differẽtiæ ages in ſiniſtra in-

ſtrumenti parte,& obſeruabis earū concurrentem punctū. Inuentis duabus his notis, expandes circinum ab una nota in aliam,& acceptam intercapedinem applicabis ſcalæ miliariū,& inuenies diſtantiam in miliaribus Germanicis. Quod ſi duo loca in longitudine, uſq; adeò diſtiterint, ut medietatem differētiæ longitudinis in ipſo inſtrumento inuenire nequeas, accipe medietatis illius mediam partem, id eſt, quartā partem integræ differentiæ longitudinis, & ſerua eam. Deinde ſubtrahe minorem latitudinem à maiori latitudine,& relictæ differentię quartam partem adde minori latitudini & ſubtrahe à maiori latitudine, quo facto, ages cum quarta parte differentię lōgitudinis & cū duabus latitudinibus rectificatis, ut prius egiſti, quando cum medietate differentię longitudinis & integris latitudinibus inſtrumentum ingredi iuſſus es. Miliaria tamen quæ ex hac operatione prouenient ſunt duplicanda. Exemplum. Cupio ſcire diſtantiam quę eſt inter Baſileam & Hieroſolymā, & Baſileæ quidem longitudinem inuenio gradus 28.m̄.0. Latitudinē uerò grad.47. m̄ 10. Hieroſolymæ longitud.66. grad m̄.0. latitud. autē grad.31. m̄. 40. Subtractaq; minori longitudine à maiori, colligo differentiam 38. graduum, cuius medietatē, nempe 19. gradus cū latitudine Hieroſolymitana grad.31. m̄.40. quæro in dextra parte inſtrumenti & facio punctū. Deinde eandem differētiæ medietatem cum latitudine Baſilieñ. grad.47. m̄. 10. quęro in ſiniſtra parte inſtrumenti & facio notam. Inuentis duabus notis, excipio circino diſtantiam earū, applicoq; circinum ſic expanſum ſcalę miliariū & inuenio miliaria Germanica, quę ſunt à Baſilæa ad Hieroſolymam circiter quingenta.



ORBIS

VNIVERSALIS DESCRIptio, in qua præter Ptolemæi aliorumq́; ueterum Coſmographorũ inueſtigationem, Africæ & item Indiæ extrema littora, interiacensq́; terra à noſtri æui Geographis deprehẽſa & explorata, expreſſa cernuntur. Ptolemæus enim ab Africæ occidentali littore, ubi primum conſtituit meridianum, peruenit ſecundum longitudinem uſq́; ad meridianum 180. ut ſequenti tabula oſtendetur.

I

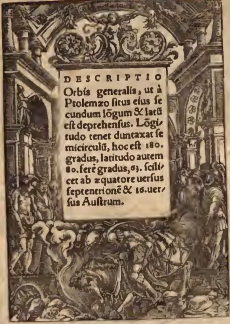
TYPVS VNIV



Circius
Latitudo Septen.
Chorus
Polus
Terra Florida
Iſland
Euro pa
Mare mediter.
Mauritania
Hiſpaniola
Tropic
Cancri
Libya
Cuba
Oceanus occidētal
Africa
Aethiopia
Tro glodite
Zephirus
America vel Bra ſilij inſ.
Africus Lips
Polus
Libonotus

VERSALIS


Aquilo
Septē.
Latitudo Septen.
Cecias
Cathai Regio
Aſia
India
Oceanus oriētal
Zipangri
Calicut
Porne
Iaua
Madagaſcar
Tropicus Capricorni
Zanziber
Mare pacificum
Latitudo Merid.
Eurus
Euroauster
Subſolanus
merid.



DESCRIPTIO
Orbis generalis, ut à Ptolemæo ſitus eius ſecundum lõgum & latũ eſt deprehenſus. Lõgitudo tenet duntaxat ſemicirculũ, hoc eſt 180. gradus, latitudo autem 80. ferè gradus, 63. ſcilicet ab æquatore uerſus ſeptentrionẽ & 16. uerſus Auſtrum.

2

TYPVS ORBIS PTOL



ΟL‣ DESCRIPTVS‣



HIBERNIA ET ALBION, EVROPAE TABVLA I.

Cōtinet hec tabula inſulas Britannicas, nempe Hiberniam, & Albionem, quā hodie Angliam & Scotiam uocant. Thylen & Orcades atq; alias adiscentes inſulas, ſuis quibusq; nominibus in ea expreſſas.

De moderna harum inſularum appellatione & habitatione, inuenies in auctario regionum per nos in fine adiecto.

PTOLEMAEVS.

Parallelus medius harum inſularum proportionem habet ad meridianum, quam 11 feré ad 20. Terminatur tabula ipſa ab omni parte oceano, ab oriente Germanico, ab auſtro Britannico &c.

Ciuitates inſignes		Habet diem maximum. H	m	Diſtans ab Alexandria verſus occaſum H	m
Hibern.	Thyle	20	0	2	0
	Iuernis	18	0	3	15
	Rhœba	18	30	3	12
Albionis	Londinum	17	0	2	40
	Caturractonium	18	0	2	40
	Petoroton	18	20	2	0

TABVLA E


Parallelus uicesimus primus
Parallelus uicesimus
Par. decimusnonus
Parallelus 19
Paral. 17
OCEANVS Hyperboricus
OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS
Ebuda
Ricina
Maleos
Rhobogdiu pmōt.
Borio pmōt.
Vennicnion promont.
Logia
Rauius fl.
Libnius
Auſoba
Senus fl.
HIBERNIA
Dur fl.
Modonus
Edros
Limnos
Brigantes
Orduices
Parisi
Mona
ALBION
INSVLA BRITANNICA
Coritani
Cornabij
Dimetæ
Simeni
Trinoātes
Atrebatij
Dobuni
Regni
Belgæ
Durotriges
Dumonij
Boleriū pmōt.
Ocrinō pmōt.
Oceanus Vergiuius
OCEANVS Britānicus
Hiberniæ populi.
Venicnij, Rhobogdij, Erdini, Nagnatæ, Autiri, Gangani, Vellaberi, Vterni, Vodiæ, Brigantes, Darnij, Voluntij, Blanij, Cauci, Manapij, Coriondi.
Ciuitates.
Dunum, Eblana, Iuernis, Laberus, Manapia, Macolicum, Nagnata, Rheba, Rhigia.

EVROPAE I


OCEANVS
Ducaledonius
Orcades in ſula 30.
Ocetis
Epidiũ pmõt.
Longus
Caledonia ſylua
Irys fl.
Mertæ
Orcas promõt.
Vierue drũ pmõt.
Berubiũ promont.
Gadeni Otadeni
Damnij
Taxalum
Ocellos pmõt
Oceanus Germanicus
Counos
Toliapis
Cantiũ pmõt.
Cantiũ
Albis
BELGICAE PARS
GERMANIAE MAGNAE PARS
Britanniæ populi.
Nouantæ, Selgouæ, Damnij, Gadeni Otadeni, Epidij, Cerones, Carnonacæ, Careni, Cornabij, Caledonij, Decantæ, Mertæ, Vacomagi, Venicontes, Texali, Orduices, Coritani, Catyeuchlani, Trinoantes, Demetæ, Sylires, Dobuni, Rutupiæ, Belgæ, Durotriges, Dumnonij. Reliqui ſunt in tabula. Ciuitates Alauna, Alata caſtra, Aquæ calidæ, Bremeniũ, Banatia, Brannogenium, Bullæum, Carbatorigum, Corda, Colania, Coria, Curia, Caturractoniũ, Culetũ, Camudolanũ, Camunlodunũ, Corinium, Caleua, Denana, Deunana, Daruernũ, Dunium, Epiacum, Eboracũ, Iſurium, Iſchalis, Iſca, Lucopibia, Lindum, Luentium, Londinium, Mediolanũ, Maridunũ, Næomagus, Orrea, Olicana, Petuaria, Ripa alta, Rhetigoniũ, Rigodunũ, Rhage, Salinæ, Tamia, Tamare, Tueſis, Trimontium, Viroconium, Victoria, Vrolanium, Venta, Voliba, Vinnouium, Vxela.

HISPANIA

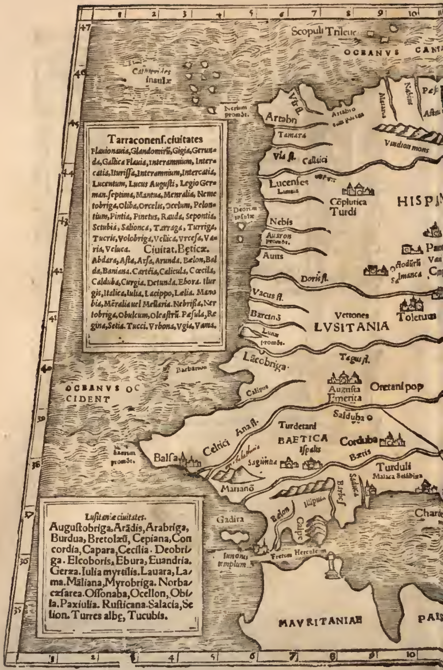
SECVNDA EVROPAE TABVLA.

Continet hæc tabula totam Hiſpaniam in tribus prouintijs partitam cum inſulis ſibi adiacentibus. Parallelus per medium eius ductus, proportionem habet ad meridianum, quam tres ferè ad quatuor. Circumſcribitur tabula ipſa ab oriente Pyrenæis montibus, à meridie Balearico & Iberico mari fr toq; Heracleo, ab occaſu oceano occidentali, & ab Arcto oceano Cantabrico.

Ciuitates inſignes	Prouincia	Ciuitas	Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
	Luſitaniæ	Norba	14	55	3	30
		Auguſt. Emerita	14	50	3	30
	Beticæ	Corduba	14	50	3	20
		Iſpalis	14	40	3	30
		Aſturica	15	25	3	20
	Tarraconenſis	Noua Carthago	14	40	3	10
		Tarracon	15	ferè	2	55
		Clunia	15	8	3	15
		Cæſarea Auguſt.	15	5	3	0
		Gadira inſula	14	30	2	40

4

TABVLA EV


Scopuli Trileuc
OCEANVS CANT
Caſſiterides inſulæ
Nerium promõt.
Artabri
Tamara
Vius fl.
Callaici
Lucenſes
Cõplutica
Turdi
HISP
Nebis
Auſtron promõt.
Auus
Doris fl.
Vacus fl.
Barcino
Lunæ promõt.
Vettones
LVSITANIA
Toletum
Lãcobriga
Tagus fl.
Barbarium
Augusta Emerita
Oretani pop
OCEANVS OCCIDENT
Salduba
Turdetani
BAETICA
Corduba
Iſpalis
Bætis
Celtici
Anas fl.
Balſa
Turduli
Malaca
Marianõ
Gadira
Iunonis templum
Fretum Herculeum
Charte
MAVRITANIAE
Tarraconenſ.ciuitates
Flauionauia,Glandomirũ,Gigia,Gerunda,Gallica Flauia,Interamnium, Intercatia,Iturisſa,Interamnium,Intercatia,Lucentum, Lucus Auguſti, Legio German.ſeptima,Mantua,Menralia, Nemetobriga,Oliba,Orcelis,Occlum,Pelontium,Pintia, Pinetus, Rauda, Sepontia.Setubia, Salionca, Tarraga, Turriga,Tucris,Volobriga,Vellica,Vrceſa,Varia,Veluca.
Ciuitat.Bęticæ.
Abdara,Aſta,Arſa,Arunda. Belon,Balda,Baniana.Cartéia,Calicula, Cæcila,Calduba,Curgia.Detunda.Ebora. Iliurgis,Italica,Iulia,Lacippo,Lælia. Manobia,Mẽralia uel Mellaria.Nebriſſa,Nertobriga,Obulcum,Oleaſtrũ.Peſula,Regina,Setia.Tucci.Vrbona,Vgia,Vama.
Luſitaniæ ciuitates.
Auguſtobriga,Arãdis,Arabriga,Burdua,Bretolæũ, Cepiana,Concordia,Capara,Cecilia. Deobriga. Elcoboris, Ebura, Euandria.Gerza.Iulia myrtilis.Lauara, Lama.Mãliana,Myrobriga. Norbacæſarea.Oſſonaba,Ocellon, Obiſa.Paxiulia. Ruſticana.Salacia,Selion. Turres albę, Tucubis.

EVROPAE II



ANTABRICVS
GALLIAE PARS
Parallelus 19
Parallelus 18
Parallel. 17
Par. 16
Pa. 15
Cantabri
Cariſti
Varduli
Veſcones
Pyrenei môtes
PANIA
Pompelon
TARRA
CONENSIS
Edulion mons
Caſtellani
Carthago
Pallantia
Vaccei pop.
Compluti
Cæſarea Auguſta
Ilerda
Rodipol
Veneris templũ
Carpetani populi
Numătia
Valeria
Coſetani
Tarracon
Lunarium promõt.
Celtiberes pop
Lobetani pop.
Balliaridesinsulæ
Balliaricũ pelagus
Ebyſſus Ophiuſa
Carthago noua
Baridemus promõt.
Mare Ibericum
ARS
POPVLI TARRACONENSES
Antrigones, Baſtitani, Conteſtani, Edetani, Ilercaones, Laetani, Endigetes, Cæpori, Cilini, Lemaui, Bedyi, Seaurri, Brigæcini, Beduneſij, Orniaci, Lungones, Sclini, Superatij, Amaci, Tiburi, Egurri, Bræcarij, Turodi, Nemetati, Cœlerini, Bibali, Limici, Gruij, Luangi, Cuacerni, Lubæni, Narbaſi, Murbogi, Pelẽdones, Berones, Areuacæ, Oretani, Ilergetes, Cerroetani, Anthetani, Laccetani, Lætani.
Ciuitates.
Aquæ læe, Albocella, Alonæ, Aquæ calidæ, Argẽtcola Aquæ quintianæ, Aſturica auguſta, Araduca, Acci, Attacum, Aemiliana, Auguſtobriga, Abula, Anabis, Arſi, Bargiaces, Brigæcium, Bræcar auguſta, Burum, Bigerra, Belſinum, Bilbis, Biatia, Bergula, Burtina, Cambetum, Cœliobriga, Caronium, Concana, Caladunum, Camarica, Confloenta, Condabora, Caracca, Caſtulon, Dianium, Dactonium, Deobrigula, Dertoſa, Etelesta, Ergauica, Eldaua. Flauium Brigantium, Flauiobriga,





GALLIA

TERTIA EVROPAE TABVLA, CONTInet Gallias in quatuor prouincijs cum inſulis ſibi adiacentibus. Parallelus ipſarum medius, Proportionem habet ad meridianum, quã duo ad tria. Circumſcribitur tabula ipſa ab ortu Italia & Rhætia ac Germania. A meridie mari Gallico. Ab occaſu montibus Pyrenæis & oceano Aquitanico. A Septentrione, oceano Britannico.

			Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes	Aquitaniæ	Mediolanum	15	40	2	50
		Burdigala	15	30	2	50
	Lugdunenſis	Auguſtodunũ	15	45	2	26
		Lugdunum	15	30	2	30
	Belgicæ	Rigiacum	16	30	2	30
		Durocotturũ	16	8	2	26
	Narbonẽſis	Maßilia	15	15	2	30
		Narbon	15	15	2	36
		Vienna	15	30	2	30
		Nemauſus	15	25	2	30



5



TABVLA EV


Albionis inſulæ Britannicæ pars
Mare Britãnicum
Aquitaniæ populi.
Pictones, Limones, Santones, Bituriges, Itiobriges, Vaſſarij, Velauni &c. Ciuitates.
Auguſtoritum, Mediolanium, Niomagus, Burdigalis, Aquæ Auguſtæ, Ducona, Veſſuna, Varicum, Aginnum, Coßium, Anderædũ, Taſta, Auguſtonemetum, Rueßium, Segodunum.
Lugdunenſis.
Veneli, Lexubij, Caletæ, Oſiſmij, Veneti, Arubij, Andicani, Alaorci, Rhedones, Sennones, Carnutæ, Pariſij, Meldæ, Aedui.
Ciuitates. Nœomagus, Iuliobona, Vorganium, Nœodunum, Rothomagus, Iuliomagus, Vindinum, Ingena, Condate, Agedicum, Autricum, Auguſtobona, Cæſarodunum, Cabullinum.
BELGICAE.
Morini, Bataui, Atrebatij, Belleuaci, Ambiani, Tongri, Neruij, Remi, Triueri, Mediomatrices, Nemeti, Vangiones, Triboci, Raurici, Eluetij, Sequani. Ciuitates. Cæſaromagus, Atuacutũ, Rothomagus, Auguſta Triuerorũ, Diuodurum, Tullum, Naſium, Dittatium, Auanticum, &c.
NARBONEN.
Anatili, Comonni, Deciatij, Volcæ, Allobryges, Tricaſteni, Cauari, Memini, Vocontij.
Ciuitates. Agathapolis, Maßilia, Antipolis, Toloſa, Betiræ, Narbon, Vindomagus, Nemauſum, Vienna, Taruſcum, Arelatum, Aquæ Sextiæ, Dinia, Forum Neronis.
PARS HISPANIAE
Tarraconeñ
Mare Aquitanicum
Santones
Limuid
Cadurci
Bituriges Cubi
Petrocorij
AQVITANIA
Nitiobriges
Vaſſarij
Stabali
Bituriges Vibiſci
Auſcij
Dacij
Auerni
Velauni
Rutani
Tarbeli
Pyrenei mõtes
Samnitæ
LVGDVN
Veneti
Andicani
Arubij
Biducenſij
Oſiſmij
Veneli
Nœodunũ
Gobæum promõt.
Sicor portus
Ligeris fl.
Santones
Garumna fl.
Veneris templũ

VROPAE III


Mare Germanicū
Menapij
Morini
Ambiani
Tongri
Bataui
Neruij
Germania
inferior
GERMANIAE MAGNAE PARS
GAL LIA BELGICA
Atrebatij
Bellouaci
Rotomagus
Abrincatui
Namnitæ
Veſſones
Remi
Triueri
Vāgiones
Germania ſuperior
Pariſij
Lucotecia Pariſiorum
Mediomatrices
Leuci
Raurici
Heluetij
Tullum
Rhedones
Senones
Melde
Aedui
Vadicaſij
Lōgones
Sequani
Lugdunū
Segustani
Allobryges
Lacus Lemanus
Memini
NARBONENSIS
Vocōtij
Alpes
Adulas
Narbon
Volcæ
Maſſilia
Mare Gallicum
Tolosa
Parall 16
Diaripheos
Parall
Diaboryſthenes
CLIMA 7
Paral 14
Diaponius
Clima 6
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43

GERMANIAM MAGNAM

continet hæc quarta Europæ tabula, cum inſulis ſibi adiacentibus. Parallelus ipſius medius proportionem habet ad meridianũ, quam tria ad quinque. Terminatur tabula ipſa ab oriente Iazygibus Metanaſtis & Sarmatia Europæ. A meridie, Rhætia & Norico & duabus Pannonijs. Ab occaſu, Gallia Belgica. A ſeptentrione, oceano Germanico.

		Habet diem maximũ H	m̃	diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
Germaniæ ciuitates	Amſia	6	30	0	ferè
	Luppia	16	45	1	40
	Rhebodunũ	16	50	1	20
	Scldia inſ.	18	0	1	0

TABVLA EVR



Oceanus Germanicus
Alociæ inſulæ
Saxones inſulæ
Phunduſij
Charudes
Cimbrica Cherſoneſus
Chali
Cobandi
Sabalingij
Sigulones
Saxones
Pharodyni
Teutonoarij
Viruni
Teutono
Auarpi
Cauchi maiores
Albis fl.
Cauchi parui
Angriuarij
Lancobardi
Dulgumnij
Suebi Semnones
Lingæ
Calucones
Bufacteri maiores
Bufacteri parui
Phriſij
Chamæ
Cheruſci
Camani
Batini
Bonochæ
Sycambri
Suebi Angili
G E R M A
Langobardi
Tingeri
Sulebi
Caſuari
Chattæ
Tubanti
Ingriones
Nertereanes
Danduti
Turoni
Maruingi
Teuriochæmæ
Intuergi
Vargiones
Sudeti montes
Curiones
Chætuori
Variſti
Carithni
Viſpi
Gabreta ſylua
M A
G N A
Marcomãni
Sudeni
Eluetiorũ heremus
Parme campi
Adrabæ campi
Racat
Alpes
Rhetiæ pars
Vindeliciæ pars
Norici pars
Belgicæ Galliæ pars
Rhenus fl.
Abnoba montes

ROPAE IIII


DACIA
SCANDIA MAIOR
Cimbri
Scandiæ minores inſulæ
Chedini
Leuoni
Gutæ
Fauonæ
Oceanus Sarmaticus
Parall
19
Parall
18
Parall
17
Parall
16
Parall
15
Sidini
Rugium
Viruniũ
Ruticlij
Buguntæ
Omãni
Aluçones
Diduni
Aſcaulis
Longi
Luti
Buri
Vistula fl.
Aſciburgius mons
Corconti
Sidones
Calliſia
Cogni
MANIA
Viſburgij
Carrodunũ
Hercynia ſilua
Budorgis
Caſurgis
Quadi
Ferri mineræ
Eburum
Luna ſylua
SARMATIAE EVROPÆÆ PARS
Sarmatici montes
Bemi
Teracatirę
Danubius
Pannonia inferioris pars
GERMANIAE Ciuitates.
Aſtuia, Aliſus, Aſcaucalis, Aſcalingium, Argelia, Arſonium, Aliſum, Arſicua, Aſanca, Abilunum, Anabum. Bunitium, Bogadium, Budorigum, Bergium, Bicurgium, Brodeltia. Cœnoenum, Carduum, Colocaurum, Cantioebis, Coridorgis, Celmantia. Deuona. Eburum. Grauionarium. Hegitmatia Leuphaoa, Lirimiris, Lugidunum, Limioſaleum, Leucariſtus. Munitium, Meſuum, Mattiacum, Melocabus, Menoſgada, Marobudum, Meliodunum, Medoſlanum. Naualia, Nomiſterium, Nueſium. Phelitia, Phurgiſatis, Parienna, Pheugarũ, Phaubiranum. Rugium, Rinſiaua, Rhobodunum. Singone, Setuacotum, Setuia, Streuinta, Segodunum, Setidaua, Stragona, Suſsdata, Stereontium, Scurgum, Siatutanda. Tecelia, Treua, Tuliſurgium, Tulipburdũ, Trophea Druſi, Tarodunum. Vsbium, Viritium, Virunum. Reliqua loca in tabula ſunt expreſſa.



RHAETIA ET

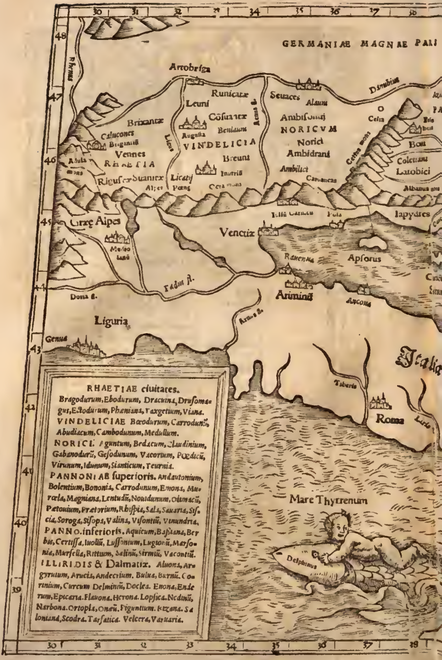
VINDELICIA, NORICVM, &c.

Complectitur hæc quinta Europæ tabula Rhætiam, Vindeliciam, Noricum, duas Pannonias, & totam Illiridem cum inſulis adiacentibus. Parallelus ipſius medius proportionem habet ad meridianum quam 43 ad 60. Circumſcribitur autem tabula ipſa ab oriente Iazygibus Metanaſtis & Myſia ſuperiori, à meridie parte Macedoniç & ſinu Adriatico & parte Italiç. Ab occaſu, parte Galliç. À ſeptentrionibus, Germania per fluuium Danubium.

			Habet diem maximum. H	m̄	Distans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̄
Ciuitates inſignes	*Rhetiæ*	*Brigantium*	15	40	2	0
	Vindeliciæ	*Auguſta Vindel.*	15	45	1	50
	Norici	*Aredate*	15	50	1	40
		Iulium Carnicū	15	30	1	40
	Pannoniæ ſuperioris	*Pretonium*	15	30	1	30
		Sacarbantia	15	50	1	20
		Emona	15	30	1	30
	Pannoniæ inferioris	*Serbium*	15	36	1	20
		Sirmium	15	30	1	0
	Illiridis.	*Iadera*	15	20	1	20
		Sidrona	15	26	1	10
		Salonæ	15	15	1	10
		Narbona	15	15	1	0
		Scardona inſula	15	20	1	20

7

TABVLA EV


GERMANIAE MAGNAE PAR
Arrobriga
Runicatæ
Leuni
Cõſuanteæ
Benlauni
VINDELICIA
Breuni
Seuaces
Alaum
Ambiſontij
NORICVM
Norici
Ambidrani
Ambilici
Danubius
Celia
Boij
Coletiani
Latobici
Calucones
Brixantæ
Vennes
Rigusc
Suanitæ
Licatij
Graiæ Alpes
Venetiæ
Ravenna
Apſorus
Iapydes
Padus fl.
Ariminũ
Ancona
Liguria
Genua
Italia
Tiberis
Roma
Mare Thyrrenum
Delphinus
RHAETIAE ciuitates.
Bragodurum, Ebodurum, Dracuina, Druſomagus, Ebodurum, Phenians, Taxgetium, Viana.
VINDELICIAE Bœodurum, Carrodunũ, Abudiacum, Cambodunum, Medullum.
NORICI. Aguntum, Bedacum, Claudinium, Gabanodurũ, Geſodunum, Vacorum, Pœdicũ, Virunum, Idunum, Sianticum, Teurnia.
PANNONIAE ſuperioris. Andautonium, Bolentium, Bononia, Carrodunum, Emona, Muroela, Magniana, Lentudũ, Nouidunum, Olimacũ, Petouium, Prætorium, Rhiſpia, Sala, Sauaria, Siſcia, Soroga, Siſopa, Valina, Viſontiũ, Vinundria.
PANNO. inferioris. Aquicum, Baſsiana, Berbis, Certiſſa, Iuollũ, Luſſonium, Lugionũ, Marſonia, Murſella, Rittium, Salinũ, Sirmiũ, Vacontiũ.
ILLIRIDIS & Dalmatiæ. Aluona, Argyruntum, Arucia, Andecrium. Bulua, Bırnũ. Corinium, Curcum Delminiũ, Doclea. Enona, Enderum, Epicaria. Flauona. Herona. Lopſica. Nediũ, Narbona. Ortopla, Oneũ. Piguntium. Rizana. Salonian, Scodra. Tarſatica. Velcera, Varuaria.

VROPAE V



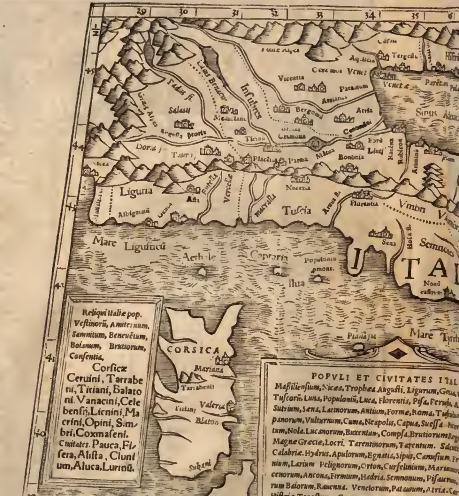
Carpis
Carpatus mons
Arabiſci
Amārini
Cytni
Narabon
Curta
Hercuniates
PANNONIA
ſuperior
PANNONIA inferior
IAZYGES
Metanaſtę
Andiares
Breuci
Magniana
Offeriates
Teutoburgiū
Varciani
Scordiſci
DACIAE pars
Diapōtus
Paralll. 14
Saus fl.
Bebÿ mōtes
Cornacum
Dindarÿ
Ditiones
Mazæi
Derriopes
Ceraunÿ
ILLYRIS et
Liburnia
Derrÿ
Sidrona
Aenona
Iadera
Dauriſÿ
Comenſÿ
Myſiæ ſuperioris pars
Scardona mons
Titius
Scardona
Curicta
Sinus Adriaticus
DALMATIA
Vardei
Narenſÿ
Sardiotæ
Salonæ
Iſſa
Tragurīū
Naron fl.
Siculotæ
Sidrona
Pharia
Ducleatæ
Piruſtæ
Corcyra
Scirrones
Drilon
Apulia
Melitina
Parāl. 12
Neapol
Garganus mons
Tarentū
Brundiſiū
MACEDONIAE pars
EPIRI pars
Siciliæ pars
Regiū

ITALIA ET CORSICA, *ſexta Europæ tabula.*

Cōtinet hęc tabula Italiam & Cyrnum inſulam, cum inſulis Italiæ adiacentibus. Parallelus ipſius medius, proportionē habet ad meridianum, quam tria ad quatuor. Circumſcribitur tabula ipſa ab ortu ſinu Adriatico et mari Ionio. A meridie mari Tyrrheno atq; Liguſtico. Ab occaſu Alpium montibus atq; Gallia. A ſeptentrione Alpibus quæ ſub Rhętia & Vindelicia ſunt, atq; Alpino monte, qui ſub Norico eſt, uocaturq; Caruanga, & parte ſinus Adriatici.

			Habet diem maximum. H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes	Italiæ	*Roma regia*	15	5	1	30
		Nicæa Maſſilienſiū	15	15	2	10
		Tarracinæ	15	4	1	30
		Neapolis	15	*fere*	1	20
		Brundiſium	14	50	1	10
		Ancon	15	20	1	36
		Rauenna	15	24	1	40
		Aquileia	15	30	1	45
		Beneuentus	15	5	1	15
		Capua	15	5	1	29
	Cirni inſulæ	*Valeriā*	15	*fere*	2	*fere*
		Mariana	15	*fere*	2	*fere*

TABVLA EVRO


Reliqui Italiæ pop.
Veſtinorũ, Amiternum.
Samnitum, Beneuẽtum,
Boianum, Brutiorum,
Conſentia.
Corſicæ
Ceruini, Tarrabeni, Titiani, Balatoni. Vanacini, Celebenſij, Licnini, Macrini, Opini, S.m/bri, Coxmaſeni.
Ciuitates. Pauca, Fiſera, Aliſta, Cluntum, Aluca, Lurinũ.
POPVLI ET CIVITATES ITAL
Maßilienſium, Nicea, Trophea Auguſti. Ligurum,
Tuſcorũ, Luna, Populoniũ, Luca, Florentia, Piſa,
Sutrium, Sena. Latinorum, Antium, Formæ, Roma,
panorum, Vulturnum, Cuma, Neapolis, Capua, Sueſſa
tum, Nola. Lucanorum, Buxentum, Compſa. Brutiorum
Magnæ Græciæ, Locri. Tarentinorum, Tarentum.
Calabriæ. Hydrus. Apulorum, Egnatia, Sipus, Canuſium,
nium, Larium Pelignorum, Orton, Curſelunium,
cenorum, Ancona, Firmum, Hadria. Semnonum, Piſaurum,
rum Baiorum, Rauenna. Venetorum, Patauium, Atria.
Hiſtriæ, Tegeſtum. Cænomannorum, Bergomum,
tum, Cremona Inſubrum, Nouaria, Ticinum, Mediolanum,
rum, Eporedia, Taurinorum, Auguſta. Libycorum,
Forum Claudij. Lepontinorum, Oſcela. Caturigorum,
anorum, Brigantium. Neruſiorum, vintium.
gatæ, Placentia, Fidentia, Parma, Mutina, Bononia,
Mare Liguſticũ
Aethale
Capraria
Ilua
ÇORSICA
Mariana
SARDINIÆ
PARS
Liguria
Tuſcia
Vmbri
Semnones
Mare Tyrrh
Salaßi
Taurini
Placentia
Parma
Bononia
Florentia
Sena
Rubicon
Sinus
Venetæ
Vicentia
Bergomũ
Cremona
Atria
Cera mea Venet
Tergeſte
Ticinus
Infubres
Padus fl.
Dora fl.
Aſta
Albigaunũ
Vercellæ
Lucus Benacus
Salaßi
Verbanus
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38

ROPAE VI



Pãnonie superioris pars
Histria
Pola
Adriaticus
Ancona
Insulæ Diomedeæ
Piceni
Sabini
Marsi
Roma
Latini
Peligni
Samnites
Campania
Apulia
Garganus mons
Tarenti
Magna Græcia
Lacinium promont.
Iapygium promõt.
Tyrrhenũ
Pãdataria
Neapol
Capreæ
Salernũ
Pestum
Veliæ
Vulcania
Lipara
Regiũ
SICILIAE PARS
Syracusæ
Per Byzãtium
Clima quintũ
ITALIAE.

SARDINIA
ET SICILIA, SEPTIMA
EVROPAE TABVLA.

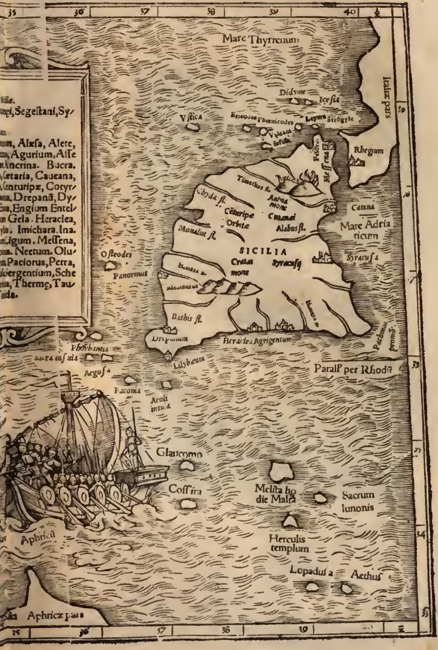
Continet hæc tabula Sardiniam, & Siciliã inſulas. Parallelus ipſius medius, proportionẽ habet ad meridianũ, quam quatuor ad quinq;. Circũſcribitur tabula ipſa ab omni parte pelago, ab ortu Adriatico, à meridie Africano, ab occaſu Sardoo, & à ſeptentr. Liguſtico.

Ciuitates inſignes		Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexan. ad occaſum H	m̃
	Suſaleos	14	35	1	54
Sardiniæ	*Carallis*	14	30	1	50
Sardiniæ	*Turris Biſſōis*	14	30	2	*ferè*
Sardiniæ	*Gurullis noua*	14	34	1	58
Siciliæ	*Lilybæum*	14	30	1	34
Siciliæ	*Syracuſa*	14	38	1	24
Siciliæ	*Meſſena*	14	45	1	28
Siciliæ	*Segeſta*	14	30	1	34
Siciliæ	*Catana*	14	40	1	24

TABVLA EV[RO…]



Corſicæ pars
Mare Liguſticum
Nympoæ
Ilua
Tibulatij
Corſij
Coracenſij Carenſij
Cunuſitani Olbia
Menomeni montes
Diabate
Hermæa
Solcitani
Luci Idoneſij
Aeſaronenſij
Aechileſij Cornēſij
Thyrſus fl.
Gurulis noua
Mare Sardoum
Ruacēſij Sæprus fl.
Scapitani Siculenſij
Neapolis
Oſea
Neapolite
SARDINIA
Valentini
Solcitani
Caralis
Pupulum
Plumbea inſula
Cuniocharium promōt.
Ficaria
Mare
Carthago
Populi Sicil.
Meſenij,Orbitæ,Catanę,
racuſij.
Ciuitates.
Agathyrium, Alontium,
Abacena.Aleta, Aetna
rus, Acrex, Agragas,
Calacta,Ceſalœdis,
Catana, Capytium,
ga, Cacyrum, Camarina
methus.Erbeſſus,Enna
la, Elorus, Elcethium
Herbita, Hidra, Hybla
Lilybæum,Leontium,
Menę, Megara, Motuca
lis. Panormus, Pintia,
Phthinthia. Syracuſa,
ra,Segeſta. Tyndarium
romenium, Tiſſa, Trioc
Sardinię populi.
Tibulatij,Corſij,Coracenſij, Carenſij, Cunuſitani, Solcitani, Luci Idunesſij, Aeſaronenſij, Cornenſij qui & Aechilenſij, Ruacenſij,Celſitani,Corpicenſij, Scapitani. Siculenſij,Neapolitæ,Valentini,Solicitani.
Ciuitates.
Aquæ Hypſitanæ, Aquæ Leſitanæ, Aquæ Neapolitanæ. Boſa,Carallis,Cornus.Ericenum,Eræum. Feronia. Gurullis uetus,Gurullis noua. Iuliola. Leſa. Macopſiſa. Nora. Oſea,olbia. Pachia,Pupulum,Plubium. Suſalei uilla, Saralapis. Tilium, Tarra, Turris Biſſonis, Tibula. Vſellis, Valeria.


Mare Thyrrenum
Didyme
Icesia
Italiæ pars
Vstica
Ericodes
Phœnicodes
Lipara
Strogyle
Rhegum
Messana
Pelorus
Timethus fl.
Aetna mons
Clyda fl.
Cetteripe
Orbitæ
Catana
Mare Adriaticum
Monalus fl.
Alabus fl.
SICILIA
Syracusæ
Osteodes
Panormus
Cratas mons
Bathis fl.
Drepanum
Heraclea
Agrigentum
Pachinus promo.
Phorbantia
Lilybæum
Paralł per Rhodū
Aegusa
Paconia
Aroli insula
Glaucomo
Cossira
Melita hodie Malta
Sacrum Iunonis
Aphrica
Herculis templum
Lopadusa
Aethusa
Aphricæ pars
35
36
37
38
39
40
42
33
34
35

SARMATIAM EVROPEAM CONTINET HAEC

octaua tabula, & eſt in ea TAVRICA *Cherſoneſus Parallelus ipſius medius proportionē habet ad meridianum quam* 11 *ad* 20. *Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab Oriente Boſphoro Cimmerico & Mæotide palude ac Tanai fluuio, iuxta Sarmatiam Aſianam. A meridie Pontico mari & parte Myſiæ inferioris & Dacia ac Iazygibus Metanaſtis. Ab occaſu, montibus Sarmat. ac Germania & Viſtula flu. A ſeptentrione Venedico ſinu & Sarmatico oceano ac terra incognita.*

Ciuitates.		Habet diem maximi H	m̄	Diſtat ab Alex. ad oc. H	m̄
Sarmatiæ	Tamyraca	16	0	1	4
	Naubarum	16	16	1	8
	Olbia Boriſt.	16	0	1	12
Tauricæ	Theodoſia	15	50	1	15
	Panticapæa	1	15	15	52

10



TABVLA EV



DACIAE & Norbegiæ pars
SARMATIAE HVIVS CIVITATES.
Azagarium, Acra. Cnema, Carrodunum, Carcinna. Heraclium, Hercabum. Leinum, Lianum. Metropolis, Metonium. Noua mœnia, Naubarum, Nioſſum. Ordeſſus. Paſtris. Sarum, Serimum, Sarbacum. Tamyraca, Torocca, Tracana. Vibantauarium.
TAVRICAE Cherſoneſi.
Argoda. Bœon, Badatium. Charax, Cimmerium, Cytęum. Daudaca. Eupatoria. Iluratum. Lagyra. Nymphęum. Panticapęa, Parthenium, Poſtigia, Parosta, Portacra. Satarche. Taphros, Tarona, Tazus, Tabana.
GOTHIA insula
Scandia
Oceanus Sarmaticus
Venedicus ſinus
Venedæ
Venedici mõtes
Galindę
Sudini
Stauani
Veltę
Igylliones
Gythones
Cœſtoboci
Phinni
Tranomontani
GERMANIAE PARS
Sulanes
Phrungũdiões
SARMATIA
EVROPAE
Auarini
Ombrones
Anartophracti
Burgiones
Arſyetæ
Piengitę
Saboci
Bieſſi
Carpatus mons
Peucini
Carpiani
Baſternæ
Amadoca palus
Bodini
Amadoci
Nauari
Borysthenes fl.
Axiaces fl.
Tyras fl.
Olbia
Clepidaua
Tagri
Tyrangitæ
Iazyges
Pãnoniæ inferioris pars
Danubius fl.
Tibiſcus fl.
DACIAE pars
Myſiæ inferioris pars

VROPAE VI



Per Thylen
Carbones
Careotę
Sali
Agathyrſi
Aorſi
Pagyritæ
Sauari
Boruſci
Acibi
Hoſſij
Naſci
Vibiones
Scythæ
Alauni
Amaxobij
Sargarij
Iazyges
Hyperborei mõtes
Riphei mõtes
Hõs occiden ral' Rha fl.
Tanais fl.
Ara Alexãdri
Ophlones
Arx Cęſaris
Tanaitæ
Idrę
Oſyli
Alauni mõs
Reucanali
Roxolani
Tanais
Exobigytę
Sarmatiæ Aſiaticæ pars
Alopctia
Hygris
Paludes Męotidis
Paral 16
Agari Promõt.
Bycis palus
Cimerius Boſphorus
Heracliũ
TAVRICA Cherſoneſus
Theodoſia
Corax mõs
Colchides
PONTI
EVXINI PARS

NONA EVROPAE TABVLA

NONA EVROPAE TABVLA continet IAZYGES METANASTAS, DACIAM, utranque Myſiam, Thraciam & Cherſoneſum. Parallelus ipſius medius proportionem habet ad meridianũ quam 43 ad 60. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab oriente Pontico mari & Thracio boſphoro atque Propontide & Helleſponto. A meridie Aegeo pelago & Macedonia. Ab occaſu Pannonia inferiori ac Dalmatia. A ſeptent. Sarmatia Europea.

			Habet diem maximum. H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes	Iazygum	Gormanum	16	0	1	6
	Daciæ	Salinæ	15	50	0	40
		Zarmizegetuſa	15	30	1	ferè
	Myſiæ ſuperioris	Rhetiaria	15	15	0	45
		Scupi	15	30	0	50
	Myſiæ inferioris	Odeſſus	15	30	0	20
		Oeſcus	15	20	0	40
	Thraciæ	Aenos	15	6	0	30
		Apollonia	15	20	0	20
		Byzantium	15	15	0	16
		Perinthus	15	10	0	20
		Nicopolis	15	12	0	36
		Lyſimachia	15	6	0	26
		Proeconeſus	15	8	0	18
	Cherſoneſi	Elaus	15	8	0	26
		Seſtus	15	8	0	20

II

TABVLA E



Carpatus mons
Sarmatia
Gormanũ
IAZYGES
Metanaltę
Rhuconiũ
Anaru
Teuriſci
Carpis
Çandanum
Vlpianum
Rharacenſij
Pãnonia
ſuperior
Fredauenſij
Salinæ
Pretoria Augusta
Biephi
Burredenſij
Danubius fl.
Tibiſcus fl.
DACIA
Albocenſij
Zarmizegetuſa Regia
Potulatenſij
Tiriſcum
Sauus fl.
Saldenſij
Ciagiſi
Triconiũ
Triconeſij
Illyridis pars
Picenſij
Rhatiaria
MYSIA
ſuperior
Dalmatiæ pars
Maris Adri atici pars
Dardani
Vlpianum
Neſſus
Scardus mons
Orbelus mons
Macedoniæ pars
Vrbes Myſię ſupioris.
Arrhibãtium, Dorticũ, Eteta, Orrea, Singidunũ, Scupi, Tanatis, Timacũ, Viminatiũ legio, Vẽdenis, Velanis. Myſię inferio.
Arpis, Carſum, Callatis, Diacũ, Ecauſdana, Duroſtorum legio, Hermonactus, Nouæ, Nuiodunũ, Niconiũ, Ophiuſa, Phyſca, Piroboridana, Regianum, Sucidana, Sitioteuta, Trimontiũ. Tromariſca. Triſmis, Tibiſca, Tiriſta, Tamaſidana, Tyras, Zargidana.
CIVITATES DACIAE.
Arcobadara, Anguſtia, Apulum. Argidana. Carſidana. Docirana, Dierna. Hydata. Lizifis. Marcodana. Netindana, Napuca. Petrodana, Patruiſſa, Pirum, Paloda, Pinum. Rhamidana. Sandana, Singidana, Sornum. Triphulum, Tiaſum. Tibiſcũ. Vtidana. Ziridana. Zermizirga, Zuſidana, Zuribara, Zarmizegetuſa, Zeugma.

EVROPAE IX



Ciſtoboci
Caucoenſij
Coteniſj
Senſij
Piephigi
Patridana
Dunesuj
Tenſij
Crybici
Britolagę
Piarenſij
Peucini
Troglodytæ
Axium
Tyras
Thagola
Dionyſopolis
Odeſſus
Meſembria
Apollonia
Mysia inferior
THRACIA
Nicopoli
Adrianopol.
Biſtonis lacus
Maronia
Aenos
Selymbria
Perinthus
Pactya
Propōtis
Byzantium
Bosphorus Thracius
Philaeas
Cherſo neſus
Seſtos
Helleſpontus
Abydus
Ilium
Trōas
ASIA minor
PONTVS ET BITHYNIA
Lemnos
Thalaſsia
thracia
Imbros
Tenedus
Mitilene
Mare Aegeum
Pontus Euxinus
Inſula Borysthenis
Pretura medica Droſica
Paral
Per By zantium
THRACIAE ciuitates.
Abdera, Anchialus, Aphrodiſia, Apro colonia, Bergula, Biſantha, Byzia. Carpudemũ, Cabyla, Cypſella. Deueltus, Dyma, Druſipara. Heraclia. Lyſimachis. Nicopolis. Oſtaphus, Opiſena. cycelis. Peronticũ, Praſidiũ, Philippo polis, Pergamũ, Plotinopolis. Sardica. Tonzi, Topiris, Traianopolis. Valla.
Cherſo. Calliopolis, Cardia, Elaeus.

GRAECIA

Decima & ultima Europe tabula, continet Macedoniā, Epirum, Achaiam, & Peloponneſum, inſulasq́ Cretam & Eubœam cum reliquis adiacentibus inſulis. Parallelus eius medius rationem habet ad meridianū quam ſeptem ad nouem. Terminatur aūt tabula ipſa ab oriente Aegæo pelago, Myrtooq́ & Carpathio. A meridie Adriatico pelago & Libyco. Ab occaſu, Ionio pelago & Adriatico. A ſeptentrione, Dalmatia, Thracia & Myſia ſuperiori.

			Habet diem maximum H	m	Distans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m
Ciuitates inſignes	Macedonie	Dirrachium	15	0	1	0
		Theſſalonica	14	56	0	40
		Amphipolis	15	6	0	40
		Heraclea	15	0	0	50
		Aedeſſa	14	56	0	45
		Pella	14	56	0	40
		Lariſſa	14	50	0	40
		Caſandria	14	56	0	38
		Lemnos inſula	15	0	0	32
	Epiri	Nicopolis	14	38	0	48
		Ambracia	14	38	0	47
		Corcyra inſula	14	36	0	56
		Cephalenia inſula	14	36	0	50
	Achaia	Thebe Bœotie	14	38	0	30
		Megara	14	38	0	34
		Athene	14	36	0	30
	Peloponneſi	Meſena	14	36	0	40
		Corinthus	14	36	0	38
		Tegea	14	30	0	40
		Argos	14	30	0	38
		Lacedæmon	14	26	0	40
	Eubœa	Chalcis	14	39	0	26
		Caryſtus	14	39	0	24
	Creta	Gortina	14	20	0	26
		Cnoſus	14	29	0	22

TABVLA EVR


EPIRI ciuitates.
Ambracia, Actium, Azelia, Acarnanon, Argos, Aſtacus. Caſsiope. Eleus. Hecatompedum. Omphalium. Torona.
CRETAE Artacina, Camara, Corycus Cytæū. Dictamum. Gnoſſus. Inarus Lebena. Lappa. Minoa, Matalia. Pſychium.
MACEDONIAE regiones & populi.
Tulantij, Elymioti, Oreſtis, Edonis, Amphaxis, Chalcidica, Paraxia, Pelaſgioti, Almopori, Orbelia, Eordei, Aeſtrei, Iori, Odomantices, Deſſaretij, Lynceſtis, Pelagoni, Biſaltia. Parthyei, Eſtioti.
Ciuitates. Antigoniſa, Amantia, Acanthus, Acantium, Albanopolis, Alorus, Andariſtus, Angæa. Aegæa, Atinium. Bullis, Berga, Berrœa. Caſandria, Callitere, Carrabia, Chete. Cypera, Coronia. Dion, Demetrias, Daulia, Dolicha. Elyma, Euia, Euporia, Europus, Eretrie. Gareſcus, Gaſorus, Gordenia, Gonnus, Gyrtona, Gompbi. Hypata, Horma. Iolcos, Iorum, Ilegiū. Lamia, Lariſſa, Lete. Moryllus, Myceza, Melitera. Narthaciū. Ceſyma, Oſſa. Pidna, Pagaſæ, Pella, Pythaeum, Phæſtus, Phalachthia. Soſthenis, Scydra, Stobi, Sperchia, Stratonice. Torone, Tricca. Valle.
ACHAIAE ciuitates. Anticyrrha, Aliartus, Amphiſa. Bulia. Cyrrha, Criſsa, Creuſa, Cnemides, Chalcis, Calydō, Coronia, Cheronia, Cope. Dianæ phanum, Delphi, Daulis, Deliū. Elatia, Erineus, Eleuſis, Euātia. Lilea, Lebadia. Megara, Marathon. Cropus, Olenus, Opus, Oenoe. Plateæ, Pythia, Pleurona, Phoce. Pyreus. Rhamnus. Siphe, Scarphia. Theſpie, Thisbe, Thronium.
EVBOEAE. Chalcis, Caryſtus, Cerinthus. Gereſtus.
Dalmatiæ pars
Sintices
Canaluij montes
Mygdonia
Heraclia
Albani
MACEDONIA
Emathia
Symphalia
Pelaſgi
Apollonia
Theſſalia Pindus mons
Chaonia
EPIRUS
Theſproti
Almenes
Mare Ionium
Acarnanes
Hellas
Corcyra
Ithaca
Zacynthus
Elia
Meſenia
PELOP
Sphagia
Strophades
Sinus Meſeniacus
44 45 46 47 48 49
42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34



Diaromes
Paral
Paral vndec.

APHRICAE

TABVLA PRIMA, CONTINET AMBAS *Mauritanias, Tingitanam & Cæſarienſem. Parallelus eius medius rationẽ habet ad meridianum quã 13 ad 15. Terminatur aũt tabula ipſa ab oriente Aphrica. A meridie, interiori Libya iuxta Getuliã. Ab occaſu, occidentali oceano, & à ſeptẽtrione, freto Herculeo & iberico pelago atq; Sardeo.*

Civitates inſignes			Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̃
	Mauritaniæ Tingitanæ	Tingis	14	30	3	36
		Lixa	14	20	3	36
		Volubilis	14	15	3	30
		Zilia	14	26	3	36
	Cæſarienſis	Cartena	14	26	3	0
		Iulia Cæſarien.	14	15	2	56
		Salde	14	10	2	34
		Oppidũ nouum	14	15	3	ferè
		Zuchabari	14	15	2	50
		Tubuſuptus	14	6	2	30

13

APHRICAE


Luſitaniæ pars
Ana fl.
Tarraconēſis pars
HISPANIA
Bætica
Columna Herculis
Mare Ibericum
Mare Mediterraneum
Tingis
Zilia
Acrath
Succoſij
Verues
Bacuatæ
Macanitæ
TINGI TANA
Herpiditani
Cauni
Voli
Biliani
Angaucani
Necſiberes
Taladuſij
Sorei
Maſeſyli
Dryitæ
Zegrēſij
Baniubæ
Elubij
Tolote
Erythia
Oceanus occidētalis
M A V R I
Vacuatæ
Myceni
Machuj
Sala
Atlas maior
GETVLIÆ ET LIBYÆ PARS

TABVLA I



Insulæ Paleares
Sardoum pelagus
Balearicum pelagus
MAVRITANIAE TINGITANAE ciuitates.
Banaſa,Baba,Benta,Bocanumbemerum. Dorath.Exiliſſa. Gala-pha,Gontiana.Herpis.Iagath.Lixa.Molochath. Oppinū,Oecath. Priſciana.Ryſſadirum.Sala,Surriga,Subur,Silda.Tæniolonga,Tamuſida,Trocoloſida,Triſidis.Vobrix,Volubilis,Vala.Zilia.
CAESARIENSIS. Atoa,Aſtacilis,Arina,Auximis,Auxia,Auſum,Augala,Aegea,Addyme. Bunobora,Burca,Binſitta,Badea, Bedacolonia.Carepula,Carcoma,Canuccis,Ciſſe,Chobath,Celama,Caſmara,Chizala. Giglue,Garra,Gaſmara,Germiana. Hydata,Hippa. Icoſium,Iarſath,Igilgili,Irath,Izatha. Lagnutum, Lanigara,Lamida,Labdia.Mniara.Manliana. Nigilgia,Nababurum. Oppidium. Pigaua,Fbloria,Pæpia. Ruſicibar,Ruſſuccoru, Ruſubirſis,Rhobonda. Symitha,Suburgia,Sudaua,Suptu,Sittici colonia. Tipaſa,Timici,Tarrum,Teniſſa,Thiſizima,Tucca,Thibinis,Thudaca,Tigis,Turaphilum,Tuſiatath,Tubuſuptus,Thubuna,Thamarita,Tumarra,Taruda. Vnizacolonia,Vasbaria,Vrbara,Villauicus,Victoria,Vage,Vaſana,Vſſara,Vazagada,Vitata,Vamiceda,Veſcelbra. Zuchabari,Zaratha.
Diarhodos
Paral
10
Iulia Cæſarea
Iol Cæſarea
Sinus Numidicus
Tulenſis
Byren mōs
Mucuni
Chinalaph
Cidamuſij
Aſſarath
Banium
Machures
CAESARIENSIS
TANIA
AFRICAE minoris pars
Diadelos
Paral
8
Scitami
Phurgiſius mons
Garas mōs
Malchubij
Toducæ
Valua mōs
Cinnaba mōs
Maccuræ



SECVNDA

APHRICAE TABVLA, continet Aphricā minorē & inſulas quę circa ipſam ſunt. Parallelus eius medius rationē habet ad meridianū, quā 13 ad 15. Terminatur aūt tabula ipſa ab oriente, Cyrenaica, à meridie, interiori Libya iuxta Getuliā & Eremū. Ab occaſu, Mauritania Cæſarienſi, à ſeptentrionibus, pelago Afro.

Ciuitates inſignes minoris APHRICAE.		Habet diem maximum H	m̄	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad occaſum H	m̄
	Tabraca	14	12	2	*ferè*
	Ityca	14	15	1	50
	Carthago	14	14	1	40
	Adrumentum	14	15	1	30
	Magna Leptis	14	8	1	6
	Cirta Iulia	14	6	2	15
	Sicca Veneria	14	0	2	0
	Bullaria	14	6	2	*ferè*
	Vtbina	14	6	1	42
	Thyſdrus	14	12	1	30
	Mininx inſula	14	6	1	20
	Coſsyra inſula	14	20	1	30
	Melite inſula	14	20	1	20


Pars Sardiniæ
Mare Tyrrhe
CIVITATES. Aſpis, Apari, Azama, Aſpucca, Ammædra, Autta, Aquæ calidæ, Audira, Almæna, Auguſtũ, Ammonis. Bullaria, Bendina, Bullamenſa, Bunthum, Bizacina, Butta. Cirta Iulia, Culcus colonia, Cipipa, Cuina colonia, Cerbica, Cilma, Charbaſa, Campſa, Chuzis. Dabia, Durga. Gauſaphna, Gazacupada, Gednc, Giſira, Geriſa, Galybe. Ilica, Iſcina. Kararus. Lares, Lambeſa, Lea, Laſice. Minixx, Maxula, Macodama, Mireum, Madurus, Meldita, Muſte, Medicara, Muruis. Niſua, Neapolis colonia, Narangara, Nenſa, Nuroli, Negeta. Orbita. Putea, Piſinda. Rhuſpina. Sacamaza, Siagul, Sabathra, Simiſchi, Sicca Venerea, Saſura, Sctienſis, Sumucis, Syddenis, Sicapha. Tacatya, Taphrura, Theæne, Thunudronum colonia, Thuburnica colonia, Tucca, Thichacolonia, Tuburſica, Thubutis, Thebeſca, Thunuſda, Thiſica, Theudali, Tobros, Thaſia, Thunuba, Themiſua, Timica, Tuſcubis, Thimiſa, Tucma, Ticelis, Tichaſa, Tiſurus, Thyſdrus. Vſilla, Vaga, Vcibi, Vzan, Vazua, Vol, Vtbina, Vepillium, Vticna, Vlizibira, Vzita. Zigira, Zamamizon, Zurmentũ, Zalapa, Zugar.
Mare Africum
Hydras
Sinus Numidicus
Hippon
Carthago
Libyæ Phœnices
NVMIDIA
Cyrteſij
Iontij
Nabatræ
Bazacitis regio
Machria
Ozuel
AFRICA MI
Miſulani
Muſuni
Thambes mōs
Cerophæi
Gephes
Mampſari
Mauritaniæ Cæſarienſis pars
Nababurg
Miedn
Sabubures
Niſibes
Haliardi
Sitaphius campus
Motuturij
Interioris LIBYÆ pars

TABVLA II


Italiæ
pars
Mare Adriaticum
Epiri pars
SICILIA
Melita
Glaucon
Cossura
Iunonis templu
Herculis templu
Pelagiæ insulæ
Lopadusa
Aethusa
Cercinna
Syrtis parua
Lotophagites
Canethin
Mons Iouis
Sigiplosij
Palus Tritonis
Achemenes
Palus Palladis
Palus Libya
Machthusij
Mons Vasaletus
Vzarę
Libyæ desertę
Gichthis
Hedaphtha
Nigitimi
Astacures
Lotophagi
Eropęi
Dolopes
NOR
Muturgures
Thizibi môtes
Erebidę
Zuchabarus mons
Neapolis
Tripolis
Cinyphus fl.
Samamycij
Damensij
Nigbeni
Nycpij
Eleones
Macæ Syrtitæ
Deserta Libya
Acaba
Misyrnis
Pontis
Syrtis magna
Philenium ara
Diarboda
Paral.
Nonus
Octa.
Cyrenes pars

AEGYPTVM

MARMARICAM ET CYRENAICAM CONTINET HAEC tertia Africæ tabula cum adiacentibus inſulis. Parallelus eius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam 53 ad 60. Terminatur autem tabula ab ipſa ab ortu Iudæa, Arabia Petrea & ſinu Arabico. A meridie, interioris Libyæ deſerto, & Aethiopia quæ ſub Aegypto eſt. Ab occaſu, Africa & magna ſyrte & parte interioris Libyæ. A ſeptentrionibus, Libyco pelago & Aegyptio.

			Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad	H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes.	Cyrenaicæ	Berenicē	14	5	occaſum	o	50
		Arſinoe	14	5	occaſum	o	45
		Ptolemais	14	5	occaſum	o	40
		Apollonia	14	5	occaſum	o	40
		Cyrene	14	5	occaſum	o	40
	Marmaricæ	Magna Cherſon.	14	5	occaſum	o	30
	Libyæ	Parætonium	14	5	occaſum	o	15
		Alexandria	14	5		o	o
		Peluſium	14	5	ortum	o	12
		Memphis	13	55	ortum	o	8
	Thebaidis	Ptolemais Hermei	13	45	ortum	o	8
		Magna Diopolis	13	40	ortum	o	8
		Syene	13	30	ortum	o	8
		Ammon	13	50	occaſum	o	20
		Magna Oaſis	13	45	occaſum	parum	
		Myſormus	13	45	ortum	o	15
		Berenice	13	30	ortum	o	15

Alexandria diſtat à meridiano Fortunatarum inſularum uerſus ortum ſolis quatuor horis.

APHRICAE T


CYRENAICAE ciuitates.
Acabis, Arimantis, Auritina, Alibaca, Achile. Barce. Cherecla, Celida, Cenopolis. Darnis. Hydra. Marabina. Phalacra. Thintis. Zemythus.
Libycũ ſeu Punicũ mare
Lethes
Berenice
Boreũ promont.
Syrtis magna
Herculis turris
Barcitæ
CYRENE
Cyrene
Apollonia
Ptolemais
Pentapolis
Horti Heſperidum
Lathon fl.
Conchylium
Asbetæ
Ardonis
Paliurus
Antipyrgus
Catabathmos
Zygris
Anirite
Nomi Marmaricæ
Angylę
Hammonia ca regio
Herculis harena
Macatutæ
Pſylli
Naſamones
Bacatæ
Laganicorũ ſpecus
Becolicus mons
Auchiſæ
Anagombri mõtes
Pars Africæ minoris
Silphiophera regio
Sentites
Tapanitæ
Obilæ
Aezari
Marmaricæ & Aegypti ciuitates.
Abathuba, Alo, Acathorum, Acoris, Antinoi, Abydus, Azicis. Bonchyris, Billa, Bibliaphorium, Banchis, Butos. Caſſium, Climax, Cabaſa, Co, Chnubis. Dioſcoron. Gaphara. Hiera, Hermopolis, Halmyre. Lucinæ, Lycopolis, Leucoe, Latone. Menelaus, Maſuchis, Maſadalis, Migo, Mazacila. Nemeſium, Nicij. Oaſſis, Onuphis, Onij, Ombi, Oxyrynchos. Panopolis, Pedonia. Phacuſa. Saragina, Scope, Siropum, Scyathis, Sais. Tacaphoris, Tachorſa, Tiſarchi, Tuccitora, Tentyra. Xois.
LIBYA interior
47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22

TABVLA III


Pelagus Aegyptiacum
Pharos
Didyme
Per Alexi.
ARABIAE
Petreæ
pars
Babylon
Sinus Arabicus
AEGYPTVS
Nilus
Tanis
Zygritæ
Buzes
Prosoditæ
Ogdemi
Adyrmachitæ
Mastitæ
Solis fons
MAR
Oasitæ
Anagombri
Tinodes mons
Libyci montes
Thebais
MA
RI
Ruaditæ
Libyægyptij
Coptos
Thebæ
CA
Arabes Aegyptij
Tropicus Cancri
Abrochos regio
Arabes Adæi
AETHIOPIA SVB
AEGYPTO

QVARTA

APHRICAE tabula, continet interiorē Libyam & Aethiopiam quæ ſub Aegypto eſt, & eam quæ interius eſt cum inſulis ſibi adiacentibus. Parallelus eius medius rationem habet ad meridianum eandem ferè. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu, Arabico ſinu & mari rubro ac ſinu Barbarico & parte Indici pelagi. A meridie, terra incognita, ab occaſu, Oceano occidentali. A ſeptentrionibus, Mauritanijs duabus & Africa ac Cyrenaica, Aegyptoq́.

			Habet diem maximum H	m	Diſtans ab Alexandria ad	H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes	Libyæ interioris	*Autolalæ*	13	30	*occaſ.*	3	20
		Larzitha	12	45	*occaſ.*	3	0
		Thamondocana	13	5	*occaſ.*	2	30
		Gira	13	8	*occaſ.*	1	30
		Garama	13	20	*occaſ.*	1	8
	Aethiopiæ ſub Aegypto	*Napata*	13	15	*ortum*	0	10
		Meroe	13	0	*ortum*	0	4
		Ptolemais ferarum	13	0	*ortum*	0	26
		Adulis	12	40	*ortum*	0	30
		Dire	12	40	*ortum*	1	0
		Moſylum	12	30	*ortum*	1	15
		Aromata	12	20	*ortum*	1	30

APHRICAE TA


GALLIA
Italia
HISPANIA
Mare mediterraneum
Sardinia
Sicilia
Mauritania
Africa minor
Bagrada fl.
Cerne
Autolea
Salathus
Subus fl.
Sagapola
Getulia
Nigritæ
Nigir fl.
Fortunatæ inſul.
Daradus fl.
Capha
Rysſadius
LIBYA interior
Canaria
Stachiris fl.
Leucæthiopes
Thala mõs
Sinus Heſperius
Nia fl.
Deorũ currus
Aruahes
Ichthyophagi
Libyæ interioris populi.
Pyrrhei Aethiopes, Daradi, Perorſi, Odrangidi, Mimaci, Derbici, Autolatæ, Strangæ, Mauſoli, Rabij, Malcoe, Mandori, Sophucæi, Phoruſij, Natẽbes, Lynxamatæ, Samamycij, Salathi, Daphnitæ, Zamazij, Arõcæ, Ceciani, Suburpores, Mancoi, Dauchiſæ, Calitæ, Machurebi, Soluentij, Phauruſij, Churitæ, Stachiræ, Orphes, Tarualtæ, Matites, Africerones, Gongalæ, Nanosbes, Nabathræ, Alitambi, Maurali Armiæ, Thalæ, Dolopes, Aſtacuri, Aſaracæ, Dermones, Agangine Aethiopes, Xylinces Aethiopes, Alchalinces Aethiopes.
AETHIOPIA interior
Agisymba regio
Ziphs mõs
Meſcha mõs
Dauchu mõs

TABVLA IIII



Aethiop. ſub Aegypt. ciuitat.
Ptolemais, Adulis, Mandait, Arſinoe, Moſylon, Cobe, Acanæ, Aromata, longit. 81. lat. 6. Pano, Opone, Zingis, Apocopa, Eſſina, Tonice, Antoba, Tathis, Sarachtha, Gambyſi Erariū, Nacis, Abuncis, Piſtre, Phthur, Pnups, Napata Premis, Sandace, Sacolæ, Paræta.
ſupra Meroen.
Syrtibes, Rizophagi, Molibe, Mega Blemies, Didacæ, Aethio Euonymitæ, Ptoemphanes, Peſen Apei, Scynitæ, Nygbenitæ.
Clima ſextū
Clima quintū
Clima quartum
Clima tertiū
Clima ſecundū
Tropicus Cancri
Clima primū
ASIA minor
Græcia
Cyprus
Iudæa
Marmarica
Cyrene
ÆGYPTVS
Sinus Arabicus
Sinus Perſicus
ARABIA FELIX
Meroe
Mare Rubrum
Sabath
Dire
Sinus Auálites
Aethiopia ſub Aegypto
Nilus fl.
Aſtapus fl.
Aſtaboras
Garbata
Elephas
Pylei mōtes
Troglodytæ
Mossylon
Myrſiaca
Azania
Coloe palus
Barbaria
Cinnamifera regio
Raptus fl.
Rapta
Sinus Barbaricus
Raptum pmōt.
Menuthias
Montes Lunæ
Anthropophagi
Praſum pmōt.
Terra Ptolemeo incognita
Chelonida Sinus
Nuba palus
Gir fl.
Garamantica uallis
Nubi
Nubæ

TABVLA I. ASIAE.

Continet hæc tabula Pontum & Bithyniam & quæ propriè Aſia dicitur, ac Lyciam & Galatiam, Pamphiliam item, Cappadociam & Ciliciam. Parallelus ipſius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam 3 ad 4. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu Armenia maiori & parte Syrię. Ab Auſtro mari Carpathio, Lyciaco, Pamphilioq́; & anguſtijs Ciliciæ & ſinu Iſſico. Ab occaſu mari Thracio, Boſphoro, & Aegæo pelago ac Icario & Myrtoo. Ab arctis, Pontico mari.

			H	m	H	m
Ciuitates inſignes	Bithyniæ	*Chalcedon*	15	15	0	15
		Nicomedia	15	14	0	10
		Apamia	15	5	0	12
		Heraclea Ponti	15	15	0	4
		Nicea	15	7	0	10
	Aſiæ propriæ	*Cyzicus*	15	0	0	15
		Troas Alexandri	15	0	0	19
		Pergamus	14	55	0	12
		Smyrna	14	45	0	8
		Epheſus	14	40	0	12
		Miletus	14	37	0	8
		Cnidus	14	30	0	15
		Sardis	14	45	0	7
		Magneſia	14	40	0	7
		Apamia	14	45	0	0
		Cibyra	14	52	0	0
		Mitylene	14	57	0	15
		Chios	14	45	0	15
	Lyciæ	*Rhodos*	14	30	0	7
		Patara	14	30	0	0
		Andriaca	14	30	0	0
		Myra	14	35	0	0
	Galatiæ	*Sinope*	15	20	0	15
		Amiſus	15	15	0	20
		Ancyra	15	7	0	10
		Therma	15	7	0	0
		Peſſenus	15	0	0	0
	Pamphiliæ	*Sida*	14	30	0	12
		Perga	14	35	0	7
		Aſpendus	14	35	0	8
		Termeſſus	14	37	0	7
	Cappadociæ	*Trapezus*	15	15	0	40
		Comana Pontica	15	5	0	29
		Maza quæ & Cæſarea	14	50	0	23
	Armeniæ minoris	*Comana Cappadociæ*	14	45	0	30
		Melitena	14	50	0	40
		Nicopolis	15	0	0	39
		Satala	15	7	0	39
	Ciliciæ	*Selenus*	14	30	0	35
		Pompeiopolis	14	35	0	29
		Mallos	14	30	0	33
		Tarſus	14	35	0	30
		Adana	14	35	0	31

Habet diem maximum (Chalcedon–Sinope)

Diſtat ab Alexandria ad occaſum (Cyzicus–Apamia)

Diſtat ab Alexandria ad ortum (Ancyra–Maza quæ & Cæſarea)

TABVLA



Mutationes nominum.
Ionia, nunc Quiſcum. Trapeſus, Iconech. Iconiũ, Cogni. Macedonia, Albania. Lycia, Briquis. Mazaca, regalis Cappadociæ ciuitas, à Tyberio appellatur Cæſarea, ubi ſanctus Baſilius epiſcopus fuit. Helleſpontus, Brachium ſancti Georgij. Pruſa, Burſa, Aſiatici imperij, hoc eſt, Turcarum caput.
MYSIA SVPERIOR
PONTVS EVXINVS
THRACIA
Cõſtatinopolis
Paphlagonia
PONTVS ET BITHYNIA
GALAT
ASIA MINOR
Phrygia maior
Myſia maior
Meonia
Celænus
LYDIA
Lycaones
Phrygia Piſidiæ
PAMPHILIA
CARIA
LYCIA
Mare Aegeum
Chios
Poſidiũ
Colophon
Mare Icarium
Ionia
Miletus
Mare Myrtoũ
Doris
Megiſta
Rhodus
Crete pars
Mare Creticũ

ASIAE I



Ciuitates.
PONTI & Bithyniæ. Olbia, Apamia, Artace, Tion, Libyſ-ſa, Patauium, Claudiopolis, Nicæa, Pruſa, Iuliopolis.
ASIAE Minoris. Cyzicus, Parium, Lampſacus, Dardanũ, Adramyttium, Fitane, Myrina, Phocæa, Clazomene, Phuſca, Traianopolis, Philadelphia, Tripolis, Laodicia, Antiochia, Magneſia, Hierapolis.
LYCIAE. Calinda, Telmeſus, Myrra, Olympus.
GALATIAE. Theutbrania, Cimolis, Germanopolis, Pompeiopolis, Ancyra, Andrapa.
PAMphyliæ. Syſdra, Vranopolis, Aſpendus.
CAPpadociæ. Themiſcyra, Polemonium, Iſchopolis, Neocæſarea, Diocæſarea.
ARMeniæ minoris. Satala, Cizara.
CILICIAE Aphrodiſia, Corycus, Põpeiopolis, Seleucia, Cæſarea.
Colchidis pars
Diapontus
Clima
Per Bizantiũ
quintum
Diaromes
Clima
quartum
Dia Rhodo.
Clima
Hermonaſſa
Pharnacia
Trapezus
Amiſus
Sinope
Themiſcyra
Thermodõ fl.
Iris fl.
Moſchij mõtes
Eufrates
CAPADOCIA
Nicopol
Scordiſcus mõs
Troemi
Sebaſtia
Argeus mons
ARMENIA MAIOR
Melitene
Cæſareamagna
Melas fl.
ARMENIA MINOR
Iſauria
LYCAONIA
Iconiũ
Antitaurus
Cydnus fl.
Comana
Taurus
Amanus mõs
Eufrat
MESOPOTAMIAE PARS
Lelentis Cetis
Trachia
CILICIA
Tarſus
Iſſus
Sinus Iſſicus
Pylæ Amanid
SYRIAE PARS
Seleucia
Cypri pars
64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73
36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

ASIAE II. TABVLA,

coutinet Sarmatiam Aſiaticam. Parallelus ipſius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam 7 ad 12. Terminatur autem tabula ab ortu Scythica & parte Caſpij maris. Ab auſtro Albania & Iberia & Colchide & parte Euxini ponti. Ab occaſu palude Mæotide atq; Sarmatia Europe. Ab arctis, terra incognita.

		Habet diē maximum H	m̄	Diſtat ab Alex. ad or. H	m̄
Inſigniores Sarmat. ci.	Hermoneſſa	15	50	0	20
	Oemanthia	15	45	0	38
	Tanais	17	10	0	29
	Tyrambe	16	6	0	39
	Naubaris	17	15	0	40


CIVITATES
Sarmatiæ Aſiaticæ.
Azaditeſmitra, Mapeta, Apathurgus, Phanagoria, Synda, Bata, Achaea, Tazos, Ampſalis, Oenanthia, Exopolis, Auchis, Scopelus, Suruba, Coruſia, Ebriapa, Seraca, Cucunda, Batrache, Abunis, Nauſunia, Almia, Naana, Hermonaſſa, quã hodie uocant Madaque.
SCYTH
Baſilici Sarmatæ
Riphæi montes
Alexandri aræ
Zacatæ
Suarei
Fons Tanais
Tanais fl.
Arx cæſaris
SARMATIAE Europeę pars
Nauaris
Iaxamatę
Tanais
Panisrdis
Siraceni
Pſeſſij
Alopetia
Marubius fl.
Themeotæ
Rhombitus magnus
Mæotis Palus
Azara
Tyrambę
Rhombitus paruus
Tyramba
Atticitus fl.
Bicis palus
Cimmerij promõt.
Gerusa
Conapeni
TAVRICA Cherſoneſus
Vardanus fl.
Pſathis fl.
Achei
Coracodame
Cercetius ſinus
Pontus Euxinus
Colchidis pars
Corax fl.
Corax mõs

ASIAE II



Hyperborei
Montes Hyperborei
Parall. per Thylen
Parall. uicesim.
Hippophagi
Rha fl.
Asei
Cecenides
Phthirophagi
SCYTHIAE intra Imaũ pars
Parall. decimusnonus
SARMATIA ASIATICA
Periérbidi
Materi
Nesiotis regio
Parall. decimusoctau
Mithridatis regio
Melanchlęni
Hippici mõtes
Sapothręnę
Scymnitæ
Amazones
Parall. decimusſep
Orinęi
Suraui
Arbali
Parall. 16
Dianpheos
Sacani
Alexandri columnæ
Sirbi
Rha fl.
Achi
Zinchi
Ceraunij mõtes
Tuſci
Diduri
Udon fl.
Iſondę
Vdæ
Agoritæ
Metibi
Olondę
Parall. 15
Diaborym
Gerri
Porta Sarmatica
Alonta
Iberiæ pars
Albaniæ pars
Pars Hyrcani maris

TERTIA ASIAE

tabula continet Colchidem, Iberiam, Albaniam & Armeniam maiorem. Parallelus ipſius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam undecim ad quindecim. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu parte Caſpij maris & parte Mediæ, à meridie, Aſſyria & Meſopotamia. Ab occaſu, Cappadocia & parte Euxini ponti. Ab arctis, Sarmatia Aſiatica.

			Habet diem maximum H	m̄	Diſtat ab Alexandria verſus ortum H	m̄
Ciuitates inſignes	Colchidis	Dioſcuris	15	45	0	43
		Phaſis	15	29	0	50
	Iberiæ	Artaniſſa	15	40	1	0
		Armactica	15	29	1	0
	Albaniæ	Getara	15	30	1	19
		Albana	15	30	1	26
	Armeniæ maioris	Artaxata	15	10	1	20
		Armauria	15	14	1	6
		Thoſpia	14	52	1	fere
		Artemita	14	50	1	14

TABVLA A


Manrali
Cyaneus fl.
Labium
Zalz
COLCHIS
Ecretica regio
Neapolis
Phaſis fl.
Pars
Ponti
Phaſis
Cotatena regio
Toſarena regio
Sacapena
Siracena
Pars
Cappadociæ
Trapezus
Bochæ
Varutha
Araxes
Fons Euphra.
Zoriga
Baſiliſene
Sana
Antitaurus
Hobordena
Sophena
Antitaurus
Abus mons
Aciliſena
ARMENIA MAIOR
Anzitena
Bagrauãdena
Gordæi mõtes
Gordena
Thoſpites
Mardi
Mazara
Corinea
Euphrates
ARMENIAE minoris pars
Siauana
Tigris
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
47
46
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44
43
42
41
40
39

ASIAE III



Portæ Albaniæ
Chabala
Cæſius fl.
Thiauna
Soana fl.
Albanus fl.
Albana
ALBANIA
Hyrcani ſiue Caſpij maris Pars
Arca Noe, quę quieuit in mõtibus Armenię
Coltena
Araxes fl.
Totena regio
Soducena
Arſea
Zurſus
Aſtauritis
Caſpius mons
MEDIAE PARS
Arſiſa palus
Artemita
ASSYRIAE PARS
Parall. 14
Diapontus
Clima ſextum
Parall. 13
Per Byzãtium
Parall. 12
Diaronus
Clima quintum
CIVITATES.
COLCHIDIS. Dioſcuria, quæ & Sebaſtopolis, Siganeum, Madia, Sarace, Zadris.
IBERIAE. Aginna, Vaſeda, Varica, Zaliſſa.
ALBANIAE. Telebia, Gelda, Tagoda, Samunis, Embolea, Baruca, Miſia, Chadacha, Alamus, Thilbis, Thaiuna.
ARMENIAE minoris. Sataphara, Cholua, Pastina, Batinna, Sacalbina, Arſarata, Naxuana, Tiniſſa, Cubina, Phandalia, Citamum, Babila, Legerda, Belcania, Colchis, Phora, Mepa, Caputa, Colſa, Tigranoama, Artagigarta, Corra, Anzeta, Cholidama, Pherendis, Sardeua.

QVARTA

ASIAE tabula continet Cyprum, Syriam Paleſtinã, Arabiam duplicem, Meſopotamiam & Babyloniam. Parallelus ipſius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam 5. ad 6. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu Aſſyria & Suſiana & parte ſinus Perſici. Ab auſtro parte eiuſdẽ Perſici ſinus, felici Arabia & interiori parte ſinus Arabici. Ab occaſu, parte Aegypti e mari Aegyptio, Syriaco atq; Pamphilio ac Iſſico ſinu & Cilicia. Ab Arctis, anguſtijs Ciliciæ & parte Cappadociæ & maioris Armeniæ.

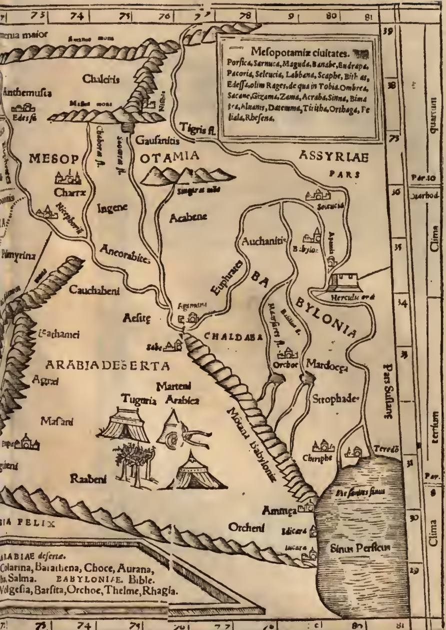
Ciuitates inſignes

		Habet dies maximum		Diſtat ab Alexan. versus ortum	
		H	m̃	H	m̃
Cypri	Paphus	14	26	0	15
	Amathus	14	25	0	22
	Salamis	14	29	0	27
Syriæ	Laodicia	14	26	0	34
	Hierapolis	14	31	0	44
	Apamia	14	26	0	40
	Palmyra	14	15	0	51
	Heliopolis	14	15	0	34
	Panais Ceſarea	14	15	0	29
	Damaſcus	14	15	0	37
Paleſtinæ	Ceſarea Stratonis	14	12	0	26
	Aſcalon	14	8	0	20
	Neapolis	14	8	0	28
Arabiæ Petreæ	Hieroſolyma	14	8	0	24
	Petra	14	0	0	27
	Medaba	14	2	0	34
	Boſtra	14	8	0	39
Meſopotamiæ	Edeſſa	14	40	0	50
	Niſibis	14	40	1	0
	Nicephorium	14	26	0	54
	I anbana	14	30	1	10
	Seleucia	14	29	1	15
Babyloniæ	Babylon	14	25	1	15
	Barſita	14	20	1	3
	Orchoa	14	14	1	3
	Teredon	14	5	1	20

TABVLA


SYRIAE CIVITATES.
Botrys, Ptolemais, quæ hodie Acon, Berroea, Daphne, Epiphanis, Apamia, Emeſa, Heliopolis, Scythopolis, Palmyra
PALESTINAE. Apollonia, Anthedon, Iulias, Neapolis, Thens, Iamnis, Lydda, Sebaſte, Emmaus, Capitolis, Gupbna, Thamna, Engada. ARABIAE Petreæ. Eboda, Lyſa, Esbuta, Medaua, Lydia, Rhabmathom. Boſtra legio.
Cypri ciuitates.
Paphos noua & uetus, Curium, Amathus, unde tota inſula Amathuſia olim dicta fuit, Citium, Aphrodiſium, Chytrus, Tanaſſus, Arſinoë.
ARMENIA minor
CYPRVS
Olympus
Salamis
Seleucia
Antiochia
Pieria
Cyrreſtica
Hierapolis
Chalybonitis
Seleucis
SYRIA
Laodicia
Aradus
Tripolis
Byblus
Berytus
Sidon
Tyrus
Mare Syriacum
Ioppe
Galilæa
Samaria
Cœleſyria ſiue Caua Syria
Iudæa
Idumæa
Paleſtina
Peluſium
Rathenſ
ARABIA PETREA
Saraceni
Petra
Pharanitæ
Montana Arabiæ Felicis
Sinus Arabicus
ÆGYPTI PARS
CIVITATES ARAB
Thapſacus, Auzara, Dadara, Coar
Temma, Dapha Odagana, Banacha, Sa
Funda, Alha, Duraba, Thelbencane, Volge
65
66
67
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30
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ASIAE IIII


Meſopotamiæ ciuitates.
Porſica, Sarnuca, Maguda, Banſbe, Eudrapa, Pacoria, Seleucia, Labbana, Scaphe, Bith as, Edeſſa, olim Rages, de qua in Tobia. Ombrea, Sacane, Gizama, Zama, Acraba, Sinna, Bima tea, Aluanis, Datemma, Tiritha, Orthaga, Feliala, Rheſena.
ARABIAE deſertæ.
Colarina, Baraithena, Choce, Aurana, ha Salma. BABYLONIAE. Bible.
Volgeſia, Barſita, Orchoe, Thelme, Rhagia.
menia maior
Chalcitis
Anthemuſia
Edeſſa
MESOP
OTAMIA
Gauſanitis
Tigris fl.
ASSYRIAE
PARS
Charræ
Ingene
Acabene
Seleucia
Auchanitis
Babylon
Pimyrina
Ancorabites
Euphrates fl.
BA
BYLONIA
Cauchabeni
Herculis ara
Aeſite
CHALDAEA
Orchoe
Mardocea
ARABIA DESERTA
Agræi
Marteni
Tuguria Arabica
Strophades
Maſani
Mōtana Babyloniæ
Chiriphe
Teredō
Raabeni
Ammæa
Orcheni
Sinus Perſicus
IA FELIX
Pars Suſianæ
Clima
quartum
tertium
Clima

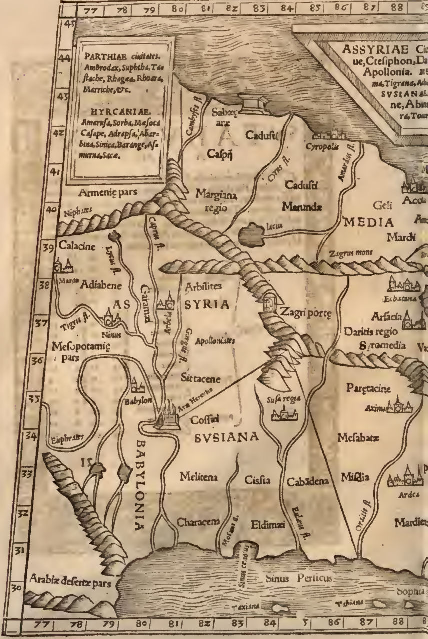
TABVLA V.
ASIAE.

Continet hæc tabula Aſſyriam, Suſianam, Mediam, Perſidem, Parthiam, & Carmaniam deſertam. Parallelus ipſius medius, rationem habet ad meridianum, quam quatuor ad quinq;. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu Aria, ab auſtro Carmania & ſinu Perſico. Ab occaſu, Babylonia ac Meſopotamia & parte maioris Armeniæ. A ſeptentrionibus, Hyrcani maris parte & regione Hyrcaniæ.

Ciuitates inſignes		Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtat ab Alexandria uerſus ortum H	m̃
Aſſyriæ	*Ninus*	14	36	1	7
	Arbila	14	37	1	20
	Cteſiphon	14	25	1	20
Suſianæ	*Suſa*	14	20	1	35
	Tariana	14	12	1	29
Mediæ	*Cyropolis*	15	0	1	40
	Ecbatana	14	40	1	50
	Arſacia	14	30	1	50
	Europus	14	35	2	14
Perſidis	*Axima*	14	19	1	50
	Perſepolis	14	15	2	4
	Maraßium	14	20	2	10
	Taoca	14	0	2	0
Parthiæ	*Hecatompylus*	14	40	2	20
	Ambrodax	14	44	2	19
	Aracana	14	40	2	14

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TABVLA



PARTHIAE ciuitates.
Ambrodax, Suphtha, Taſtache, Rhagea, Rhoara, Marriche, &c.
HYRCANIAE.
Amaruſa, Sorba, Mæſoca Caſape, Adrapſa, Abarbina, Sinica, Barange, Aſmurna, Sace.
ASSYRIAE
Apollonia.
SVSIANAE
Armeniæ pars
Niphates
Calacine
Adiabene
AS
Tigris fl.
Ninus
Meſopotamiæ pars
Babylon
Euphrates
BABYLONIA
Arabiæ deſertæ pars
Sabæ arx
Caſpij
Caduſij
Cyrus fl.
Margiana regio
lacus
Caprus fl.
Lycus fl.
Gaurand
SYRIA
Arbilites
Apolloniates
Sittacene
Coſſæi
SVSIANA
Melitena
Cisſia
Characena
Eldimæi
Sinus Perſicus
Cyropolis
Cadusij
Marundæ
Amardus fl.
MEDIA
Geli
Mardi
Zagrus mons
Zagri portæ
Ecbatana
Arſacia
Daritis regio
Sytromedia
Paretacine
Suſa regia
Meſabatæ
Cabadena
Miſdia
Orâtis fl.
Eulæus fl.
Ardea
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
30

A ASIAE V


Ciuitates. Marde, Beſſara, Ninus, quæ & Nini-
Darga, Comopolis, Sarbena, Arbela, Gomara,
MEDIAE. Gabris, Scabina, Azaga, Pharaſpa, Tonzar-
chatana. Auradis, Rhaga, Abacena.
Suſa quæ & Baldach, Palinza, Sacro-
Ainna. PERSIDIS. Maraſium, Axima, Potica-
Tragonice, Gabæ, Niſerge, Caupbiaca.
Diapontus
Per Byzãtium
Parall. 13
Diaromes
Parall. 12
Diarhodos
Oxus
Talca
Socanda
Aſtabeni
Mare Hyrcanum ſiue Caſpium
HYRCANIA
Maxera fl.
Maxeræ
Chrindi
Siracene
Hyrcania metropolis
Arſitis
Chorndi fl.
Coronus mõs
Choro na
Comiſena
Maſſoranus mons
Orontes
Hecatompylon regia
PARTHIA
Portæ Caſpiæ
Europus
Iaſonius
Parthiena
Aſpa
Taiache
Tapuri
Parchoathrus mons
Tabiena
Sobidæ
Rapſa
Modomaſtica
Bagrada fl.
PERSIS
Perſepolis regia
CARMANIA DESERTA
Stabæi
Gadanopydres
Corra
Iſatiche
Zuthi
Rhogomanis fl.
Taocena
Briſoana fl.
Suzei
Dara fl.
Ionaca
Carmaniæ pars
Alexãdria

ARABIAM FE-

licem atque Carmaniam continet hæc VI. Aſiæ tabula. Parallelus ipſius medius, rationem habet ad meridianum, quam decem ad duodecim. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu Gedroſia & Indico pelago. Ab auſtro, pelago Indico & mari rubro. Ab occaſu, ſinu Arabico, & à ſeptentrionibus, utraque Arabia, Petrea & deſerta, ac ſinu Perſico & Carmania deſerta.



Ciuitates inſignes

		Habet diem maximum H	m̄	Diſtat ab Alexandria verſus ortum H	m̄
Arabiæ Felicis	Badeo	13	15	0	40
	Padni	13	0	0	50
	Muza	12	30	0	59
	Occlis	12	45	1	0
	Arabia emporium	12	44	1	20
	Cane	12	45	1	39
	Gerra	13	30	1	20
	Mara	13	7	1	4
	Omanum	13	14	1	10
	Menambis	13	0	1	0
	Sabbatha	13	0	1	7
	Sabe	12	45	1	4
	Sapphar	12	45	1	50
	Dioſcoridis inſula	12	35	1	46
	Sarapidis inſula	13	6	2	15
	Apphana inſula	13	50	1	24
Carmaniæ	Armuza	13	30	2	15
	Samydace	13	27	2	39
	Carmana regia	13	55	2	40
	Carmina inſula	13	7	2	45

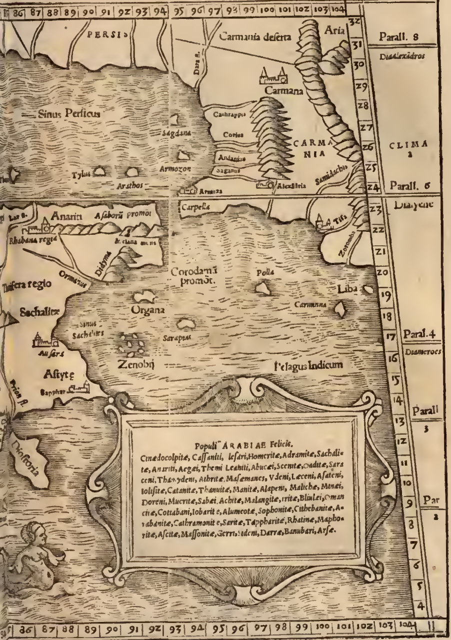
Quædam ex ſignatis ciuitatibus habent ſolem ſemel in anno ſupra uerticem, quæ ſcilicet ſub Tropico Cancri ſitæ ſunt, quædam bis, quæ aliquot gradus à Cancro ad æquatorem declinant.

TABVLA



ARABIA DESERTA
Mõtes Arabiæ Felicis
Thamydıtę
Oaditę
Scenıtę
Sideni
Saraceni
Aſapeni
Daræ
Apatęi
Arſæ
Vdeni
Zygena
Tropicus Cancri
Arabia
Gera
Aegei
Demonii
Polybiũ
Zabram regia
Manitæ
Sophanita
Carman
Cassaniti
Sabæi
Myrrifera regio
Mingi
Thu
Sinus Arabicus
Elesari
Felix
Fons Stygis
Myrrifera ex
terior
Muza
Maſonitę
Homeritæ
Sabe regia
Orceli
Arabia
emporiũ
Cane
Mare Rubrũ
Agathocles
Sinus Aualites
Coconati
ÆTHIOPIA ſub Aegypto
Aromata
promõt.

A ASIAE VI·



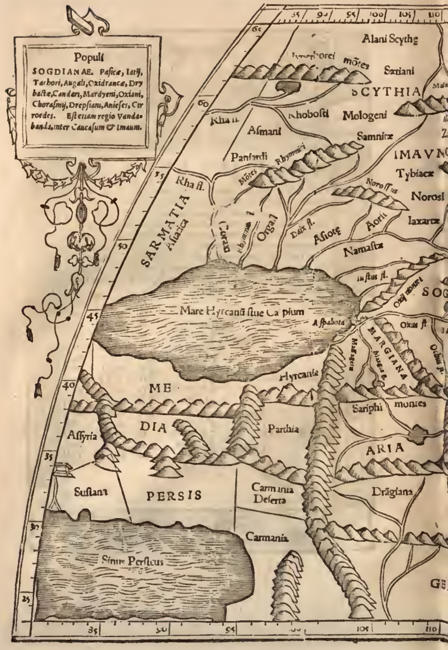
PERSIS
Carmania deſerta
Aria
Parall. 8
Dara fl.
Carmana
Sinus Perſicus
Sagdana
Corius
CARMA NIA
CLIMA 2
Armozon
Tylus
Arathos
Alexādria
Parall. 6
Carpella
Anariti
Rhabana regia
Didyma
Corodamū promōt.
Polla
Liba
Sachalitæ
Organa
Sarapias
Zenobij
Pelagus Indicum
Aſyrte
Dioſcoria
Paral. 4
Diameroes
Parall 3
Par 2
Populi ARABIAE Felicis.
Cinædocolpitæ, Caſſaniti, Ieſari, Homeritæ, Adramitæ, Sachalitæ, Anariti, Aegei, Themi Leaniti, Abucei, Scenitæ, Oaditæ, Saraceni, Thanydeni, Athritæ, Maſemanes, Vdeni, Leceni, Aſateni, Iolitæ, Catanitæ, Thanuitæ, Manitæ, Alapeni, Maliche, Minæi, Doreni, Mucritæ, Sabæi, Achitæ, Malangitæ, tritæ, Bliulæi, Omanitæ, Cottabani, Iobaritæ, Alumeotæ, Sophonitæ, Cithebanitæ, Arabanitæ, Cathramonitæ, Saritæ, Tappharitæ, Rhatinæ, Maphoritæ, Aſcitæ, Maſſonitæ, Gerri, Sideni, Darræ, Banubari, Arſæ.

SEPTIMA

ASIAE Tabula continet Margianam, Bactrianam, Sogdianam, Sacas & Scythiam intra Imaum montem. Annumeratur & Hyrcania, quæ tamen in quinta Aſiæ tabula locũ habet. Parallelus ipſius medius, rationem habet ad meridianum, quam duo ad tria. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab ortu Scythia quæ intra Imaum mõtem eſt, ab auſtro, monte Imao qui ſupra Indos eſt, qui intra & extra Gangem ſunt. Præterea Paropaniſadibus & Aria ac Parthia & parte Hyrcani maris. Ab occaſu, parte Mediæ & Hyrcani pelagi & Sarmatia Aſiatica. Ab arctis, terra incognita.

Ciuitates inſignes		Habet diem maximum H	m̃	Diſtat ab Alexandria uerſus ortum H	m̃
Hyrcaniæ	Hyrcania	14	56	2	34
	Amaruſa	14	56	2	20
Margianæ	Antiochia	15	ferè	3	4
	Niges	15	0	3	0
Bactrianæ	Characharta	15	20	3	24
	Zariſpa	15	23	3	40
	Bactra	15	0	3	44
	Maracanda	14	50	3	29
Sogdianæ	Cxiana	15	29	3	49
	Maruca	15	20	3	49
	Drepſa	15	30	4	0
	Alexandria	15	0	4	7
Scythiæ	Aſpabota	15	20	2	49
	Dauaba	15	30	2	59

TABVLA A


Populi
SOGDIANAE. Paſicæ, Iatij, Tachori, Augali, Oxidrancæ, Drybaſtæ, Candari, Mardyeni, Oxiani, Chorasmij, Drepſiani, Anieſes, Cirroedes. Eſt etiam regio Vandabanda, inter Caucaſum & Imaum.
Alani Scythæ
Satiani
SCYTHIA
Rhobosci
Mologeni
Aſmani
Samnitæ
Panardi
Rhymmici
Mõtes
IMAVN
Tybiacæ
Noroſſus
Norosi
Rha fl.
SARMATIA Aſiatica
Rhymmus fl.
Orgal
Daix fl.
Aſiotæ
Aorſi
Iaxartæ
Namaſtæ
Iaſtus fl.
Mare Hyrcanũ ſiue Caspium
Aſpabota
Oxus fl.
MARGIANA
Margus fl.
Ochus fl.
Hyrcania
ME
DIA
Sariphi
montes
Aſſyria
Parthia
ARIA
Suſiana
PERSIS
Carmania Deſerta
Drãgiana
Carmania
Sinus Perſicus

ASIAE VII


Populi
MARGIANAE, Derbiccæ, Maſſagetæ, Parni, Dae, Tapuri.
BACTRIANAE. Salatæræ, Zariaſpæ, Chomari, Comi, Acinacæ, Tambyzi, Thocari, Maryccæi, Scordæ, Varni, Sauadij, Amariſpi.
SCYTHIAE populi Maſſæi, Erymi, Iaſtæ, Machetegi, Norosbes, Cachagæ, Aſcotancæ, Sagaraucæ. Ciuitates Marginianæ, Ariaca, Nigæa, Guriane, Aratha, Rhea, Iaſonium. Bactrianæ. Charracharta, Zariſpa, Ebuſmi, Maracãda, Curiãdra. Sogdianæ. Oxiana, Maruca, Drepſa, Alexandria ultima.
Suobeni
Alanorſi
INTRA
Syebi
Syebi montes
Alani montes
Zaratæ
Teɕtoſaces
Saſones
Galactophagi
Tapuræ
Tapuri montes
Aspiſia
Anarei mõtes
Imaus mons
Sogdij mõtes
Caratæ
Comari
Maſſagetæ
Aſcatanca mons
SOGDIANA
BACTRIANA
Alexãdria
Baɕtra
Zariaſpis
Dargidus
Oxus fl.
Caucaſij mõtes
Comedi mõtes
SACA
Turris lapid.
Imaus mons
Paropaniſus
ARACHOSIA
GEDROSIA
INDIA
Parall. 21
Per Thylen
Parall. 17
Diaripheos
Parall. 16
Diapontus
Parall. 14
Diaromes
Clima
115
120
125
130
135
140

OCTAVA ASIAE TABVla continet Scythiam extra Imaum montem & Sericam. Parallelus ipſius medius, rationem habet ad meridianũ, quam duo ad tria. Terminatur autem tabula ipſa ab Arctis & ortu terra incognita, à meridie Sinis & Indiæ parte. Ab occaſu, Sacis & Scythia intra Imaum montem.

			Habet diem maximum		Distat ab Alex. uerſus ortũ	
			H	m̃	H	m̃
Ciuitates inſignes	Scythiæ	Iſſedon Scythica	16	7	6	0
		Auzacia	16	36	5	55
	Sericæ	Iſſedon Serica	15	30	6	47
		Droſache	15	10	7	8
		Ottorocora	14	39	7	0
		Metropolis Sera	14	45	7	55

24


Seres, quietiſſimi omnium mortalium ſunt, nulla cũ alijs gentibus cõmertia habentes. Perdurãt plurimo tẽpore, & tandem abſq; ægritudine uitam finiunt.
Anthropophagi
Abij Scythæ
SCYTHIA
intra Imaum
Hippophagi
Annibi
Auxacitis
regio
Imaus mons
Casia regio
Issedon
Chatæ Scythę
SACA
SCYTHIA EXTRA
IMAVM
Achasa regio
Chauranæ Scythæ
Chauræna
Ganges fl.
INDIA
intra Gangem
IND
extra G

ASIAE VIII



Scythia extra Imaum hodie eſt terra Mongal & pars Tartariæ magnæ, regio plurimum montoſa, deſerta & infrequens. Caret ciuitatibus, præter unam Cracurim. Talis quidem erat olim huius terræ facies.
Parall. 21
Per Thylen
Parall. 20
Parall. 19
Parall. 18
Parall. 17
Parall. 16
Dia rhipheos
Parall. 15
Diaboryſthen.
Parall. 14
Diapontus
Parall. 13
Per Byzantiũ
Parall. 12
Diaromes
Parall. 11
Parall. 10
Diarhodos
Parall. 9
Parall. 8
Diaalexand.
Parall. 7
Parall. 6
Clima
Garinæi
Oechardes fl.
Damnæ
SERICA
Pialæ
Aſmiræa regio
Oechardes fl.
Oechardæ
Aſmiræa
Aſmiræi mõtes
Bautiſus fl.
Iſſedones
Aſpataræ
Throani
Taurus mõs
Batæ
Ithaguri
Ottorocoræ
Sera
Ottorocora
Ottoro coras mons
Emodij montes
SINA regio
INDIA
Gangem
160
165
170
175
180

NONA ASIAE

NONA ASIAE Tabula continet Ariam, Paropaniſadas, Drangianam, Arachoſiam & Gedroſiam. Parallelus eius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam tredecim ad quindecim Circumſcribitur autem tabula ab ortu India, à meridie Indico pelago, & ab occaſu utraq; Carmania & Parthia. Ab arctis, Margiana & Bactriana.

			Habet diem maximum H	m̄	Diſtat ab Alexandria verſus ortum H	m̄
Ciuitates inſignes	*Ariæ*	*Aria*	14	26	3	0
		Bitaxa	14	45	2	55
		Alexandria	14	30	3	20
	Paropaniſadum	*Naulibis*	14	27	3	49
		Carura	14	25	3	50
	Drangianæ	*Prophthaſia*	14	20	3	20
		Ariaſpa	13	50	3	14
	Arachoſiæ	*Alexandria*	14	6	3	3[illegible]
		Arachotos	14	0	3	51
	Gedroſiæ	*Cuni*	13	45	3	20
		Muſarna	13	45	3	40
		Arbis	13	30	3	0

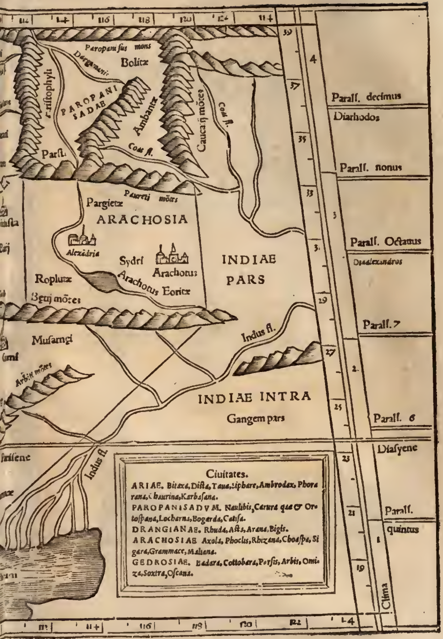
PTOLEMÆVS.

In Arbi ciuitate ſol ſemel in anno fit ſupra verticem, in ipſo æſtiuo tropico. Et hoc dicimus, quia ſol prope ipſum eſt tropicum. Sciendum autem, quod cum diſtat tertia parte unius magni gradus qui in zodiaco tres efficit, tum non ſemel in anno, ſed bis neceſſe eſt ſolem fieri ſupra verticem, quando ſcilicet diſtat à tropico æſtiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus tribus, ſicut in alijs ciuitatibus præſcriptum eſt, quæ in eadem parte latitudinis ſitæ ſunt.

TABVLA A


PARS
Parthiæ
Niſæi
Drachamæ
ARIA
Aſtaueni
Etymandri
Alexādria
Maſdorani
Aria
Paraun
Caſtrotæ
Obares
Scorpiof eta regio
Bagous mons
PARS
Carmanię deſertæ
Darandæ
DRANGIANA
Prophthaſia
Totacene
Barri
Perſici mōtes
Muſani
GEDROSIA
Parſiræ
Paradenę
PARS
Carmaniæ
Arbis
Tropicus
Cancri
Arbitori
Rhamnæ
Rhagiana
Mare Indicum
Libi
Columba
Mare Indicum
Aſthæa
Carmina
Codane

ASIAE IX.

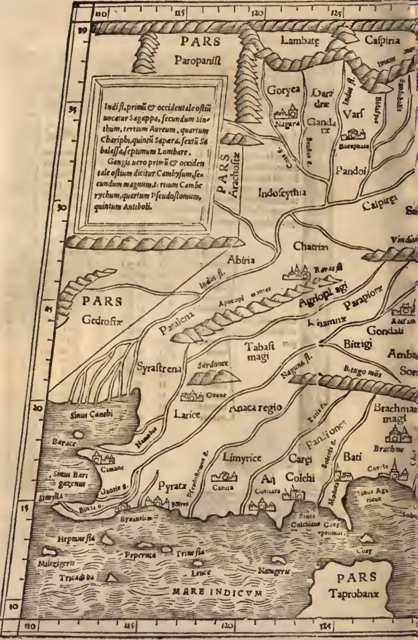

Paropaniſus mons
Dargamanis
Bolitæ
PAROPANI SADAE
Ambautæ
Caucaſij mõtes
Coa fl.
Parſi
Coa fl.
Paureti mõtes
Pargietæ
ARACHOSIA
Alexãdria
Sydri
Arachotus
Arachotus
Eoritæ
INDIAE PARS
Roplutæ
Betij mõtes
Muſarngi
Indus fl.
Arbiti mõtes
INDIAE INTRA
Gangem pars
Indus fl.
Ciuitates.
ARIAE. Bitaxa, Diſta, Taua, Siphare, Ambrodax, Phorarana, Chaurina, Karbaſana.
PAROPANISADVM. Naulibis, Carura quæ & Ortoſpana, Locharna, Bogarda, Catiſa.
DRANGIANAE. Rhuda, Aſta, Arana, Bigis.
ARACHOSIAE Axola, Phoclis, Rhizana, Choaſpa, Sigara, Grammace, Maliana.
GEDROSIAE. Badara, Cottobara, Porſis, Arbis, Omiza, Soxtra, Oſcana.
Parall. decimus
Diarhodos
Parall. nonus
Parall. Octauus
Diaalexandrus
Parall. 7
Parall. 6
Diaſyene
Parall. quintus
Clima
4
3
2
1
39
37
35
33
31
29
27
25
23
21
19

ASIAE X.

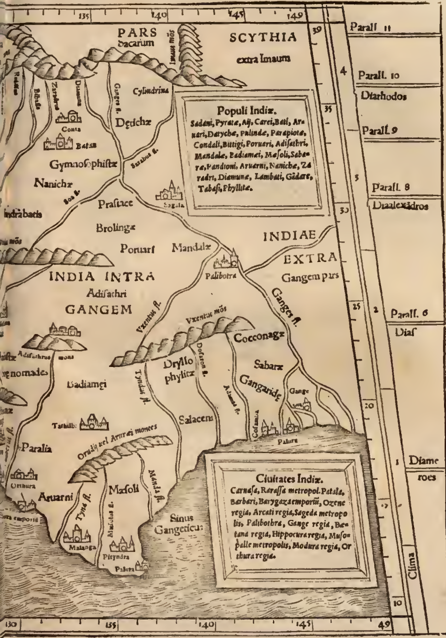
Tabula continet INDIAM intra Gangem fluuium cum adiacentibus ſibi inſulis. Parallelus eius medius rationem habet ad meridianum, quam undecim ad duodecim. Terminatur autem tabula ab ortu India extra Gangem: ab auſtro parte Gangetici ſinus & Indici pelagi. Ab occaſu Gedroſia & Arachoſia & Paropaniſadis: ab Arctis, parte Imai montis, quæ ſub Sogdianis & Sacis eſt.

		H	m̃	H	m̃	G	m̃
		Habet diem maximum		Diſtat ab Alexandria verſus ortum		Hic ſol bis in anno fit ſupra verticem, quum diſtat à tropico æſtiuo utraque parte	
Ciuitates inſigniores Indiæ intra Gangem	Sinrylla	12	49	3	20	50	30
	Muceris	12	45	3	50	52	43
	Chaberis	12	58	4	36	47	30
	Palura	12	40	5	8	60	13
	Caſpira	14	6	4	29	0	0
	Bucephala	14	0	4	22	0	0
	Palibrotha	13	45	5	32	0	0
	Patala	13	19	3	30	26	30
	Barbari	13	27	3	32	16	3
	Barygaza	13	6	3	32	41	36
	Ocena	13	15	3	50	30	14
	Bethana	13	8	3	49	39	20
	Hippocura	13	12	3	59	35	30
	Carura	13	0	3	58	45	15
	Modura	13	0	4	20	46	36
	Orthura	13	0	4	40	45	15
	Pitynda	12	45	5	0	57	6

TABVLA


Indi fl. primũ & occidentale oſtiũ uocatur Sagappa, ſecundum Sinthum, tertium Aureum, quartum Charipbi, quintũ Sapera, ſextũ Sabalaſſa, ſeptimum Lonibare.
Gangis uero primũ & occidentale oſtium dicitur Cambyſum, ſecundum magnum, tertium Camberychum, quartum Pſeudoſtomum, quintum Antiboli.
PARS
Paropaniſt
Lambatę
Caſpiria
Goryea
Gandarę
Varſ
Pandoi
PARS
Arachoſię
Indoſcythia
Caſpirgi
Chatriæ
Abiria
Indus fl.
PARS
Gedroſiæ
Paralena
Agriopi agi
Parapiore
Gondali
Tabaſi magi
Bittigi
Syraſtrena
Sardonix
Larice
Anaca regio
Brachmani magi
Sinus Canthi
Barace
Camane
Limyrice
Cargi
Bati
Pyratæ
Colchi
Heptane ſia
Peperina
Trineſia
Leuce
Nanigeris
MARE INDICVM
PARS
Taprobanæ

ASIAE X


PARS
Sacarum
SCYTHIA
extra Imaum
Imaum mōs
Cylindrina
Daedalae
Conta
Batsa
Gymnoſophiſtæ
Nanichæ
Indrabaris
Praſiace
Sogala
Brolingæ
Poruari
Mandalæ
Palibotra
INDIAE
EXTRA
Gangem pars
INDIA INTRA
Adiſathri
GANGEM
Vxentus mōs
Vxentus fl.
Ganges fl.
Cocconagæ
Dryllo
phylitæ
Dorias fl.
Sabaræ
Adiſathrus mons
Badiamæi
Tyndis fl.
Gangaridæ
Gange
Adamas fl.
Salaceni
Tathilba
Paralia
Orudij uel Arurai montes
Paluta
Orthura
Aruarni
Maſoli
Manda fl.
Tyna fl.
Sinus
Gangeticus
Malanga
Pityndra
Paltra
Populi Indiæ.
Sadani, Pyratæ, Aij, Carei, Bati, Aruari, Datyche, Palinde, Parapiotæ, Condali, Buttigi, Poruari, Adiſathri, Mandalæ, Badiamei, Maſoli, Sabaræ, Pandioni, Aruarni, Naniche, Zaradri, Diamune, Lambati, Gādare, Tabaſi, Phyllitæ.
Ciuitates Indiæ.
Carnaſa, Raraſſa metropol. Patala, Barbari, Barygaza emporiū, Ozene regia, Arcati regia, Sageda metropolis, Palibothra, Gange regia, Betana regia, Hippocura regia, Muſopalle metropolis, Modura regia, Orthura regia.
Parall. 11
Parall. 10
Diarhodos
Parall. 9
Parall. 8
Diaalexādros
Parall. 6
Dias
Diameroes
Clima
135
140
145
149
130
135
140
145
149
39
35
30
25
20
10

VNDECIMA

ASIAE Tabula cōtinet INDIAM extra Gangem flu. & Sinas. Parallelus eius medius ferè eādem ratione habet quam meridianus. Circumſcribitur autem tabula ab ortu terra incognita: ab auſtro ſinu magno & Gangetico, qui in pelago ſunt Indico. Ab occaſu, India intra Gangem. A ſeptentrionibus, parte Sacarum & Scythia extra Imaum montem atq; Serica.

			H	m̄	H	m̄	G	m̄
			Habet diem maximum		Diſtat ab Alexandria verſus ortum	quum diſtat à tropico ab utraq; parte	Hic ſol bis in anno fit ſupra verticem.	
Ciuitates inſignes	Indiæ extra Gangem	*Tacola*	12	15	6	40	79	20
		Zabæ	13	15	7	20	78	20
		Toſala	13	30	6	0	0	0
		Tugma	13	27	6	10	18	15
		Trilingum	13	8	6	15	39	30
		Marcura	12	45	6	30	57	12
		Randamarcota	13	45	7	29	0	0
		Metropol. Argyre in Iabadij inſula	12	30	7	8	68	6
	Sinarū	*Aſpithra*	13	0	7	42	45	36
		Sinæ metropolis	12	48	8	ferè	82	30
		Cattigara ſtatio	12	30	7	45	68	15

TABVLA A



Habet hæc India tigres, gallos bar
batos, pſitacos a'bos &c.
CIVITATES
Samba, Berabōna, Be
gynga, Perimula, Sa,
maradæ, Thiponoba
ſti, Acadra, Throana,
Sapolus, Heorta, Bo,
reta, Talarga, Eldana,
Tugma, Triglyphon,
Mareura, Tharra, Ba,
lonca, Toſale, Sipibe
ris, Tomara. Pādaſſa,
Daona, Cimara, Bare
uaora., Laſippa.
PARS Scythiæ extra
Imaus mons
Tacoret
Gangani
Aminachæ
Ganges fl.
Corancoli
Boreta
Paſſilæ
Bepyrrus mons
Celydna
Tiledæ
Vxentus
Toſale
Ganges fl.
Aurea regio
PARS
Indiæ intra Gangem
Pentapol
Triglyphon
Baracura emporium
Sinus Gangeticus
Samba
Berabona
MARE INDICVM
Bonæ fortunæ
Maneolæ inſulæ
Baruſſæ Anthropophagi
Sindæ

ASIAE XI·



PARS
Sericæ
Indaprathæ
Cirradia
Iberingæ
Cacobæ
Baſinaræ
Semāthini
Parall. 8
Diaalexandros
INDIA
EXTRA
Dabaſæ
Chalcitis regio
Acadræ
Diaſyene
Tropicus Cancri
Nango
logæ
GAN
GEM
SINA
Cudutæ
Aſpithræ
Baræ
Sindi
Parall. 4
Diameroes
Sinus magnus
Ambaſtæ
Sabara
Tacola
Parall. 2
Parall. 1
Climata
Aequinoctial
Satyrorum
insulæ
Parall. 1
Parall. 2
Catigara
Metropol.
100
165
170
175
180
160
165
170
175
180
37
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

ASIAE

Tabula XII. continet Taprobanã inſulam cum cæteris inſulis circa ipſam. Parallelus eius medius eandem habet rationem ad meridianum. Circũdatur autem tabula ab utraq; parte Indico mari.

Inſignes inſulæ ciuitates	Habet diem max. H	m̃	Diſtat ab Alexand. uerſus ortum. H	m̃
Talcori emporium	12	40	4	24
Agadiba	12	30	4	36
Maagrammum	12	29	4	29

Fit aũt in his tribus ciuitatibus ſol bis in anno ſupra uerticẽ, quum diſtat à tropico æſtiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus 59. minutis 35. in Talcori, & grad 68. minut. 5. in Agadiba, et grad. 71. min. 34. in Maagrãmo.



VARTOMANNVS.

Taprobanā inſulā hodie uocant Sumatrā, moderanturq́; ei quaterni diademate inſigniti reges. Mirtit proceriores ꝙ alibi inueniant̃ elephātes, melioresq́;. Eſt etiam ibi procerioris piperis uberior prouentus, miraq́; copia. Lingua patria piper molaga dicit̃, & eſt lōge procerius illo, quod huc aduehit̃, mulroq́; cādidius, ſed minus pōderoſum, uenit em̄ ibi piper non pōdere ſed menſura.



ASIAE XII


PARS
Indiæ
Boreū
Suſſara
Canathra
Galibi
Modutt
Margana
Iogana
Anuro
grammi
Galibi montes
Phaſis fl.
Anubingara
Nagadiba
Mare Indicum
Nagadiba
Ganges fl.
Soani
Soana fl.
Procuri
Semni
TAPROBANA
Sindo
canda
Sando
cāde
Zibala
Abaratha
Malea mons
Tarachi
Bumaſani
Bocant
Baracus fl.
Paſcua Elephantum
Rhogandani
Nanigiri
Zaba
Bachi
ciuitas
Hodoca
Dagana
Gumara
Cetæū promont.
Arana
Alaba
Balaca
Baſſa





EVROPA PRIMA NOVA TABVLA.

Hæc una eſt ex tribus orbis partibus, cōplectiturq́; terram eximie fertilem, habēs naturalem temperiem, cœlumq́; ſatis clemens: frugum, uini & arborū copia nullis poſthabenda, ſed optimis terris cōparanda. Eſt adeò amœna, pulcherrimisq́; urbibus, caſtris, uicis & pagis exornata, uirtute denq; populorum tam præſtans, ut lōge ſuperet Aſiā aut Aphricam, quantumlibet illę terræ ſint maiores. Eſt tota habitabilis, præterquam in exigua parte, propter frigoris uim inhabitabilis, quæ finitima Tanaidis et Męotidis incolis Boryſthenēſibusq́;, in curribus moreuagorum Arabum degentibus. Habitabilis autem regionis id quod eſt algidum & montanum natura, laborioſe habitatur. Sed quod in plano eſt & naturalem habet temperiem, multum iuuat ea loca quæ aſperiora ſunt, quandoquidem id quod eſt in felici regione pacificum omne eſt, & quod in triſti, pugnax, accipiuntq́; hæ gentes aliqua inter ſe beneficia, dum aliæ opem armis ferunt, aliæ fructibus & artibus morumq́; doctrina. Habet enim Europa multitudinem pugnacem, habet & quæ agros colit, quæq́; urbes cōtineat. Affert fructus optimos uitę neceſſarios, & metalla quęcunq; uſui neceſſaria ſunt. Odores uerò ad ſacrificia, nec nō multi ſumptus lapillos extrinſecus petit. Similiter pecudū mitiū exhibet copiam, at beſtiarum ferarumq́; habet raritatē. Ac talis quidem eſt natura terra Europæ in uniuerſum. Particularis autē pars prima eſt omnium ab occaſu Hiſpania, quę ab ortu ſolis abſcindit̄ à Gallia Pyrenæis montibus. Galliam ſeparat à Germania Rhenus, & alpes in Italia. Poſt Italiam autem, quæ ad ortum reliqua ſunt Europæ, bifariam diuiduntur Iſtro flumine. Fertur enim hic ab occaſu in ortum & in Euxinum pontum, à ſiniſtra relinquens Germaniam, Vngariam, Poloniam, Moſcouiam &c. A dextra uerò Illyricum, Dalmatiam, Thraciā, Macedoniam, reliquamq́; ultimam Gręciam. Præiacēt quoq; Europæ inſulæ, extra columnas Herculis, Gades & Caſſiterides & Britānicæ. Intra colūnas uero Gymneſiæ, aliæq́; Phœnicum inſulæ, aliæq́; Maſſilienſium & Ligurum, &c.



EVROPA PRIMA



A NOVA TABVLA

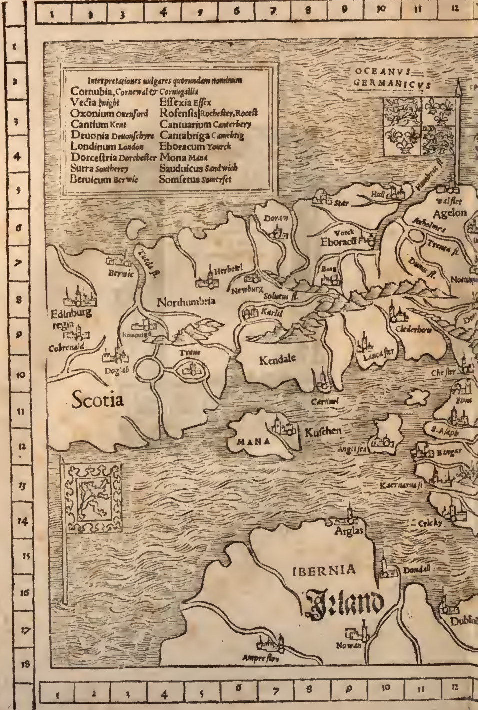


ANGLICA-
næ inſulæ noua deſcri-
ptio, complectens & HI-
BERNIAE & SCOTIAE
propinquiores limites.

Reliqua quæ hic de utraq; inſula obiter dicenda fuerant, inuenies in Appendice geographica, pagina 163.

30

ANGLIA II· N



Interpretationes uulgares quorundam nominum
Cornubia, Cornewal & Cornugallia
Vecta Wight
Oxonium Oxenford
Cantium Kent
Deuonia Deuonſchyre
Londinum London
Dorceſtria Dorcheſter
Surra Southerey
Beruicum Berwic
Eſſexia Eſſex
Roſenſis Rocheſter, Roceſt
Cantuarium Canterbery
Cantabriga Camebrig
Eboracum Yourck
Mona Mana
Sauduicus Sandwich
Somſetus Somerſet
OCEANVS GERMANICVS
Hull
Star
Doran
Vorck
Eboracū
Walflet
Agelon
Axholmes
Trenta fl.
Berwic
Tueda fl.
Herbotel
Newburg
Solueus fl.
Burg
Edinburg regia
Northumbria
Karlil
Cobrenald
Dog'ab
Treue
Kendale
Lancaſter
Clederhow
Cheſter
Scotia
Cartmel
MANA
Kuſchen
Angliſea
S. Alaph
Bangar
Kaernarun
Arglas
Cricky
IBERNIA
Irland
Dondall
Dublin
Nowan
Ampreſton

NOVA TABVLA



Arrois
PICARDIA
Diepñ
Caux
Nortfolk
Soutfolck
Lyn
Canterby
Cantiū
Mare Angl
Soutsex
Lewig
Arondel
Vuig
Caquet
NOR MAN DIA
Couentre
Lichfeild
An gli
Glocester
Dorceſtria
Salsberi
Grenze
Mons ſancti Michaelis
Bristow
Somset
Exceter
Brigwater
Deuonia
Molts
CORNVBIA
Leskerd
Cornewual
S.Colomb
S.Yos
Arford
Caldey
BRITANNIA
Sabrina fl.
VVALLIA
Bedford
Stafford
Lincolen
Stamford
Lecestre
Sciruis fl.
Cantabrig
Hertford
London
Chelmsford
Walſingam
Norwich
Dover
Hamtō
Parmouth

HISPANIA

HISPANIA VNDIQVE ALLVITVR MARI, excepto eo latere quo Galliam cõtingit, ibi enim altiſſimis Pyreneis montibus ſecernitur ab ea. Hæc olim in tres fuit diſtincta partes, Bæticam ſcilicet, Luſitaniam & Tarraconenſem. Et ſecundum Beroſum primus rex eius fuit Tubal, Noæ nepos: qui uidens terram aptam pro pecoribus nutriendis, ſtuduit in ea propagare rem pecuariã, unde & terrã hinc uocatam putant Tarraconam, quaſi תרגא עבגא id eſt, boum poſſeſſio. Huic ſucceſſit Iberus, à quo fluuius Iberus denominatus eſt, & regio quam perlabitur Celtiberia. Sextum regem aſſerunt fuiſſe Bætũ, à quo Bætica regio nomen accepit. Decimus rex fuit Hiſpanus, aut ſecundũ alios Hiſpalus, qui toti regioni Hiſpanię nomen reliquit. Duodecimus fuit Heſperus, à quo etiam Hiſpania Heſperia appellata eſt. Decimus ſeptimus fuit Luſus, à quo Luſitania, quæ hodie eſt Portugallia, denominata eſt. Quando uero Romani imperare cœperunt in Hiſpania, diuiſa fuit in duas prouincias, Bæticã ſcilicet & Tarraconenſem, durauitq; illa diuiſio uſq; ad Attilam, qui rurſum aliam in ea fecit diſtinctionem. Poſteris uero temporibus diuiſa fuit in quinq; regna, Galliciam, Nauarram, Caſtiliam ſeu Legionum regnum, Cataloniam, quæ & Arragonia eſt, Portugalliam & Granatam. Gallicia nõ diu proprium habuit regem, ideo in numerum non uenit.



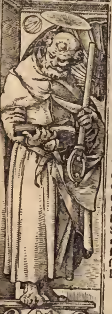
HISPANIA III· N





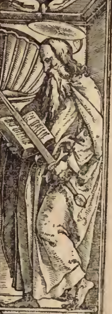
OVA TABVLA
GASCONIA
GALLIAE PARS
Caput cruci
Baſona
Tholoſa
Pyrenæi mõtes
Montpolier
Bifiers
Roncis
Roncevalli
Narbona
Tudela
Parpian
Borgia
Saragoza
Cæſar Auguſta
Vich
Giron
Empuries
ARAGONIA
Catalonia
Ilerda
Leyda
Barſalona
Cubels
Tarragona
Iubalda mons
Tortoſa
Valentia
Maiorica
Mallorca
Minorica
Menorca
Cormedera
Euiza
Denia
Alicante
Antiglia
Murcia
Mula
Cerne
Cartagena
Suſana
Aquile
Bara
Mare mediterraneum
HISPANIAM diuidunt à Gallia montes
Pyrenæi. Et hinc duo erumpũt ramenta per regi
onẽ ipſam, quorum alterũ etiam uſq; ad Portu-
galliã protenditur, eam à Gallicia ſeparans, ſor
titaq; uaria uulgaria nomina, ex gẽtibus iuxta
habitãtibus. Fluuiorũ nomina ſicut & ciuitatũ
fere omnia hodie ſunt mutata: Bætim enim nunc
uocant Guadalquebir, Anam Guadianã, Tagum Taio,
Celticum promontorium Finem terræ, Iberum Ebrum,
Valeriam Concham, Calagurium Calahorram,
de quibus infrà pagina 163. copioſius dicetur.





GALLIA

GALLIAM SIC DICTAM PVTANT A Galate rege, filio Herculis, qui condita urbe Alexia, quam poſteris tẽporibus Iulius Cæſar fregit, in Burgundia ſedem collocauit, à quo regio ipſa Galatia nuncupata fuit. Romani autem dementes unam ſyllabã pro Galatia Galliam appellauerũt. Alij putant Galliam deriuari à gala lacte, quod Galli candidiores eſſent Hiſpanis. Diſtinxerunt autem ueteres Galliam in Ciſalpinã, quę modo uocatur Lombardia, & Tranſalpinam. Item in Togatam & Comatam. Comati Galli nutriebant pilum, Togati detondebant. Comata diuidebatur in Belgicam, Celticam, & Aquitaniam. Celtica uero diſtincta fuit in Lugdunenſem & Narbonenſem ſeu Bracatam, quibus noſtro æuo ſucceſſerunt Delphinatus, Subaudia, Prouincia, & Burgundia. Aquitania retinuit nomen ſuum uſq; ad tempora noſtra. Ad Belgicã uero olim pertinuerunt. Alſatia, Lotharingia, Neuſtria, Auſtraſia, Brabantia, Flandria, Normandia & Francia.





GALLIA IIII



Nominum montium, fluuiorū & ciuitatum uulgares trāſlationes.
Arelatum Arle
Lugdunum Leon
Mōs peſſulanus Mōtpolier
Aquitania Gaſcongne
Burdigala Burdeus
Petrocorium Perigort
Auernia Auue gne
Caletes Caux
Lexouij Liſieux
Baiocenſes Bayeux
Andegauenſes Angiers
Aurelianenſes Orleans
Meldenſes Meaulx
Moſa Maß, Meuſe
Traiectum Vtricht
Ambiani Amiens
Cameracum Cambray. Camerich
Antuuerpia Antorff, Antuers
Tornacum Tornay
Rhotomagus Roan
Sueſſones Soiſſon
Campania Champa gne
Rhemi Rhemenſes Reims
Tullum Tol, Tull
Naſium Nanſe, Nancy
Toloſa Tholouſe
Marſilia Marſeille
Arar fluuius Sagona, la Sone
Biſantium Briſanſon
Aquiſgranum Acs, A h
Agrippinēſis Colonia Cöln
Confluentia Cobolentz
Metis Metz
Nemeti Spirenſes
Argentina Strasburg
Vangiones Vuormacienſes
Hannonia Hennengew
S. Audomarus S. Thom r
Dubis flu. le Doux
Gratianopolis Gra oble
ANGLIA
Cornouallie
Mare Anglicum
BRITANNIA
Neuſtrii Normandia
Limoſin
Sanctones
Aquitania
Guienne
Gaſconia
Bigerones
HISPANIA

NOVA TABVLA


Holandia
Emerich
GERMANIA
interior
Colonia
Vueſtphalia
Geldria
Boſch
Andwich
Douer
Cales
Brug
Gent
Flandria
Morint
Artois
Brabancia
Neruij
Picardia
Aquis
Namurc
Lexouij
FRAN
CIA
Parys
Capania
Sequani
Verdun
Metis
Lotha
Vueſterich
ringia
Spira
Baſil
Burgundia
Bituricẽs
Bor
bonia
Boij
Lugduni
Leon
Auernia
lemouices
Subaudia
Rhenus
Valence
Delphinatus
Pedemōt
Caduici
Vellaunn
Volce
Prouicia
Arle
Langadock
Beſiers
Narbon
Niſa
Mare Gallicum

GERMANIA

De Germania clariſſima natione & dulciſſima patria noſtra, multa
hîc occurrerẽt ſcribenda, ſed loci anguſtia cogit nos abbreuiare ſermo
nem. Hæc itaq; in ſuperiorẽ & inferiorẽ mediante fluuio Mogono, di-
uiditur. Inferior habet hac noſtra ætate Brabantiam, Holandiã, Haſſi-
am, Vueſtphaliã, Saxoniam, Friſiam, Pomeraniam, Pruſſiam, Thurin
giam, Miſniam &c. Superior uero habet Alſatiam, Heluetiã, Sueuiam,
Franconiam, Bauariam, Auſtriam, Stiriam &c. Inferior eo tẽpore quo
Roma floruit, cultior fuit ſuperiori. Nam ſcribit Tacitus, Germaniã o-
lim fuiſſe horridam ſyluis & paludibus infœcundã, frugiferarumq; ar-
borũ & omnis culturæ impatientẽ, id quod non de tota Germania, ſed
de ea quam Rhenus & Danubius includũt, dixiſſe accipiendũ eſt. Ob
ducebatur enim tũc ferè tota Sueuia, inferior Bauaria & Frãconia, Her
cynia ſylua. Nunc uero tota colitur, adeo ut Hercyniæ ſyluæ nullæ reli-
quię ſuperſint, pręterquã in locis montoſis, ut eſt in Nigra ſylua, in Ot-
tonica, Speshartica & Bohemica ſylua. Sed nec loca illa, quãtumlibet
horrendam prę ſe ferant faciem, carent habitatoribus, ciuitatibus, arci-
bus, monaſterijs & uillis, pręſertim cum ex cõuallibus inſignes undiq;
amnes procurrãt, & cuncti in Rhenum & Danubiũ ruant, & mirum in
modum per eos populus unus alteri ferat opem, adducatq; ea quę apud
ſe abundãt & alibi deſiderãtur, qualia ſunt, ligna ędificijs apta, metalla,
picearum arborum liquor, caſei, butyrum &c. quę ex montoſis locis in
magna copia in terrã planam euehuntur, & pro eis frumentũ & uinum
reportantur. Quàm celebres urbes intra quadringentos annos in ſupe
riori & antiqua Germania exortæ ſint, nemo eſt qui id ignorat, niſi qui
non uidit Nurnbergam, Vlmam, Herbipolim, Bambergam, Vratiſla-
uiam, Ambergam, Norlingam, Heilprunnã, Heidelbergam, Stuckgat
diam, Thubingã, Friburgũ, & alia penè infinita oppida, quę intra Rhẽ
num & Danubium poſt translatum in Germanos imperium ſunt extru
cta. Dici nequit, quantum iſta ſuperior Germania in oppidis, caſtellis,
& uicis, arcibus, monaſterijs & pagis creuerit poſt memoratũ tempus,
ut uix ſatis loci fuerit tot Ducibus, Lãtgrauis, Marggrauis ſeu Marchi
onibus, Burggrauis, Palatinis comitibus, Comitibus, Liberis, Baroni-
bus, Nobilibus, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus & Prępoſitis, in quos tota Ger-
mania, exceptis imperialibus ciuitatibus, quæ Imperatorem dominum
agnoſcunt, eſt diſtributa. Multi plebei ſub exactoribus iſtis duram ſer-
uiunt ſeruitutem. Porrò mores & ueſtitus Germanorum, tam pręfecto
rum quàm ſubditorum indies mutantur, ſanguinarijs militibus ſemper
aliquid noui ex bellis afferẽtibus. Hinc enim increbuit & incruduit, po
tandi, iurandi, lacerandi ueſtes, ociandi & ludendi peſſima cõſuetudo.
De Sueuis, Bauaris, Franconibus, Alſatis & Rhenenſibus, ſuis qui-
buſque dicetur locis.

GERMANIA VI


Carinthia
Laubach
Cilia
Croacia
Sagabria
Saua fl.
Draua fl.
Villach
Brenner
Stiria
Stulwyſſenburg
Gretz
Rotman
Inſbrüg
Marca
Auſtria
Saltzburg
Baua ria
Preßburg
Vienna
Krems
Melck
Steir
Lintz
Paſſaw
Moravia
Olmüntz
Bohe mia
Praga
POLONIA
Montes Sarmatici
Amberg
Bamberg
Thuringer waldt
Schleſia
Oppel
Odera fl.
Vratiſlauia
Lauſnitzer
Gorlitz
Dreſen
Miſna
Vuenden
Zwicka
Erfurt
Thuringia
Leipſig
Schadegk
Albis
Marca noua
Kroſſen
SAX ONIA
Saxen
Segen
Gnezna
Poſna
franckfurt
Lebus
Berlin
Brandē burg
Wixel fl.
Thorn
Pomern
Pruſſia
Kolberg
Stetin
Gripswald
Sund
Roſtok
Camin
Dantzig
Mare Germanicum
Lünenburg
Soltwedel

I· NOVA TABVLA·



VALESIAE

PRIMA TABVLA olim Sedunorum patria, inter grandes alpium fauces continetur, concluſa undiq; altiſſimis & ad cœlum uſq; porrectis montibus, niſi quod apud Agaunenſiū uetuſtiſſimum uicum, natura inter ſaxorum præcipitia exitum quendam reliquit, ſed quem ars ipſa arce quadam & geminis portis ſic obſtruxit, ut hyberno tempore nulli extero homini pateat ingreſſus in hanc uallem, niſi quem Sedunorum gubernator, qui in arce ipſa reſidet, introire permiſerit. Extenditur autem hæc regio ſecundum curſum Rhodani ab ortu ſolis ad occaſum longiſſimo tractu, quippe qui complectitur à fontibus Rhodani uſq; ad memoratam arcem, iter quatuor dierum. Loquuntur incolæ pro maiori parte Germanicè, à Seduno uero urbe Metropolitana & deinceps utuntur Sabaudienſi lingua, hoc eſt, Gallica, tametſi Galli dicant, illam plurimum eſſe corruptam. Præſidet regioni Epiſcopus Sedunenſis, cui Carolus magnus dicitur dediſſe hunc comitatum. Scaturiunt ex montibus geminæ thermæ, Leucenſes ſcilicet & Brigenſes, quæ & ab exteris frequentantur ob earum ſalubritatem. Habet unam duntaxat ciuitatem, nempe Sedunum, ſed multa inſignia oppida non murata, inter quæ hæc ſeptem principatum tenent, Sitten (hoc eſt Sedunum,) Syder, Leugk, Raren, Viſp, Bryg & Goms. Ipſi uocant Centenas, lingua ſua Zenden, habētq; ſuos præfectos & iudices, quos à ſuis electos, Epiſcopus confirmat. De fertilitate huius uallis in ſequenti tabula nonnihil dicemus.

34

VALESIAE PRIOR ET



VI· NOVA TABVLA·



VALESIAE

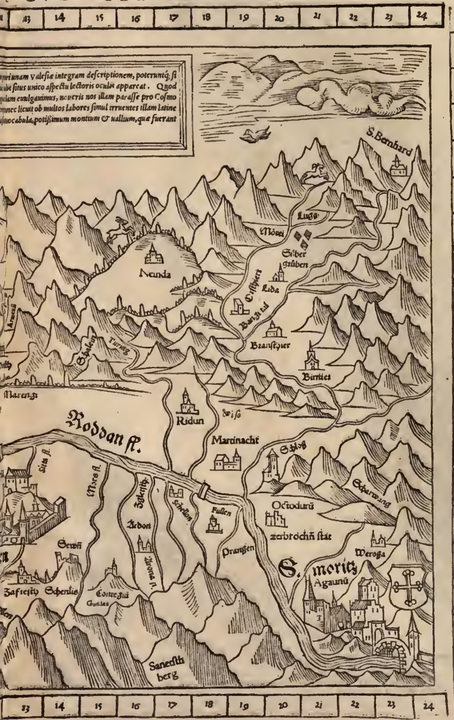
ALTERA tabula, habet quoq; ut prior montes & ualles atq; quā plurimos amnes è cacuminibus montiū in Rhodanū ſtillantes. Nec putes terram iſtam ob id quod tota montoſa eſt & in ſummis iugis mōtium perpetuam habet glaciem, quam incolæ uocant Gletſcher, ſterilitate aut penuria aliqua laborare, ut non ſentiat interim quoq; largiſſimam manum dei, qui etiam ex lapidibus efficere poteſt panes, & ex duriſſimis petris educere nedum aquam uerum & uinum ueraciſſimum, quod ueriſſime in hac regione impleri uidemus. Nam abundat ſic uitibus, arboribus, frugibus, herbis & radicibus, ut aliunde nullum inuehat commeatum, ſed ipſa exteris ſępe miniſtret uictualia. Generat quoq; gemmas, præſertim cryſtallum. Abundat feris, potiſſimum ægocerontibus & ibicibus, quos alij Capricornos & Damas uocant. Lepores fouet plurimos, ceruos autem & apros paucos. Vrſos, lupos, uulpes, martes, taxos, linces, meles, & muſtelas habet immodicos, ſicut & ſerpentes atq; colubros non raros. Eſt in ea arborum mira proceritas, quarum quædam nec hyeme nec æſtate comam & uirorem ſuum deponunt, ut ſunt larices, pini & abietum uariæ ſpecies. Videtur præterea hæc regio domiciliū eſſe auium ſylueſtrium. Nam habet copiam phaſianorum, perdicum, otidum (ipſi uocant pernisli.) lagaporum (uulgo Wildhüner) quæ æſtate albicant, hyeme uero griſeſcunt. Habet uultures, niſos, accipitres, falcones, miluos &c. Habet & apes in plurimis locis mellificātes. Effoditur in ea ferrum, plumbum & argentum. Et ut ſemel dicam, habet hæc uallis omnia quæ uſui humano ſunt accommoda.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

VALESIAE ALTERA ET VII-



NOVATABVLA


13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
…primam Valeſiæ integram deſcriptionem, poteruntq́; ſi
…ubi ſitus unico aſpectu lectoris oculis appareat. Quod
…gulam euulgauimus, noueris nos illam paraſſe pro Coſmo
…nec licuit ob multos labores ſimul irruentes illam latine
…uocabula, potiſsimum montium & uallium, quæ fuerant
S. Bernhard
Lugs
Möri
Silber grüben
Lida
Neinda
Branſchier
Birties
Turtig
Marengs
Ridun
Wiſs
Roddan fl.
Martinacht
Schloß
Octoduru
zerbrochñ ſtat
Sitten fl.
Moro fl.
Fullen
Ardon
Prangen
Weroſa
S. morit
Agaunū
Gundes
Sanetſch berg

HELVETIAE

NOVA DESCRIPTIO. Rhetiam & Heluetiã tibi offert hęc tabula, lector ſtudioſe, ut nouiſſime à clariſſimo uiro Aegidio Tſchudo eſt deſcripta. Habet autẽ uera & antiqua Rhetia locum in Lepontijs alpibus, iuxta utranq; Rheni originem, includens omnes circumiacentes ualles & montes, quorum multi procurrunt ad eum uſq; locum, ubi uterq; Rheni riuus in unum coaleſcit fluuium. Eſt autem inter hos duos Rheni riuos, haud procul à poſteriori Rheno, ſupra uero utriuſque amnis coitum ſpatio pedeſtris itineris, quod media hora confici poteſt, campus quidam pulcher, cui imminet collis in ſuo uertice arcem geſtans celebrem & peruetuſtã, nomine Rhętiũ, quod hodie Germanica lingua uocatur Rætzuns, & coniectura magna eſt, illud olim à primis Rhætis, poſtquam Italiæ finibus exceſſerant, & horrendos alpinos montes occupauerant, extructum. Fuit & alia peruetuſta arx in regione illa, quæ modo in ruinis iacet, appellata olim Rhętia alta, hodie aũt corrupto uocabulo uocatur Rhealt, diſtatq; à Rætzuns itinere pedeſtri duarum horarum et dimidię. Poſtquam autem Rhęti in aſperis illis locis aliquandiu conſederunt, facti ſunt ex loci aſperitate bellicoſi & animoſi, ſtuduerunt'q; ditionem ſuam propagare ultra Alpes uſq; ad Comum, Veronam & Tridentum, citra autem Alpes uſq; ad lacum Riuanum, quem uulgo Vuallenſee uocant, & ad Brigantium, ubi initium eſt Podamici lacus. Heluetiorum regionem Cęſar deſcribit tribus hiſce limitibus, Rheno Rhodano & Iura mõte. Errãt ergo qui Alſatiam audent dicere Heluetiam. Mons Iura hodie multa habet nomina: incipitq; propè oppidulum Brug ad Arolam flumẽ, ubi Bœtzberg dicitur, deinde rectà uerſus occaſum ad Salodorum progreditur, ubi hodie Houuenſtein dicitur. Deinde ad Biel oppid. & ad Nouum caſtrũ, tandem'q; deflectit Geneuam uſq;. Porrò hodie tota Heluetiorum democratia ſiue regio in XIII. ciuitates eſt diuiſa (uulgus angulos uocat, & Franci Contones) quarum nomina, ut publicè in concilijs ſedent, hæc ſunt: Tigurum, Berna, Luceria, Vria, Suicia, Syluania, Tugium, Clarona, Baſilea, Friburgum, Salodorum, Schafthuſia, ac Abbatiſcella. Vndecim tamen duntaxat intra ueros regionis Heluetiæ limites concluduntur. Baſilea enim non in Heluetijs, ſed in Sequanis iacet & Schafthuſia in Germania. Porrò ex his tredecim, Vria, Suicia, Syluania, Clarona, ac Abbatiscella, non ſunt oppida, ſed uicorum conuentus, æquata omnium libertate, & ab his, maxime Vris, Suicis ac Syluanis, Heluetiorum noſtra ætate libertas eſt orta. Ipſi tamen multis oppidis ac arcibus imperant, contrario atque in alijs regionibus, more. Hæc Henricus Glareanus.

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HELVETIAE PRIMA



A ET VIII· NOVA TABVLA·



SECVNDA RHENI TABVLA.

Continet hæc tabula Marcam Badenſem, Vuaſgoiā, Vueſtricham, ditionem principis Palatini, &c. Thermæ Badenſes, ubi Marchio ipſe reſidere ſolet, inuentæ dicuntur tempore Antonini imperatoris, circa annum Chriſti 126. Otto autē tertius imperator, longe poſtea erexit circumiacentem regionem in Marcam, additis oppidis aliquot, præcipue Stolhofen & Etlingen, quę antea fuerunt abbatis Vuiſſenburgenſis. Fridericus uero ſecundus, cum defeciſſet comitatus Kreichgoienſis, adiecit Durlacum & Heidelsheim, Porrò Raſter & Cuppenheim acceſſerūt ex ditione Eberſtein, ſicut Phottzen & Cell ex ducatu Sueuico. Nouiſſime acceſſerunt regiones Hochberg & Rœtelen.

PALATINATVS.

Fuerunt olim multi & uarij comites Palatini, nempe palatini à Vuittelſpach, palatini à Thubingen, palatini à Schiern & palatini à Rheno, quorum omnium ſucceſſiones iam dudum defecerunt, præter Palatinorum Rhenenſium, ſed qui & ipſi ſępe defecerunt, & hodie quidem nulla nominis eorum extaret memoria, niſi electionis dignitas principatum illum ſuſtinuiſſet. Primus palatinus comes & elector (eos enim qui fuerūt ante Ottonem tertium hic omittimus) fuit Henricus appellatus, cui ſucceſſit priuignus eius Sifridus, pater ſanctæ Kunegundis. Nam ſcribunt, quidam, memoratum Henricum uxorem duxiſſe, relictam principis Brabantini, & filio eius Sifrido tradidiſſe Palatinatum. Sifridus reliquit duos filios, Ezelinum & Conradum. Qui cum ſine hærede deceſſiſſent, Henricus dux Saxoniæ & dux Bauariæ, cognominatus ſuperbus, adeptus palatinatum, ob ſuperbiā ſuam à Friderico primo anno 1180. rurſus hac dignitate priuatus eſt, tradiditq́; imperator palatinatum fratri ſuo Cōrado, duci Sueuię, qui et poſtea anno Chriſti 1204. ſepultus fuit prope Heidelbergum in monaſterio Schœnawenſi. Hic Conradus reliquit unicam filiam, Agnetem nomine, quam duxit uxorem Henricus dux Saxoniæ, filius Henrici ſuperbi, factusq́; eſt per eam comes Palatinus. Et cum iſte Henricus aliam ſobolem pręter filiam Gertrudem non haberet, translatus fuit per eam palatinatus ad Ottonem ducem Bauariæ & comitem à Schiern, cui matrimonialiter fuit iuncta, anno ſcilicet Chriſti 1225. Huic ſucceſſit in utroq; principatu filius eius Ludouicus, qui & ipſe filium Ludouicum nomine, utriuſq; principatus hæredem reliquit. Et hic Ludouicus duos habuit filios, Ludouicum, qui ducatum Bauarię retinuit, & Rudolfum, qui partem aliquam in Bauaria cum palatinatu poſſedit. Et ab eo tempore uſq; in hodiernum diem Bauarię ducatus ſequeſtratus fuit à palatinatu, tam & ſi tituli nō fuerint diſcreti. A memorato enim Rudolfo progeniti ſunt omnes principes palatini, qui hodie extant. Et licet ipſe Rudolfus per fratrem ſuum Ludouicum imperatorē & ducem Bauarię pulſus fuerit à palatinatu, eo quod ſuffragium ſuum in electione non dediſſet ei, filij tamen eius ob id non fuerunt ſpoliati ditione patris, ſed ſucceſſerunt ei Rudolfus & Rupertus, tertius uero Adolfus nomine, licet fuerit ſecundo natus, ceſſit tamen poſt pręmaturam mortem Rudolfi primogeniti Ruperto, quod is prudentior & regimini aptior eſſet. Hic Rupertus anno Chriſti 1346. inſtituit in Heidelbergenſi oppido ſtudium uniuerſale. Et cum nec ipſe nec Rudolfus prolem maſculam relinqueret, factus eſt poſt mortem eius princeps elector Rupertus Adolfi fratris filius; qui ducens uxorem

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

SECVNDA RHENI ET



T IX NOVA TABVLA



filiam regis Siciliç, ſuſtulit ex ea filium Rupertum nomine, qui poſtea factus eſt Romanorum rex. Duxit autem iſte Rupertus uxorem filiam Burggrauij Nurnbergenſis, & genuit plurimos filios, nempe Ottonem, Fridericum, Rupertum, Ludouicum, Ioannem, & Stephanum. Rupertus in ipſo iuuentutis flore obijt, reliqui uero fratres inter ſe diuiſerunt patris ditionem. Ludouicus factus eſt elector, habuitq́ꝫ uxorem filiam regis Cypri, & fuit executor concilij Conſtantienſis. Ottoni obuenerunt Moſpach & Numarckt, ſed in filio eius Ottone nomine, defecit hęc linea. Porrò Friderico tulit ſors Ambergā Bauarię ciuitatem, mortuusq́ꝫ eſt ſine hęrede. Iohanni ceſſit in hęreditatem Nuenburg oppidum Bauarię, & is reliquit filium nomine Chriſtophorum, qui factus eſt rex Danię, & obijt ſine prole. Stephano obuenit Zweybrucken cum annexa ditione, ductaq́ꝫ Anna hęrede comitatuum Veldentz & Sphonheim, genuit Ludouicum & Fridericum. Ludouicus, cognominatus niger, poſſedit Zweybrucken & Veldentz. Fridericus uero in poſſeſſionem accepit Siemern & comitatum Sponheimenſem. Huic Friderico ſucceſſit filius Iohannes, Rupertus uero alter filius, factus eſt epiſcopus Ratiſponenſis. Iohāni ſucceſſit filius Iohannes, qui noſtro ęuo ducatui pręſidet, uir admirandi ingenij, & plurimis naturę dotibus conſpicuus. Porrò Ludouicus elector genuit Ludouicum & Fridericum. Ludouicus genuit ex filia ducis Sabaudię Philippum in ipſo iuuētutis flore, moriensq́ꝫ reliquit fratrem filij ſui tutorem & principatus rectorem. Philippus factus uir ſucceſſit patruo, genuitq́ꝫ multos filios, ex quibus primogenitus Ludouicus hodie principatui pręſidet. Hæc fortaſſis propediem in germanica lingua latius deſcribemus.

TERTIA RHENI TABVLA.

Continet tabula iſta Brabantiam cuius termini ſunt ab oriente Moſa fluuius, ab occidente Scalda fluuius & Hannonia; Holandia à ſeptent. & comitatus Namurci à meridie. Inter Rhenum & Moſam comprehenduntur ducatus Cleuenſis, ducatus Geldriæ, ducatus Iuliacēſis & ducatus Limpurgenſis. Ducatus Limpurgēſis ab Henricis imperatoribus erectus cito defecit, additusq́; eſt ducatui Geldriæ. Anno uero milleſimo ducenteſimo nonageſimotertio captus dux Geldriæ in bello à duce Brabantiæ, pro ſui liberatione magnam partem de ducatu Limpurgenſi dedit duci Brabantiæ. Comitatus Geldriꝑ initium ſumpſit anno ſalutis 935. Poſtea anno Chriſti 1329. factus eſt ducatus per imperatorem Ludouicum. Quo anno & comitatus Iuliacenſis dicitur factus marchionatus, ac deinde poſt triginta annos, erectus ad ducatum. Ducatus uero Bergēſis ſeu Montenſis primum fuit comitatus, ac deinde factus eſt marchionatus per Carolum quartum, cuius filius Ventzeslaus paulo poſt marchionatum ſublimauit in ducatum. Metropolis illius ducatus dicitur eſſe Deuſelperg, è regione Geldriæ ſitum habens. Dominium Cleuenſe in concilio Conſtantienſi, anno ſcilicet Chriſti 1417. ſurrexit in ducatum. Ducatus Brabantię ſucceſſiue multos & uarios habuit dominos. Ab initio fuit ſub duce Lotharingiæ. Deinde anno Chriſti 1106. Henricus quintus tradidit illum dominis de Louanio. Et cum illorum poſteritas quoq; deficeret, rurſum peruenit ad Lotharingios. Cumq́; dux Iohannes anno Chriſti 1355. ſine uirili ſemine decederet, filia eius Iohanna ducto marito Vuenceslao Bohemo, illoq́; mortuo, ducatui præfuit 22. annis, poſt cuius obitum, ſororis ſuæ nepos nempe Antonius, Philippi ducis Burgundiæ filius, propinquior hęres ſucceſſit in ducatu. Et cum is quoq; ſine uirili ſemine hinc migraret, fratris ſui Iohānis ducis Burgundiæ filius Philippus nomine, factus eſt dux Brabantiæ, anno ſcilicet 1434. Subiugauit & Holandiam atq; Selandiam dominio ſuo. Huic ſucceſſit Carolus filius eius Burgundiæ dux, cuius filiam Mariam Maximilianus imperator duxit uxorem, factusq́; eſt per eam dux Burgundiæ, dux Brabantiæ, comes Holandię & Selandię, &c.

Locorum quorundam huius tabulę interpretatio.

Colonia agrippina	*Cöln*	Traiectum ſuperius	*Maſtrich*
Aquiſgranum	*Ach*	Traiectum inferius	*vtrecht*
Iuliacum	*Gülch*	Mechlinia	*Mechel*
Leodium	*Lutich*	Antuuerpia	*Antorff Antwerp*
Hannonia	*Hennengöw*	Louanium	*Löuen*
Nouiomagum	*Newmegen*	Bruxella	*Brüſſel*
Tongari	*Tongeren*		

BRABANTIA III· RHENI



I ET X. NOVA TABVLA



NIGRAE SEV MARTIANAE SYLVAE TABVLA, QVAE IN BRISgoiam uſque extenditur.

HAbet autem Briſgoia uocabulum à Briſaco metropoli, tametſi temporis ſucceſſu Friburgum ſuperauerit Briſacum in magnificentia & diuitijs. Fuit hoc Friburgū circa annum Chriſti 1100. ex uilla in ciuitatem mutatum, habuitq́ proprium comitem, ſed cum non conueniret inter illum & Friburgenſes, anno Chriſti 1367. ciues ſeſe redemerunt ab eo, ſuppeditante duce Auſtriæ pecuniam, cuius dominio ſeſe ſubiecerunt. Conditores oppidi fuerunt duces Zęringeñ. & horum primus uocatus fuit Bertholdus, cui ſucceſſit frater eius Cōradus, & hic habuit filium Bertholdum nomine, qui anno Chriſti 1178. condidit Friburgū in Oecbtlādia. Huic ſucceſſit Bertholdus filius, qui ex filia comitis à Kiburg duos ſuſtulit filios, ſed quos nobiles ueneno ſuſtulerunt. Cumq́ ex genealogia illa non ſupereſſet niſi Bertholdi ſoror, quam habuit Egon comes à Furſtenberg uxorem, obuenit illi hæreditatis iure Friburgum. Cumq́ inter comitem illum & Friburgenſes non conueniret, ut iam diximus, Friburgenſes tradita comiti magna pecunia, elegerunt duces Auſtriæ pro dominis.

Anno Salutis 1450. Albertus dux Auſtriæ fundauit Academiam Friburgenſem. Eſt parua regio Briſgoia, ſed ſupra modum fertilis in uino & frumento. Vinum in multis locis eſt tam nobile ut Alſaticum.

NIGRA SYLVA ab obſcuris abiegnis arboribus, quibus hęc regio abundat, habet denominationem, fuitq́ olim pars Herciniæ ſyluæ. Terra eſt ualde montoſa, aſpera & frigida, & propterea multis in locis inculta, niſi quod ex abietibus plurimum paſſim colligitur picis ac reſinæ, unde quidam uictum ſibi parant. Habent etiam habitatores plurima pecora, ex quibus plurimū colligunt lactis, butyri & caſeorum. Sunt alij qui adminiculo amnium ex montibus illis proruentium, proceras arbores ædificijs aptas educunt, Rhenenſibusq́ ciuitatibus aduehunt, & non paruum emolumentum per annum hinc corradunt. Amnes inſigniores ex montibus illis profluentes ſunt, Kintzig, Murg, Neccarus & Danubius. Oritur autem Danubius non ex mōte aliquo magno, ſed ex terra plana, abſuntq́ montes ferè per miliare unum germanicum, niſi quod fons eius à tergo habet iugum paruum, altitudine decem aut duodecim cubitorum, quo pars illa terræ reliqua planicie eminentior eſt. Et eſt ſcaturigo illa non parua, ſed tanta ut illico rotas molares ſuo impetu circumducat. Nam oritur fluuius iſte, toto orbe celebris, in uilla quadam, quæ ab ipſo denominatur Don Eſchingen. Vocant enim Germani Danubium Donaw. Accurrentibus autem undiq́ ex montium conuallibus torrentibus, creſcit illico Danubius, ut poſt dimidiū miliare à ſua origine, uix poſſis equo illum traijcere, ubi & tam latus eſt ut uir lapidis iactu uix utramq́ ripam comprehendere queat, id quod ego Munſterus in Neidingen experimento didici. Sed reuertar ad Nigram ſyluam. Hæc in locis planioribus habet infinita oppida, inter quæ inſigniora ſunt Rotwyla, Villingen, Horba, Wolfach, Waldkirch &c. Habet & quàm plurimas arces, præſertim Fürſtenberg, Zimbern, Wartenberg, Schiltach &c. Habet monaſteria multa, S. Blaſium, Hirſow, Herrē Alb, S. Georgium, S. Petrum, Alpersbach &c. Imperant Nigræ Syluæ Marchio Badenſis, Dux Auſtriæ, Dux Wirtenbergenſis, Comes à Fürſtenberg & alij quidam Comites.

NIGRA SYLVA X



XI·NOVA TABVLA



SVEVIA ET BAVARIA

Nulla natio in Germania tam diu retinuit nomen ſuum ut Sueui, quippe qui longe fuerũt ante Saxones, Francones & Bauaros. Patuit etiam Sueuia olim latiſſime, ut comprehenderit Briſgoiam, Nigram ſyluam, Hegoiam, Eregoiam uſq; Tigurũ, lacum Podamicum, Algoiam, Lechgoiam, Vindeliciam, Vuirtenbergum, Kreichgoiam, Marcam Badenſem & Rhetiam quæ eſt circa Norlingen. Eſt autem Regio ipſa partim plana & partim montuoſa, & ſatis fertilis, in pleriſq; etiam locis, potiſſimum iuxta Neccarum fluuium, uinum proferens. Nihil eſt in ea ocioſum, niſi quod paludes & ſyluæ occupant. Habet autem multas ſyluas & frequẽtem uenationem, abundat & pecoribus, præſertim in Nigra ſylua. Sunt in ea plurima oppida, uillę & uici, ſed & arces, natura & arte munitæ, præſertim in Hegoia ſunt arces quales in uniuerſa Germania non inueniuntur, in iam editiſſimis & præcipitibus ſitæ montibus, quæ ueluti propugnacula ſunt totius Sueuiæ. In Sueuia oritur celeberrimus totius Europæ fluuius, Danubius, cuius ſontem diligenter in hac ſignaui tabula. Habuit Sueuorum natio à Caroli magni temporibus proprium ducẽ. De hoc enim Carolo legimus, quod duxerit uxorem filiam Gotfridi ducis Sueuorum, manſitq; aliquandiu ducatus apud poſteritatẽ eius. Poſtea uarij generis habuit duces, ex quibus Hermannus anno Chriſti 948. dedit unicam filiam ſuam Ludolpho Ottonis primi imperatoris filio. Et cũ Ludolphus iſte abſq; hærede hinc migraret, habuit Sueuię ducatus ſucceſſiue multos & uarios dominos, nempe Ottonem à Suuinfurd, Rudolphum à Rinfelden, Bertholdum à Zeringen. Pulſo Bertholdo Imperator Hẽricus quartus tradidit ducatum genero ſuo Friderico à Stauffen. Hic Fridericus duos habuit filios, Conradum, qui factus eſt Romanorum rex, & Fridericum qui patri in ducatu ſucceſſit. Fridericus duos habuit filios, Conradum qui factus eſt Comes Palatinus, & Fridericũ qui factus eſt imperator & retinuit quoq; ducatum. Hic fuit Fridericus primus, cognominatus Barbaroſſa, & habuit filium Henricũ ſucceſſorẽ in imperio & ducatu, & hic ducẽs uxorẽ filiã regis Siciliæ, factus eſt per eam rex utriuſq; Siciliæ. Cui ſucceſſit filius eius imperator Fridericus ſecũdus, rex Siciliæ & Sueuiæ. Is autẽ reliquit duos filios, Cõradum & Henricũ. Cõradus electus in Romanorum regem genuit Cõradinum. Alij uero dicunt Cõradinum fuiſſe Henrici filium, fuitq; is Cõradinus ultimus Sueuię dux & legitimus hęres utriuſq; Sicilię. Cumq; in Italiã proficiſceretur, ut auitum Sicilię regnum poſſideret, nullas inſidias ſuſpicatus, ſubito captus & contemptim circunductus, tandemq; innocenter occiſus eſt à Carolo duce fratre regis Frãciæ, cui ut ſcribũt Ro. pontifex pręter omnẽ ęquitatẽ tradiderat Sicilię regnũ, factus innocentis ſanguinis traditor. Cõtigerunt autẽ hæc anno Chriſti 1267. Quo tempore defecit nobilis ducatus Sueuię, nec dux aliquis in ea regione cum titulo iſto ſurrexit, quanquã Rudolphus ab Habſpurg & quidã filiorum eius conati fuerint ſib uſurpare hunc titulum, ſed quem diu retinere nequiuerunt. Abolito itaq; ducatu Sueuię, comites à Vuirtenberg prę cęteris comitibus quorum plures fuerunt in Sueuia, inualuerunt & plurima loca ex ducatu acquiſierunt, donec tandẽ noſtro ęuo Comes Eberhardus ſublimatus eſt in ducẽ Vuirtenbergẽſem & Teckenſem à Cęſare Maximiliano in comitijs Vuormacienſibus anno Chriſti 1495.

B A V A R I A.

Hęc regio olim Noricũ & deinde Baioaria fuit appellata, extenditurq; in Auſtrũ uſq; ad Alpes, ab occaſu uero terminatur ad Licum fluuiũ, & à ſeptentrione ad Danubiũ & nonnihil ultra, ad Bohemicã ſcilicet uſq; ſyluam. Profert ea regio magnã copiã frumenti, uinum uero in paucis creſcit locis. Abundat ſalis fontibus, unde magnum colligitur ab incolis emolumentũ. In Norico iuxta ſyluam Bohemicam fre-

SVEVIA ET BAVARI



...IA XII NOVA TABVLA



quentes ſunt ferri mineræ & iuxta Atheſim in loco qui uocatur Schwatz uberrimę ſunt argentifodinæ, ex quibus annuatim ingens uis eruitur argenti. Irrigatur terra ipſa plurimis piſcoſis amnibus, qui omnes in Danubiū exonerantur, augentq́; illum mirum in modum. Habuit præterea Bauaria à multo tempore proprium ducem, qui & tempore Ottonis imperatoris tertij numeratus eſt inter quatuor duces imperij. Colligitur etiam ex hiſtorijs Bauariam ante Chriſtum natum & aliquandiu poſt eius natiuitatem habuiſſe regem, ſicut Iulius Cæſar ſcribit, Ariouiſtum Alemannorū regem uxorem duxiſſe, ſororem regis Norici. Inuenitur quoq; Garibaldum regem Bauariæ tradidiſſe filiam ſuam Theodelindam in coniugem regi Lombardiæ. Poſtea anno Chriſti 612. fuit Teudo dux in Bauaria, & hic baptiſatus eſt à ſancto Ruperto epiſcopo Vuormacienſi, qui & poſtea epiſcopus fuit Salizburgenſis. Trāſactis deinde aliquot annis, ducatus Bauariæ peruenit ad Caroli magni poſteros, qui præfuerunt Bauariæ uſq; ad imperatorem Arnolphum. qui anno Chriſti 889. extruxit in Bauaria inter Monacum & Ingolſtadium burgum nomine Schiern, cui præfecit Comitem palatinum. Ab iſto Arnolfo & poſteris eius peruenit ducatus Bauariæ mediante muliebri prole ad duces Saxoniæ. Alij aſſerunt Ottonem imperatorem anno Chriſti 747. ducatū Bauarię tradidiſſe fratri ſuo Henrico Saxoni, qui auus fuit ſancti Hērici imperatoris. Cumq; ſanctus iſte Henricus ſine hærede decederet, contendebant comites à Schyern pro ducatu Bauarię, uerum nihil efficere potuerunt, cum ducatus fluctuaret iam ſub Saxonibus, iam ſub Marchionibus Auſtrię, & iam ſub Vuelpis Sueuiæ uſq; ad annum Chriſti 1156. Quo tempore imperator Fridericus dedit hunc ducatum Henrico duci Saxonum, ſublimauitq́; Marchionem Auſtriæ in ducē, adijciens prouinciæ eius aliquot comitatus ex ducatu Bauariæ. Poſtea anno Chriſti 1180. rurſum excluſit imperator hunc Henricum ob ſuperbiam eius ab utroq; ducatu, factusq́; eſt Otto comes à Schyern & comes Palatinus à Vuitelſpach dux Bauariæ, & ab illo deſcenderunt omnes duces Bauariæ & Palatini Rheni, qui ab eo tempore uſq; nunc nati ſunt. Iſte Otto genuit Ludouicum, Ludouicus alium genuit Ludouicum, & is duos habuit filios, nempe Rudolfum & Ludouicum: Rudolfo pater dedit Palatinatum Rheni & Ludouicū fecit ſucceſſorem in ducatu Bauariæ. A Rudolfo deſcenderunt moderni principes Palatini, ut in tabula Rheni tu: oſtendi. Porrò Ludouicus factus eſt imperator, & inter multos filios duo illi ſucceſſerunt in ducatu, Stephanus & Albertus. Albertus fixit ſedem in Straubingen, defecitq́; linea eius in filijs eius. Stephanus diuiſit in ſenectute ſua ducatum tribus filijs ſuis, nempe Stephano, Friderico & Ioanni. Stephani linea defecit in filijs eius. Fridericus uero, cui ſorte obuenerat Landsbuta, genuit Henricū, Henricus genuit Ludouicū, Ludouicus habuit unum filium, nempe Georgium, qui cognominatur dux diues à Landshut, & filiam Margaretam, quam duxit Philippus Palatinus. Et cum hic Georgius moreretur ſine liberis exortum eſt temporibus noſtris horrendū bellum Bauaricum. Porrò dux Ioannes à Monaco genuit Erneſtum, Erneſtus genuit Albertum, Albertus genuit alium Albertum aliosq́; filios, Albertus genuit Vuilhelmum & Ludouicum qui iſto tempore Bauariæ præſunt.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITT. EM.

FRANCONIA

Hæc & Francia orientalis appellatur, babetq́ id nominis à Franco Sicambrorum duce, à quo Galliæ quædam pars Francia nuncupata putatur. Cum enim circa annum Chriſti 326. implacabile diſſidium eſſet natum inter Thuringos & Sueuos, uocatus à Thuringis Genebaldus dux Francorum, eorum ſcilicet qui tunc iuxta oſtia Rheni habitabant, ut ipſis contra Sueuos auxiliũ ferret, uenit cum magna Francorum multitudine, datusq́ eſt eis locus inter Thuringos & Sueuos, qui ueluti murus ſolidiſſimus hos ab illis diremerunt, ſuſtuleruntq́ diſſidiũ. Duci Genebaldo ſucceſſit Dagobertus, & tertius aut quartus ab illo fuit Gosbertus, ſub quo ſanctus Kylianus cõuertit Frãcones ad fidem Chriſti. Vltimus dux fuit Hetanus, in cuius defuncti locum Pipinus rex ſubſtituit ſanctum Burchardum epiſcopum Herbipolenſem, eidem & omnibus eius ſucceſſoribus tradens ducatũ Frãconię, anno ſcilicet ſalutis 752. qui & in hunc uſq́ diẽ ducatui & epiſcopatui præſunt. Eſt autẽ ferè tota Franconiæ regio fertilis, triticum & omne frumentũ legumenq́ in ea ſatum, multo cum fœnore cultoribus reſtituens. Profert & optimũ uinum, Alſatico nequaquam inferius. Terra ipſa pro magna parte plana eſt, paucos habens mõtes, ſed plurimos colles, præſertim iuxta Moganum flu. qui mediam perlabitur regionem, & iuxta Thuberum, qui apud Sueuos natus, irrigataq́ Frãconię extremitate, ruit in Moganũ. Syluas habet multas, & inter eas quaſdã inſignes, regionem ipſam quaſi propugnantes, ut ſunt Ottonica, Speshartica & Thuringica. Quidam annumerant & Bohemicam, à qua non procul oritur Moganus ex monte Fichtelberg, unde & alij tres profluunt amnes, Nabus, Sala & Egra. Habet Frãconia duas ciuitates epiſcopales, Herbipolim, quę & Peapolis & Marcopolis, & uulgo Vuirtzpurgum uocatur, et Babenbergam, quam uulgo Bambergã appellant. Herbipolẽſis epiſcopus dux eſt Frãconiæ, non totius ſed maioris partis, cum & epiſcopus Babenbergenſis magnam habeat ditionem in ea, præſertim in Voitlandia, & ſimiliter Marchio Brãdenburgenſis. In Babenbergenſi agro creſcit mellea illa radix, quã glycerhyſam uocant, effoditurq́ in tanta copia, ut ingentes currus ea onerati, in diuerſas abducãtur regiones. In confinio Franconiæ eſt ſita celeberrima Nurnbergę urbs in arenoſo ſolo, unde nihil ferè commoditatis haberi poteſt, niſi terra ipſa multo labore maceretur, paſtinetur & ſtercoretur. Hinc eſt quod huius urbis ciues omnes exercent artificia, aut negocijs intendunt, & diuitias quas ex ſterili terra eruere nequeunt, ex uarijs ingenioſisq́ artificijs multo felicius conquirunt. Anno Chriſti 911. ſub Conrado imperatore, uel, ut alij dicunt, anno 1140. ſub Henrico imperatore, erectus eſt Burggrauiatus Nurnbergenſis. Et cum circa annum Chriſti 1275. Burggrauiorum ſemen deficeret, rex Rudolfus, comes ab Habſpurg, ſororium ſuum Fridericum, comitem à Zollern, Burggrauiatui præfecit. Et huius quoq́ filius, nepos & pronepos comitatum illum poſſederunt. Cum autem ſub imperatore Sigiſmundo, Marca Brandenburgẽ. deſtitueretur uirili ſucceſſore, Burggrauius Nurnbergenſis, Fridericus nomine, obtinuit in concilio Conſtantienſi, anno ſcilicet Chriſti 1417. dictam Marcam, erogata magna pecunia quam Nurnbergenſes ſuppeditauerunt, quatenus ab illius iuriſdictione liberarentur. Sicq́ præter titulum Burggrauius nihil iuris ſibi in urbe retinuit, maiorem conſequutus ditionem.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA. VITTORIO EMANUELE

FRANCONIA XII



II· NOVA TABVLA



POMERANIA

Ripa maris Pomerani natura eſt uallo ſolidiſſimo munita, ut nulla eius inundatio terræ nocere queat, ut in Phriſia & Holandia, ubi perpetuis aggeribus impetus eius eſt coërcēdus. Terminum ergo habet hæc terra à deo poſitum, quem mare prętergredi non ualet. Vocatur autem hoc mare Balthicum, quod in modum balthei longo tractu per Scythias regiones tendatur uſque in Græciam, ut Helmoldus Vuandalicarum rerum ſcriptor ſentit. Sed hoc eſſe nequit, cum mare illud non in Græciam porrigatur. Nām ex Ruſſia per longas ambages in Sueciam itinere pedeſtri perueniri poteſt, & ex Liuonia in Lithuaniam & rurſus in Poloniam ubi nullum mare eſt. Vbi eſt ergo baltheus in Græciam? Balticum itaq; mare dicitur à Baltia peninſula, quæ tria continet aquilonis regna, Daniam, Sueciã & Noruuegiam. Teſtis eſt Plinius, qui ſuos introducit autores de fertilitate Pomeranię, ſcribit doctiſſimus Petrus Artopæus natus Pomeranus in hunc modum. Pomerania ad mare Balticum ſita, à primis cultoribus patria lingua, hoc eſt, Vuandalica, Pamorzi appellata, ab indigenis inhabitata & proprijs dominis gubernata, alienis autem nunquam ſubiecta, eſt ubiq; fertilis, aquis irrigua, ſtagnis abundãs, nauibus peruia, diues agris, paſcuis, pomis, lignis, riuis, mõtibus, uenatione, pecore, piſcibus, frumento, butyro, melle, cera & alijs his ſimilibus rebus. Eſt quoq; optime culta ciuitatibus, oppidis, arcibus & uicis, nec ullus in ea eſt locus uacuus et incultus, niſi quem aut lacus aut montes occupant. Cibum miniſtrat multis alijs terris per circuitum ſitis. Vſa eſt ante ſuſceptũ Chriſtianiſmum lingua Vuãdalica, moribusq; ſuis uixit, quoad uſq; incorporata fuit Rom. Imperio, tũc unà cum religione ſimul didicit ab Imperatoribus Saxonicã linguam, quam & in hunc uſque retinet diem. Colligũt incolæ in mari ſuccinum, ſed non tantùm quantum Pruteni in ſuis litroribus legunt. Inſigniores ciuitates, quas habet Pomerania, iacẽt in littore maris, præter paucas quaſdam mediterraneas, ut ſunt Stetinum, Neuugardia, Stargardia, &c. In littore maris iacent Colberg, Caminum, Coslinum, Gripſuualdum, Sundtum, &c.



Vuandalorum
Caſſubiorum
Stetini
Pomeraniæ
Vſedon
Mare Pomer
Rugen
Bergn
Putbus
Iaſmũd
Gnitz
Vſedom
Zwine
Frifshaff
Wolgaſt
Gnpſwald
Sundt
Bart
BARTHIA
BARTHEN
Tribſes
Gutzkow
Hertzogthum
Stetin
Treptow
Groſswin
Vker marc
Ober Po mern
Newgard
Golnaw
Stargard
Camin
Wollin
Damm
Pirits
Konigſberg
Lanſperg
Coſtrin
Clepenow
New Brandenburg
Malchin
Marca antiqua
Angermũd
Stolpe
Aderberg
Pryenwold
Dargun
Loitz
Stolpe


Gutzkouij
Vuolgaſti
Rugiæ
Barthiæ


Septentrio
Pomeraniæ
Hel
Putzker wike
Dantz
Pomeriſch grentz
Leuenborg
Pomern
Vandalia
Vnder
Leben ſe
Colb
Stolp
Rugenwold
Stolp fl.
wipper fl.
Polnow
Bublitz
Balle
Caſſubiæ
Botow
Schönek
Dirſow
Subitz
Stargart
Pobſin
Mewe
Wixel fl.
Viſtula fl.
Nowborg
Grudentz
Colm
POLONIA
Marca noua
Tuchel
Crone
Fredeland
Conitz
Lädeck
Draborg
Pilow fl.
Belgard
Colberg
Coſlin
Landeck
Pomerella ultra citraq; Viſtulam, olim inferioris Pomeraniæ princi pum hæreditaria fuit terra, etiã longe poſt Chriſtianiſmum. Poſt obitũ autem eorũ prin cipum, partem Poloni & ordo Pruſſiæ, partem Marchiones occu pauerunt.

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SLESIA

prouincia regni Bohemici, habens ab oriente conterminam Poloniam, à meridie uerò attingens Morauiam, habet metropolim Vratislauiam, quam Germani Presla uocant, ab Vratislao ſecundo rege Bohemiæ ſic appellatam. Longitudo regionis extenditur ſecundum decurſum Oderę fluuij à meridie in ſeptentrionē octo uel nouem dietis. Secundum latum uerò patet itinere trium dierum. Vtitur pro maiori parte lingua germanica. Vltra Oderam uero loquuntur Sclauonice, quæ lingua communis eſt Bohemis, Polonis, Sclauis, id eſt, Illyrijs, Moſcouitis, Lithuanis & multis alijs populis. Abundat regio ipſa omnibus bonis, niſi quod uinum non habent, infertur tamen ex Morauia & Vngaria uinum bonum. Creſcit & circa Croſnam uinum, ſed quod per Oderā in Pruſſiam auehitur.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

SLESIAE DESCRIPTIO



XV· NOVA TABVLA



SCLAVONIAE,

Iſtriæ, Carniæ, Croatiæ, Coruatiæ atque Dalmatiæ deſcriptionem hæc tabula tibi lector exhibet, unà cum origine Saui fluuij inſignis, atq; parte Boſnaici regni. Hæ autem regiones omnes, præter Dalmatiã, olim uno & generali uocabulo dictæ ſunt Illyris, ſed poſtea diuerſa nactæ dominia, iuxta alios & alios populos, alia quoq; & alia ſortitæ ſunt nomina. Vtuntur pro maiori parte lingua Sclauonica, præſertim quæ ultra Sauum ad mare Adriaticum extenduntur. Labacum metropolis loquitur partim Germanice & partim Sclauonice, hoc eſt, Polonice. Parent ferè omnes ducibus Auſtriæ præter Boſnenſes qui ſubijciuntur Turcis. Terra eſt montoſa, quandoquidem Alpes in eam extendantur, deſinantq; in has regiones.

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DESCRIPTIO TOTIVS IL



ILLYRIDIS XVI· NO· TAB·

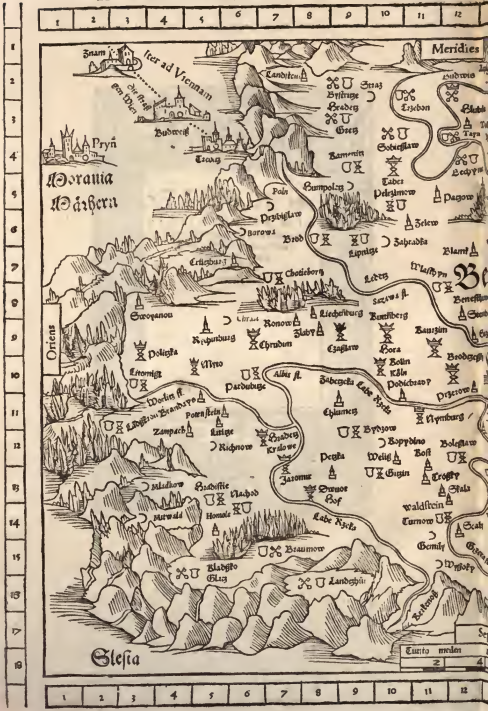


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BOHEMIAE DESCRIPTIO, IN qua notantur urbes regię & oppida & caſtra Baronũ, itemq́ quæ ſubſcripſerint Huſſitis & quę nõ.

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BOHEMIAE NOVA DESC



SCRIPTIO TABVLA XVII



DANIA ET SCHONLANDIA, NORDVEGIA, SVECIA & Finlandia.

DANIA habet nomen illud à rege quodā Dano uocato, complectiturq́; Cimbricam Cherſoneſum ſiue Iutiam, quam uulgo Dietmarſen uocant, Fyonem, Selandiam, quam alij Sialandiam appellant & multas alias inſulas. Ciuitates inſigniores in Cimbrica ſunt, Schleſsuuic, ubi aliquando fuit ducatus, Ripen ſedes epiſcopalis, Wiburg, Harruſia, uulgo Oors. In Fyone, Ottonia, uulgo Othonſs, Melpbort. Swinborg. In Selandia, Roſchilt ciuitas epiſcopalis, Hafnia, quæ uulgo Coppenhagē & Kopmanhafen, id eſt, mercatorum portus uocatur. Ibi eſt regia ſedes & ſtudium uniuerſale. Schonlandiam alij uocant, Schondaniam, id eſt, amœnam Daniam, quam Plinius Scandiam, & aliquando Scandinauiam appellauit. Vocatur autem ſic ob portuum & emporiorum commoditatem, ob maritimas opes, lacuum & fluminum piſcationes, nobilium ferarum uenationes, auri, argenti, plumbi, cupri & æris inexhauſtas uenas, atq; oppidorū frequentiam. Diuiditur autem in multa regna & prouincias. Nam præter Daniam, continet Norduegiā, Sueciam & Gothiam: item Laponiam, Gronlandiam, Finlandiam & Islandiam. Sonat Gronlandia uirentem terram, ob inſignem ſcilicet prouentum pabuli, quod in ea regione inuenitur. Islandia uero ſonat glacialem terram, & hæc ueteribus eſt Thyle, pro maiori ſui parte mōtoſa & inculta. Qua parte eſt plana, præſtat plurimum pabulo tam læto, ut pecus depellatur à paſcuis, ne ab aruina ſuffocetur. Habet rupem & promontoriū, quod æſtuat perpetuis ignibus inſtar Aetnæ, putaturq́; à uulgaribus carcer eſſe ſordidarum animarum. Ciuitates epiſcopales in ea ſunt, Holen & Skalholten. Hetlandia maxima Orchadum inſularum, habet epiſcopalem ciuitatem Orchadam. Laponia dicta eſt à populo quo habitatur. Vocant autē Germani Lapones & Lappen, qui parum idonea rei præſenti dicunt & faciunt, quos Latini ineptos uocāt. Hi domos non habent, ſed tabernacula quaſi caſtrenſia. Ferarum maxima copia eſt in ea regione. Agrum non colunt, ſed piſces capiunt plurima copia, edomantq́; in farinā. Commertia permutatione & pecunia agunt, mutuo conſenſu tantum, & nullo ſermone cōmunicato, quia habēt linguam peculiarem, & ignotam uicinis. Gens ualidiſſima eſt & diu libera fuit & arma ſuſtinuit Norduegię Sueciæq́;, donec cōceſſit tandem ſub imperium & tributum pendit, pręcioſas ferarum pelles. Norduegia ſonat uiam ſeptentrionalem. Et fuit hoc regnum aliquādiu florens, hodie uero eſt ſub poteſtate Danorum. Hæc mittit in Europam piſcem ex genere Aſellorum, frigore induratum & extentum in fuſtem, quem Germani Stockfiſch uocant. Captura eius laudatiſſima eſt Ianuario, quando ſupereſt frigus ut induretur, & qui clementioribus menſibus fuerint capti, marceſcunt, neq; ſunt idonei ut exportentur. Littus Norduegiæ à caſtro Vuardhus uſq; ad inſulam Foſen totum eſt infeſtum uerno tempore balenis uaſtæ magnitudinis, adeo quod ad centum perueniunt cubitos. Hæ tunc gregatim conueniunt ad prolificandū. Et naues quæ uel in earum corpora, uel uortices aquarū, quos hæ faciunt inſtar carybdis agitatione ſua, delatæ fuerint, periclitantur. Secernitur Norduegia uerſus orientem à Suecia aſperrimis & latiſſimis perpetuoq́; niuoſis mōtibus, qui nullum tranſitum admittunt in Sueciam. Sueciæ regnum diues eſt argenti, æris, plumbi, ferri, & chalybis, pecoris & prouentu immenſo piſciū. Huius regni regia Stockholm, quam noſtri Holm uocant, Suecorū præcipua urbs & emporium, munita natura & arte, & ſita in paludibus inſtar Venetiarū. Habet & alias plurimas urbes multosq́; ducatus. Gothia ſonat bonum, hinc Gotlandia bona terra. Habet autem Gothia plurimas inſignes urbes, ut ſunt Lincopia, Malmogia, Sudercopia, Calmar, in qua aiunt arcem eſſe haud inferiorē arce Mediolanēſi. Diuiditur quoq; Gothia in Oſtrogothiam & Veſtrogothiam. Finlandia interpretatur pulchram terram. Hæc Scythię occurſat, & extra totum Tanaim longe procurrit in Aſię fines. Habuit ſuperiori ętate dominum Moſchum, hoc uero tempore ſub rege Suecię exiſtit. Vtūtur habitatores eius lingua diſtincta à Danis & Suecis, nempe lingua Vuandalorum, qua & Poloni atq; Ruſſi utuntur.

SEPTENTRIONALES REG



EGIONES XVIII NO TAB





ITALIA NOVA

EſtItalia peninſula,undiq; præterquam ubi alpibus iūgitur,mari cincta,ab oriente Adriatico, ab occidente uero & meridie Tyrrheno.Sunt illi alpes ueluti inſuperabilis murus, & duplex ambiens mare ceu naturales foſſæ. Intra hæc munimenta,nobiliſſima coërcetur terra,infinitis penè irrigata amnibus.Hanc Ianus qui & Ogyges ingreſſus eſt,quando adhuc erat aurea ætas & iuſti homines.Ipſe uinum & far primus in Italia docuit,deorum ſacrificia & moderatam comeſtionē. Vnde Fabius pictor:Ianus fuit pontifex religioſus,literatus,philoſophus, theologus,pater omnium deorum & hominum, monarcha totius primi generis humani,penes quem unum tunc erat totius uaſti orbis cuſtodia. Ab hoc Iano Italia primum appellata fuit Ianicula,ſicut & Ianua ciuitas ab ipſo nomen accepit,quam hodie Genuam uocant. Hic bifrons pingitur,duas enim facies ante & retro habere dixerunt, quod duo uiderit ſecula, id ſcilicet quod præceſſit & quod ſecutum eſt diluuium.Hic alio nomine Nohe uocatur,primus uini inuētor,unde & Ianus cognominatus eſt.Eſt enim יין iaijn in heb.lingua uinum.Huius uxor fuit Eſtha, cui Romani adijcientes adhuc unam literam fecerunt Veſtham,colueruntq; pro dea.Porrò Græci heb.uocem mutuantes,ex Ianicula fecerunt Oenotriam, ſic ſcilicet Italiam appellantes.Fuit & Saturnia à Saturno,& Heſperia ab Heſpero appellata.Potiores Italiæ partes ſunt Hiſtria,Gallia togata, Liguria, Tuſcia,Vmbria,Latium,Campania,Apulia,Calabria & Græcia magna. Sub quibus plurimæ ſunt minores regiones, nempe Inſubria,Ethruria,Aemilia,Flaminia, Lucania, &c.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

ITALIA XIX· NO



NOVA TABVLA



Carinthia
Croatia
Friaul
Aquileia
Laubach
Sagabria
Histria
SERVIA
Venetiæ
Pola
Coruatia
BOSSINA
SCLAVONIA
Mare Adriaticum
Gisra
Scardona
Turcia
Spalato
Ancona
DALMATIA
Vrbin
Bracia
Ragusa
Vechia
Campus
Caſſotius
Aquila
Melada
Apulia
Roma
Siponco
Garganus
S. Angelo
Manfred
Durazo
Capuana
Caieta
Neapol
Salerno
Terra
Laboris
Albania
Ponce
Brandicio
Hydrunti
Taranto
Otronto
Camara
Corfun
MEDITERRANEVM
Lipari
Calabria
Vulcano
Aetna
Palermo
Petralia
SICILIA
Trapani
Gergente
Syracuſa
Pachinū
promōt.

[illegible]

POLONIAE

ET VNGARIAE DESCRIPTIO. Vngariæ regio multo tempore peregrinarum gentium fuit ſedes. Olim enim habitauerunt in ea Pannones & Peones, deinde Gothi, poſt Gothos Huni, poſt Hunos Langobardi, Langobardis rurſus ſucceſſerunt Huni, & tandē occupauerunt eam Vngari anno ſcilicet Chriſti 900. Et cum multa mala intuliſſent toti Germaniæ, anno Chriſti 954. à Cæſare Ottone prope Auguſtam Vindelicorum cęſi, humiliores effecti ſunt. Poſtea anno Chriſti 1006. Sanctus Henricus imperator tradidit ſororem ſuam Giſelam duci Vngarorum in matrimonium, ut infidelis uir per mulierem ſanctam Chriſto acquireretur, id quod & breui factū eſt, appellatusq́ fuit in baptiſmo dux ille Stephanus, primus Vngariæ Chriſtianus rex, cui ſucceſſerunt 28. reges uſq; ad Ferdinandū, qui hoc tempore regnū illud poſſidet, & eſt in ordine uiceſimus nonus rex. Fuit Vngaria ante paucos annos latiſſimum regnum, ſed per Turcas magna pars eſt illi adempta. Anno enim Chriſti 1396. ablata eſt Bulgaria. Deinde annò 1521. expugnatum fuit Belgradum, uulgo Kriecheſuuyſſenburg, unicum Vngariæ contra Turcas præſidium. Poloniæ ducatus ab imperatore Ottone ſecundo erectus eſt in regnum, ſed paulo poſt cum rex criſtas erigeret contra Imperatorē, rurſum fuit regnum in ducatum redactū, manſitq́; ducatus tributarius Romano imperio uſque ad annum Chriſti 1077. Tunc cum Germaniæ principes ſedicioſi eſſent contra imperatorem Henricum quartum, dux Poloniæ propria autoritate ſibi impoſuit regium diadema, unctus ab epiſcopis quos in ducatu ſuo habuit. Metropolis totius regni eſt Cracouia ſita ad fluuium Viſtulam quā aiunt denominatam & conſtructam anno 50. poſt Chriſtum natum à Craco primo regionis duce. Eſt terra ipſa plurimum nemoroſa, habens multa pecora & feras, præſertim equos ſyluestres, uros, ceruos &c. Foditur in regno ſal plurimum, unde incolæ maximum faciunt emolumentum, deinde nemora abundāt apibus & melle, quæ ferè Polonorum ſunt diuitię.

POLONIA ET VNGARIA



...IA XX· NOVA TABVLA·



TRANSSYLVANIA QVAE ET SEPTEM CASTRA

uulgo appellatur, pars eſt Vngarici regni, altiſſimis omni ferè ex parte cincta montibus. Loquunt̃ incolæ pro maiori parte germanicè, olim ſub Carolo Magno, ut putatur, ex Saxonia illuc translati. Habuerunt olim proprium ducem, ſed poſtquā regio ipſa Chriſto nomen dedit, ſubactaq́ꝫ eſt regno Vngariæ, deſignatus eſt à rege Vngariæ, Pręfectus & gubernator, quem ſua lingua uocarunt Vueiuoden. Metropolis regionis uocatur Cibinium, à præterfluente amne ſic appellata, uulgo Hermēſtat. Poſt illam ſecundum tenet locum Preſſouia, uulgo Cronenſtat, ad quā merces ex Græcia, & hinc rurſus ad Budam Vngarię trāſportantur. Habet regio ſolum ſatis fœcundū, Iuxta oppidum Meduuiſch creſcit uinum in magna copia, unde & ager iſle uocatur Weinland, id eſt, uinifera regio. Iuxta oppida Clauſenburg & Saltzburg, atqꝫ in Ceculia foditur ſal. Haud procul ab oppidis Schlotten & Altenburg effoditur aurum, ſicut prope oppidum Yſenberg ferrum. Alluunt regionem multi amnes, ſed præcipui ſunt Moroſſus & Altus, quem Ptolemæus appellat Allutum, uterqꝫ nauigabilis.

TRANSSYLVANIA XX




Moldaw
Schur
Zum Creutz
Aderhell
KYSDI
Orbai
Blumdorf
Tartlu
Burtzeland
Agnetlin
Felmer
Fogariſty
Roſenaw
Turn
Alpes
alpes
Langenaw
Bulgary
Walachy
Cerniß

GRAECIAE MODERNAE FACIES CVM SVCCINCTO INdice nominum, quæ mutationem temporis ſucceſſu acceperunt.

Adrianopolis	*Eddrennede*	Methone	*Modon*
Aegæum mare	*Arcipelago*	Naupactus	*Lepanto*
Alicarnaſſus	*Meſi*	Naxos	*Nicſia*
Amphipolis	*Chryſopoli*	Nicopolis	*Preuezа*
Apollonia	*Apolline*	Nicæa	*Nichea*
Athenæ	*Satines*	Nicomedia	*Nicomidia*
Byzantium	*Conſtantinopel, Stampoli*	Patmos	*Palmoſa*
Carpathus	*Scarpanto*	Peloponneſus	*Morea*
Corinthus	*Corintho*	Perinthus	*Heraclia*
Corcyra	*Corfu*	Proconeſus	*Marmora*
Chios	*Scio*	Phocæa	*Foliauechia*
Creta	*Candia*	Rhodus	*Rodo*
Dardania	*Seruia, Raſcia*	Salamis	*Coluri*
Dacia	*Valachia*	Samos	*Samo*
Delos	*Sdiles*	Sardica	*Triadizza*
Drepanum	*Melecha*	Scodra	*Scutari*
Epheſus	*Epheſo*	Scopelos	*Scopulo*
Epidamnus	*Durazo*	Sicyon	*Baſilica*
Epidaurus	*Raguſia, Dubronic*	Sigeum	*Ianizzari*
Euboea	*Nigropont*	Smyrna	*Leſmyrne*
Helleſpontus	*Stretto de Gallipoli*	Strophades	*Striuali*
Icaria	*Nicaria*	Tiberiopolis	*Strommizza*
Ilium	*Troia*	Torone	*Agiomamma*
Lacedæmon	*Mizithra*	Tragurium	*Brazza*
Lemnos	*Stalimene*	Thebæ	*Thiua*
Lesbus	*Metelin*	Theraſia	*Santorini*
Melita	*Melda*	Theſſalonica	*Salonich, Selenic*
Melos	*Milo*	Zacinthus	*Zante.*
Meſembria	*Meximbria*		

NOVA GRAECIA XX



XII· NOVA TABVLA·



TERRA SANCTA

HAec particularis Syriæ prouincia primum Terra Chnaan,deinde terra Iſraël & Iudęa dicta fuit,ac propter Philiſtijm ſeu Paleſtinorum cohabitationem,Paleſtina. Clauditur mari mediterraneo,Iordane fluuio,monte Libano & termino Aegypti. Metropolis eius eſt urbs illa toto orbe memorabilis IERVSALEM, princeps prouinciarum,poſſeſſio patriarcharum, prophetarum & apoſtolorum mater, iniciatrix fidei & gloria populi Chriſtiani,ſita in terra optima,quæ olim habitatoribus ſuis lac & mel fluens , nuncuero uniuerſo orbi remedia ſalutis & uitę porrigit alimenta. De Zion enim egreſſa eſt lex,& uerbum domini de Ieruſalē. Hanc dominus ab initio ſingulari ſupra alias terras fauore proſequi dignatus fuit. Cum habitatores eius eſſent recti & optimi,terra quoqꝫ ipſa uariarum opum fuit diues,frugibus fertilis,aquis illuſtris,opima balſamo & omni rerum genere abundans. Quando uero dei obliti in uitia proruebant colebantqꝫ idola,nulli non fuit peſti obnoxia . Beſtijs malis patebat introitus, lepra paſſim omnia corripiebat , nedum corpora hominum, uerum & habitacula atqꝫ ueſtes eorum,hoſtilis gladius undiqꝫ habitatoribus imminebat, fames,ſitis, clauſura cœli,multiplexqꝫ illa maledictio,quæ Deut.27.deſcribitur,fines eius peruagabatur, ut iam non terra optima ſed infeliciſſima,inculta,ſterilis, omni dulcedine carens, ſuos habitatores deuorans,ænea,dura & tota horrida eſſe diceretur, qualis & in hunc uſqꝫ diem eſſe deprehenditur ab ijs qui eam peregre accedunt. Cæterum Iordanis efficit nonnullos lacus in terra,præſertim eum quem uocant mare Galileę: Lacum Samachonitem,qui æſtate ſiccatur in paludes, & ſylua qua obducitur,infeſta eſt leonibus. Porrò lacus Aſphaltis,quinqꝫ urbium ſubuerſione memorabilis,fumoſus eſt,& nullum corpus animantis recipit, ſed tauri & cameli in eo fluitant, etiam homines nandi imperiti, ubi ad ilia uſqꝫ in eum proceſſerint,attolluntur. Vallis ſylueſtris eſt & plena ſalinis, quā aſphaltis lacus inundauit:antiquitus uero cultiſſima erat, adeò ut ob felicitatem paradiſo dei conferretur. Manſit eius ſpecies apud Iericho & Engędi:ubi adhuc palmeta ſunt & horti balſami.

BIBLIOTHECA MAZ...

TERRA SANCTA X



XIII NOVA TABVLA



INDIA NOVA.

Nouam Indiam tibi lector in iſta tabula exhibemus cum infinitis inſulis. Dico nouam, quod longe poſt Ptolemæum ab Europis hominibus fuerit illa extrama orientalis regionis portio cum annexis inſulis inuenta. Calicuth uero, Canonor, Cambaia, Narſinga, &c. regiones ſunt non nouæ, quippe quæ ueteribus, quoq; fuerint cognitæ, ſed noua nomina, & quæ nouo nauigationis itinere noſtro tempore cœperunt adiri. Nam ut in tabula nouæ Africæ ſcripſimus, Portugallenſes hodie circumeunt totam Africam, & per anguſtias maris rubri uelificant in Orientem ad Ormum inſignem inſulam, ad Cambaiam & Calicuth nobiliſſimũ emporium, ubi totius Orientis confluunt mercatores, comportantes omnia aromatum genera, cinamomum, piper, gariophylum, zinziberim, thus, lacham, ligna ſandalij, nuces muſcatas, camphoram, pannos ſericeos omnium generum, margaritas & lapides præcioſos uarij generis, muſcum, aloën, &c. Naſcitur autem in Calicuth & regno Narſingæ piper, zinziber, cardamomum, myrobalanum & caſia: reliqua aliunde importantur. Spicus nardus & myrobalanum ex Cambaia & uicino regno Cuchino aduehuntur. Aſportatur quoque inde bombix & ſericum in magna copia, ſicut & de regno Pego. Inuenitur etiam in eo regno onyx, calcedonius & adamas. In Ormo inſula leguntur uniones in magna copia. Zaylon inſula mittit rubinos, hyacinthos, ſaphyros ac topazios. Regnum Malaqua ſeu Malacha, mittit ſandalium, pſitacos, elephantes, pardos, &c. Sumatra inſula miram habet copiam piperis & ſerici. Camphora arboris cuiuſdã gummi, in Porne inſula inuenitur. In inſulis uero Monoch & Bandan haud multum à Porne diſtantibus, creſcunt nuces muſcatæ & gariophylum. Inſula Zipangri plurimo abundat auro, & ingentibus pollet diuitijs. Inſulæ Petan & utraq; Iaua, maior & minor, proferunt magnam copiam piperis, nucum muſcatarũ, ſpici, galangæ, & cæterorum aromatum. In Madagaſcar inſula plurimi ſunt elephantes, & id circo magna eſt in ea præcioſi eboris nundinatio. Sũt etiam in ea multa nemora ſandalorum. Huic haud diſſimilis eſt Zanzibar inſula, abundans leonibus, leopardis, & alijs uarijs beſtijs ſylueſtribus. De maximo imperio Cathay, de prouincia Mangi, de urbibus Quinſai & Cyamba, multa habes in ſecundo & tertio libro Pauli Veneti.

INDIA EXTREMA XX



XIIII· NOVA TABVLA·



AFRICA NOVA.

AFrica una ex tribus orbis partibus, latiſſima eſt regio multorū regnorum, populorum, animalium, fluuiorum, montium & deſertorum refertiſſima, hodieq́ꝫ à Portugallēſibus circumnauigatur, qui à Portugallia ſoluentes recta in auſtrum tendentes, primum Gades inſulam prætereunt, deinde Mederam inſulam, quæ hodie à Luſitanis incolitur, patetq́ꝫ circuitu 40. miliariū. Ferax eſt ſaccari & uini, Cretico uino nequaquam cedētis. Poſt Canarias adeunt inſulas, quarum nomina ſunt, Canaria, Teneriffa, Palma, Fractalancea, Magnaſors, Grancamaria, Gienera, Ferrum. His relictis Caput album petunt, ubi tellus tota eſt arenoſa & deſerta, alba & arida uſq́ꝫ ad Nigritas. Succedit Capiti albo Sinus Dargin & inſula eiuſdem nominis. Eſt & poſt Caput album in mediterraneis locus quem Hodenum appellant, & hic nullo clauditur muro, ſed diuerſorium eſt Arabum & ſtatio camelorum. Eius regionis incolæ uiuunt ordeo & cariotis, quibus ubertim abundant. Mahumetum colunt & Chriſtianos oderunt. Senega fluuius qui has terras ſequitur & totam ferè Aethiopiam interiorem irrigat, Azanegos à regno Nigritarum diſterminat. Sunt autē Azanegi homines pauperes & mendaces, proditores & prauos ſeruantes mores. In regno Senegæ eſt locus nomine Tagaza, unde ingens copia petrei ſalis auehitur camelis Arabum. Cęterum ferunt flumen Senegæ deriuari à Nilo, eaſdemq́ꝫ uices cum eo habere. Nam ut ille Aegyptum, ita hic Aethiopiam reddit irriguam. Rex Senegę pauper eſt & nullas habet urbes, nec annuos redditus, & præterea regnum eius anguſtos habet limites. Habet regnum Senegæ ab oriente regionem Tuchmoram, à meridie uero regnum Gambrę, uerſus autem ſeptentrionem Nigro fluuio clauditur. Sequitur caput uiride, ſic appellatum quod conſitum ſit arboribus denſiſſimis eiſdemq́ꝫ uirentibus continuo ferè anno. Huic finitimum eſt regnum Gambræ, in quo homines habitant feroces & ſæui, ſubditi cum rege ſuo magno regi Mellis, qui magnus imperator Nebeorum dicitur. Habet regio illa elephantes ſylueſtres, qui non cicurantur. Huic regno ſuccedit uerſus auſtrum regio Calamanſę à fluuio Caſamanſa ſic dicta. Hinc à ſinu Rubro reflectitur Continens in orientem, & antequam peruenitur ad Caput bonę ſpei, extremam Africanæ terræ aciem, occurrūt uariæ gentes, inter quas quædam nudæ incedunt ut ex matris utero exierunt, carentes omni uerecundia. Inueniuntur ibi uaria auium genera, præſertim pſitacorum multijugi coloris à quibus & terra illa Terra pſitacorum denominatur. Reliqua patent ex tabula.

AFRICA XXV· N



Hiſpania
Granat
Gades
Mare mediterraneum
Sardinia
Malta
Colops
Regnum Fes
Barbaria
Mauri
Hippa
AFRICA
Atlas
Garaphi
Garaa
Sarra mõtana
Regnũ Tunis
Carthago
Inſulę Canariæ
Budezor
Niger palus
Nigritæ
Dara fl.
Caput Albũ
Dargui
Hodeni
Tagaza
Garamantes
Lacus Libyæ
LIBYA Interior
Regnum Senegæ
AETHIOPIA
Caput Viride
Regnũ Gambræ
Senega fl.
Caſamanſa regio
Regnum MELLI
Ginega
Imperiũ Nebçorum
Sinus Rubrus
A Luſitania ad Calechut Orientis imperiũ, hoc itinere per ma-
re deuenitur. Per latus occidentale Mauritaniæ & Getuliæ,
Noto deuenitur ad Caput uiride, dictum olim Experias. ibi ui-
ſuntur Heſperidum inſulæ. Inde tranſita Aethiopia apparet
caput auſtrale, quod eſt Cap. bonæ ſpei, exceditq; hyemalẽ tro
picum nouem gradibus. Mox regio ſe ſinuat quo ad Praſſum
promontorium peruenias, quod Ptolemæus terminum poſuit
auſtralem, ulterioremq; plagã appellauit terrã incognitã. Inde
iter patet ad Troglodytas, ubi eſt Zaphala aurifodina, etiã ue-
teribus cognita. Hinc tranſito regno Melindæ, per ſinum Bar-
baricũ uenitur in Oceanũ Indicũ, & demũ ad urbẽ Calechut.

NOVA TABVLA


Candia
Cyprus
SYRIA
Sicilia
Syrtis parua
Syrtis magna
Cyrene
Alexādria
Damiata
Libanus
Asia
ARABIA deserta
Marmarica
Ammon
AEGYPTVS
Cayre
Syene
Nilus fl.
Medina
ARABIA Petrea
Mare Rubrū
ARABIA Felix
Saoleā
Meroe
NVBIAE Regnum
Nubia
LIBYAE desertum
REGNVM Orguenę
REGNVM Habesch
Hamarich Sedes Prę te Iohan
REGNVM de Seylam
Monoculi
REGNVM Melindę
Azania regio
Tellus Psitacorum
QVIOLA Regnum
Zaphala aurifodina
AFRICAE extremitas
Caput bonę spei

NOVARVM INSVLARVM DESCRIPTIO.

Infinitus ferè eſt numerus nouarũ inſularum, quæ poſt annum Chriſti 1490. uſq; in hunc diem ab Hiſpanis ſunt inuentæ. Inſigniores ſunt, America, Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Franciſca, Terra florida &c. America ab Americo inuentore nomen eſt ſortita, qui anno Chriſti 1497. ex mandato regis Caſtiliæ illam intrauit, appellaturq́; propter magnitudinẽ ſuam Nouus mundus. Et habet plures adiacentes inſulas, nempe Parianam, Hiſpanã, quæ & Offira, Iamicam, quæ & Iamaica & Lamia, Cubam quæ & Fernandina, Iucatanam, quam incolæ Eccampi uocant, Cozumellam, quæ & Sanctæ crucis, Iſabellam, Spagnollã, in qua lignum Guaiacum inuenitur, cuius uſus eſt contra morbum gallicũ. Incolæ Americæ mares & fœminæ omnes nudi incedũt, uiuuntq́; in ſumma libertate, nullum habentes regem aut dominum. Nulla iura aut iuſtitiam ſeruant, nec parentes filios docent aut corripiunt. Arcu & ſagittis pugnant contra confines ſuos alienæ linguæ. Inueniuntur enim in iſtis inſulis multæ & uarię linguę. Domus eorum ſunt conſtructę inſtar campanarum, firmiter ex magnis arboribus ſolidatę, palmarum folijs deſuper cõtectę, aduerſus uentos & tempeſtates tutiſſimę. Diuitię eorum ſunt uariorum colorum auium plumę & calculi quos ex piſcium oſſibus lapillisq́; uiridibus aut candidis faciunt, & ornatus gratia ad genas uel aures ſuſpendunt. Viuunt ex radicibus, fructibus, herbis & uarijs piſcibus. Carent farrę & omni grano. Cõmunis paſtus eſt, arborea quędam radix, quam cõminuunt in farinam ſatis bonam. Carnibus non utuntur pręterquam hominum. PARIAS ſub tropico Cancri ſita eſt. Et eſt prouincia illa multum amœna fructiferaq́;, maximis ſyluis plena, quę omni tempore florent. Eſt & populoſa & denſa uarijs animalibus ſylueſtribus, pręſertim auibus diuerſorum colorum. In inſula Ity nuncupata, homines nudi quoq; incedunt, & corpus uarijs coloribus pingunt, uarijsq́; uolucrum pennis adornant. CANIBALI ſeu Canibales ultra ęquatorem habitantes, crudeliſſimi ſunt homines, quippe qui uicinos homines captos abducunt, mactant & comedunt. Notandum hic, Americam ab alijs uocari Hiſpanam, quam Chriſtophorus Columbus anno Chriſti 1492. primus inuenit, & poſtea Americus quoq; inuentam inuiſit. Dominica inſula, Dominica die reperta, & hinc ſic denominata, inculta eſt, denſis arboribus obducta. Inſulã Canibalorum Hiſpani Guadalipeam, incolę uero Grachanam uocant. Inſulam Sanctę crucis incolæ uocant Ayay. In Hiſpaniola 28. torcularia referuntur erecta, quibus magna ſaccari copia extorquetur.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

NOVAE INSVLAE XX



XXVI· NOVA TABVLA·





BASILEAE EX OFFI
CINA HENRICHI PETRI,
MENSE MARTIO, ANNO
M. D. LII.

APPENDIX GEOGRAPHICA, IN QVA TRES ORBIS PATRES SIGILLATIM

deſcribuntur, iuxta modernum rerum ſtatum, explicãtur antiqua regionum & populorum nomina, recenſentur quorundam regum & principũ ſucceſſiones & genealogiæ, agitur de habitatoribus, moribus, ritibus, fertilitatibus, mutationibus, expugnationibus terrarum, atq; alijs id genus proprietatibus, quæ peculiariter in hac uel illa inueniuntur eſſe aut contigiſſe terrá, autore Sebaſtiano Munſtero.

IOTECA NAZ. ROMA

Geographia quàm utilis & neceſſaria ſit ſtudioſis.

GEographia iuxta ethymũ eius, terrę deſcriptionem docet, ſitumq; orbis manifeſtat. Hæc cognitio tã neceſſaria eſt ſtudioſis omnibus, ut ſine ea nemo feliciter in quacunque arte proficere poſſit. Vnde Strabo lib. I. de ſitu orbis: Si ad philoſophũ alia ulla pertinet tractatio, & hanc quam hoc tempore de ſitu orbis delegimus, conſiderandam illi eſſe putamus. Et ibidem: uaria eſt utilitas geographię: quędam ad res urbanas, actionesq; principum, nonnulla ad cœleſtium, terreſtrium, rerumq; maritimarum ſcientiam, animalium, plantarum, fructuum & aliarũ, quæ penes uniuerſos cernere fas eſt. Omnia enim huiuſmodi, magnum ad capeſſendam prudentiam comparãt adiumentum, cum regionis ingenium, animalium & plantarũ formæ ac ſpecies perdiſcuntur. Maritima etiam apponi licet. Gemino nanq; quendam in modum conſtamus ex uictu: nec terrarum magis ſumus quam maris incolæ. Egregie proinde ille ad præſens inſtitutum ſermo mihi uidetur adduci, quod ſitus orbis deſcriptio eſt, ád ciuiles uſus maiori ex parte conducens. Rerum nanque gerendarum campum mare explicat, præſtát & terra quam incolimus, exiguarũ quidem exigua, magnarũ uero magna, maximarum autem uniuerſa quam habitabilem uocamus, aut orbẽ, ut ampliſſimarũ quidẽ actionũ hic ipſe ſit locus. Excellentiſſimos quoque imperatores illos extitiſſe conſtat, qui terræ ac maris imperium adepti, nationes ac ciuitates ſub unam potentiam, gubernationemque ciuilem cogere ualuerunt. Simpliciter itaq; geographiam publicam ciuilem & utilem putamus, ſicut & hiſtoriæ deſcriptionem. Illum enim ciuilem hominem dicimus, non quidem prorſus indoctum, ſed qui circularis diſciplinę ac homini libero ac ſtudioſo conſuetæ partem attingit. Nec enim laudare, nec uituperare, nec res geſtas memoratu dignas diiudicare poſſet is, cui uirtutis ac prudentiæ, earumq; rationũ cura nulla extitit. Quibus uerbis Strabo planè indicat, ingenuos animos huius profeſſionis ſtudia maxima decere. Porrò cognitio huius nobiliſſimę ſciẽtiæ id ſui ſtudioſo pręſtat, ut percẽſere memoriter quaſi ex libro quodam omnem terræ excurſum ſecundum partium condependentiam ſine difficultate poſſit, tum et inſularum omniũ mariumq; inter eas ſtagnationem. Vnde & hæc ſibi cõmoditas eueniet, ut nuſquam inambulãs, ſolo ſtudio comite, totam cõpertæ terræ amplitudinẽ animo peruagari queat, idq; domi ſuæ cognoſcere, ad quod inquirendum, uetuſtiſsimi regis grauiſſimis ſumptibus factis miſerũt, qui experirentur. Cum igitur ob gentium diſcordias & ſectarũ diuerſitates mundum perluſtrare pauciſſimis datũ ſit, ut omnia tamen experiamur, ſola nos geographia ducere poterit, cuius dono quoties libuerit, quaſi in aërẽ ſuſpẽſi, deſpicere ſimul omnia regna & cognoſcere poſſim⁹. Preterea eã ſibi me

moriæ euidentiam ex geographia quilibet parare poteſt, ut fabulas & hiſtorias quocunq; loco contigiſſe aut concinnatas audierit, illico in eum locum animo uolet, & uerâ loci habitudinem ex pictura prius perſpecta, non intelligere ſolum poſſit, ſed intueri quoque oculis ſibi uideatur. Sed & gemmas, fruticẽs, arbores, herbas, marmora, uariumq; hominum & animaliũ genus, & quæcunq; à longinquis regionibus ad nos afferuntur, eo facilius quis retinere poteſt, tum & ſcriptores ita referẽtes ſine difficultate intelligere, quòd animo teneat locũ unde ea allata ſunt. Poſtremo conſtat, geographiæ ſtudioſo facilima ea eſſe in poëmatum & hiſtoriarum lectione, quæ alioquin omnium difficilima eſſe uidentur. Nam in illis quod plurimum doctrinæ & ornamenti in ſe continet, ad terræ cœliq; attinet ſuperficiem, his tantũ ſecluſis, quæ humanus animus magna præſcit, qualia ſunt quæ ex philoſophiæ præceptis poëtæ in ſua transtulerunt. Itaq; ſine geographiæ intellectu, non poteſt eſſe abſoluta & commendabilis alicuius aut poëtę aut hiſtorici ſuſcepta interpretatio.

Geographia quomodo à Coſmographia differat.

Quid Geographia

Geographia duplicem habet deſcriptionem, unã cõmunem, alterã propriam. Geographia communis eſt terræ, eorumq; quę intra eam & extra ſunt, marium, montium, fluuiorumq; per regiones deſcriptio, tum hiſtoriarum & earum rerum quæ à natura in ſingulis locis admirandæ relictæ ſunt & annotatione dignæ. Hoc modo eam Strabo accipit lib. 1. cum dicit: Haud igitur dubitãdum eſt, terræ deſcriptionis noticiã, quàm geographiam dicimus, omnes ad imperatorias actiones adducere, &c. Et hac quidem ratione terram terrenaq; ſunt ferè perſecuti Mela Pomponius, Dionyſius Afer, Plinius, Solinus, Herodotus, paucíq; alij, qui terræ ſitum per partes aperuerũt, cœli ratione raro admodum adhibita, per quod à Coſmographia differt quod hæc orbẽ deſignãs, totum amplecti ſolet, & terræ amplitudine, in quã omnia uergant, ſuppoſita, quantitatem & qualitatem obſeruare ſecundũ ſitum, longitudinem, latitudinem climatum, rationem dierum, noctiumq; longitudinem & breuitatem, ſyderum uerticalium orientiũ atq; occidentiũ naturam, cum locorũ diſtantia, natura et poſitione elemẽtorũ, &c. Hæc inquam altera geographiæ diffinitio à coſmographia nõ differt, quemadmodum Strabo & huius artis princeps Ptolemæus ſcripſit de ſitu orbis opere inſtituto. Geographia itaq; iſta maxime neceſſaria eſt his, qui rerũ geſtarum ſiue quaſi geſtarum ac fabularum peritiam exactiorẽ habere uolũt. Sine enim hac, nihil aut parum conſequitur, quicunq; animum ad hiſtorias appulit. Et quanquam geographia ſic accepta uerſetur circa omne cui mundi cœliq; nomen inditum eſt, ordiri tamen à terra & ab his quæ in terra mariq; inſignia ſunt, conuenit, quod horum noticia incredibilem uſum & utilitatem habeant. Et cum terræ communem peritiã habuerimus, circulos meridianos ac parallelos & quæcunq; ad cœli rationem pertinent, terrę iam cognitæ facilius ſuperinducemus, & per coſmographiam geographiam abſoluemus. Perſuaſum etiam ſtudioſis eſſe debet hanc doctrinam ſine tabularum uſu & fideliſſima traditiõe, qua ſingula digeſtim explicẽtur, nulla lectione acquiri & retinere poſſe. Ratio enim picturæ intellectum ad uerũ memoriæ ordinem prouocat, & qua quęq; parte locare meditariue debeant, commonſtrat. Cumq; quis totius terræ formulã animo recondit, impendenda eſt opera, ut maria quæ intra terras, quæq; extra ſunt, ſuis nominibus diſcreta diſcãtur. Inde ſpeciatim ad ſingularũ terræ partium deſcriptionem deſcẽdendum eſt, nec aliud primum deſiderandum, quã ut cuiuſque partis loca illuſtria, ut

Quid Coſmographia

paſſim

paſſim inueniũtur cognoſcanť. Nam
quę ad omnium locorum exactã cogni
tionem attinent, uix ex uno ſcriptore
petentur. Tanta ſiquidem uaſtitas or
bis eſt, ut quantum ad ſui explicationẽ
attinet, uix uno aliquo ingenio loca e-
ius comprehendi poſſint, quocirca o-
pus eſt, ut curſim eius partes ex fide di
gnis annotentur ſcriptoribus.

*Dictionum quorundam, quæ Geographis pecu-
culiares ſunt interpretatio.*

NOtandum hic in primis, to-
tam terrã, ut Strabo primo
libro tradit, inſulam quan-
dam eſſe, ſi ingens illud pe-
lagus, ex quo ſupereminet aſpicias.
Quemadmodũ enim ex mediterraneo
mari apparet Cyprus aut Sardinia, ita
ex tota pelagi amplitudine tota terra
inſtar inſulæ apparet. Eſt tamen diſcri
men inter inſulam & terrã ſolidã ſiue
Inſula quid continentẽ. Inſula enim eſt terra aquis
circundata, quæ ſcilicet à maiore tellu
ris uaſt.tate ſeiuncta, undiq; mari allui
Continens tur. Cõtinens uerò dicit, quæ mari nõ
niſi per ſinus fracta, tota ſibi cõſtat &
cohęret: uel eſt terra alteri ita cõtinua,
ut inde abſq; marina nauigatione om-
Sinus nes tres partes terrę tranſiri poſſint. Si
nus metaphorice dicitur à ſinu corpo
ris, quę pars eſt inter pectus & comple
xũ brachiorũ. Hinc qua littora curua cõ
Peninſula plectunť maria, uocanť ſinus. Penin
ſula eſt, quæ non planè inſula eſt nec
planè cõtinẽs, ſed mari circũdata, ali-
qua tamẽ parte terræ cõnectiť, quẽad-
Cherſoneſus modum ſunt Cherroneſij, ut Taurica,
Peloponeſus, Thracia Cherroneſus:
item Cymbrica et Aurea in India. Eſt
autẽ Cherroneſus lingua Laconica,
& Cherſoneſus lingua cõmuni, terra
ferè undiq; mari cincta, non differẽs à
peninſula. χὲρ eſt manus & νῆσος inſu-
Portus la. Portus à portãdo, locus iuxta ma
re cõcluſus, quo importanť merces &
exportantur, ubi naues tuto hyemare
poſſunt, & hoc differt à ſtatiõe, in qua
Iſthmos ad tẽpus ſolũ breue naues ſtant. Iſth
mos eſt arcta terra inter duo maria. In
ueniuntur uero duo iſthmi, qui pro-
prie iſthmi dicuntur, Corinthiacus &
Thracius. Fretũ opponiť iſthmo, nã *Fretum*
eſt mare anguſtũ inter duas terras, ut
eſt fretũ Herculeum inter Hiſpaniã &
Mauritaniam. Græci πορθμὸν uocant.
Alij putãt fretũ deriuari à fremitu un-
darum, ut eſt fretum Siculum, quod eu
ripus quoq; uocatur Taurominitanus.
Lacus eſt qui perpetuã habet aquã. *Lacus*
Stagnum uero, quod temporariam *Stagnum*
habet aquã, hoc eſt, hyeme collectam
ex pluuia. Palus eſt aqua nimis pro *Palus*
funda & latiſſimè diffuſa. Fluuius di *Fluuius*
citur, quod fluat. Amnis, quod ambien
do & circuẽundo fluat. Regio dici- *Regio*
tur prouincia, quòd à regibus regatur.
Vrbs et oppidũ ædificia cõtinẽt. Ci *Vrbs*
uitas uero ciues. Mõs eſt pars terræ al- *Ciuitas*
ta & eminens. Ramentũ montis, mons
eſt ex alio ortus monte. Promontoriũ *Promontoriũ*
à prominendo, pars eſt montis, quę in
mare excurrit. Mare eſt collectio ma *Mare*
gna aquarum. Oceanum dicũt eſſe ma *Oceanum*
re, quod uniuerſum circuit terram, & in
quo, ueluti in inſula, totat natat terra.
Hic & mare magnum uocatur. Marè *Mare mediter*
mediterraneum ab occaſu ingreditur *raneum*
terram, & eſt primum anguſtũ, & uelu
ti per fauces apud Gaditanos terrã in
greditur, nec amplius decem millibus
paſſuum patens terras aperit atque in
trat, tum longe lateq; diffuſum, littora
Affricę et Europę uſq; adeò diſtendit,
ut à Liguria in Africam undecim ferè
numerentur latitudinis gradus. In fau
cibus autem Abydenis non eſt latitu-
do quartæ partis unius gradus, ubi ſci-
licet Xerxes rex Perſarum fecit pon-
tem ab Aſia in Europam per arctiſſi-
mum illud mare, cum oppugnare co-
naretur Athenienſes. Inde mare rurſus
modice ſe laxat in Propontidem, quæ *Propontis*
in boſphoro Thracio pro Conſtanti-
nopolim iterum in tantas contrahitur
anguſtias, ut etiam teſte Plinio alituũ
cantus, canumq; latratus utrinq; audi-
antur: niſi cum uenti uocis ſonum au-
ferunt. Hinc rurſum conſurgit latiſſi-
mum mare Euxinum quod uerſus ſe- *Euxinũ mare*
ptentrionem per boſphorum Cimme *Boſphorus*

rium ueluti per fauces tranſmittitur in paludem Mœoticam. Incipit igitur mare mediterraneum in Hiſpaniæ extremitate iuxta Gaditanos & deſinit in paludem Mæoticam, acceptans alia in alijs locis cognomina. Iam enim uocatur Balearicum, iam Liguſticum, Tyrrhenum, Carpathium, Aegeum, &c. Hoc mari & duobus inclytis amnibus Tanai & Nilo, terra in tres partes diuiditur, Europam, Africã & Aſiam. Et hæ rurſum in uaria regna, prouincias, principatus, ducatus, etc. diſtinguunt, de quorum ſitu, nominibus, habitatoribus, moribus, ritibus, fertilitatibus et alijs id genus proprietatibus, ut hodie omnia diligẽter à Coſmographis ſunt explorata & cõſcripta, nunc nonnihil dicemus, nedum de regionibus nobis propinquis, uerum & de his quę lõge ab Europa ſitę deprehenduntur, exordium ſumẽtes ab Hiſpania prima Europæ continente regione.

Palus Meotica

Hiſpaniæ ad Galliam comparatio.

HIſpania uini, frumenti & carnium copia uincitur à Gallia, eorũ bonitate & ſapore uincit. Pluuiarum multitudine Gallia fœcũda, Hiſpani irriguis aquis plurimum utuntur, foſſas à magnis fluminibus longiſſime trahendo. Septentrionalibus uentis & frigoribus hæc ut illa nõ fatigatur: unde oleum, mel, crocum, rubiam, minium, coccum, ſaccarum, ſpartum, libanotidem, limones, cappares, dactylos, citrea mala & punica: alioſque aromaticos fructus abundantius producit. Hiſpanorũ temperatura calidior ſicciorq́;, & color obſcurus: Gallorũ frigidior, humidior, caro mollis, & albicans color. Gallicarum fœminarum maior ad prolem fœcunditas quã Hiſpanicarum. Grandioribus corporis membris Galli muniti, Hiſpani durioribus, arctiſsimo ad cingulum corpore. Galli maiori ferocia quàm arte pugnãt, & plus uirium quã conſilij in bella ferunt: Hiſpani contrà. Eſt ſemper Hiſpania equorũ pernicitate commendata, quos leuis armaturæ equites tybijs cõtractis pulchre obequitãt, haſtiludia & militares omnes actus ſæpius quàm Galli exercentes: ſunt tamen Gallorum cataphratti equites in precio. Galli ore libero, Hiſpani taciturni qui diſſimulare melius norint. Galli lęti, alacres, & in conuiuia proni, hypocriſim & grauitatẽ quam ſeruant ſubtriſtes Hiſpani, penitus refugiũt. Sunt enim Hiſpani in ſympoſijs minus ſociales, cerimonioſi, aliquam ſeueritatem affectantes, quod Galli non curant. Merũ potãt Galli, Hiſpani multa aqua dilutũ. Apud Gallos aduenæ humaniſſime excipiũtur hoſpitijs, nullum cis denegatur officium, ad uictũ omnia parata proponũtur. Apud Hiſpanos duriter & inciuiliter, ut itinere feſſus ſibi cibum uicatim quærere cogatur. Id efficit quòd Hiſpani nõ ſunt in itineribus ita frequẽtes, noluntq́; tã largiter pro edulijs pecuniam effundere: nec ad ſeruitia exhibenda ita ſunt proni, ut nec principi cuiuis ruſticus operam dignetur impendere, ſi uiſum non fuerit. Sic inueni Hiſpanũ de Hiſpanis ſcripſiſſe, qui nunquam Hiſpaniam uidi. Id quod Damianus quidam Hiſpanus coẽgit me annotare. Hiſpanicus ſermo grauior. Gallicus ſuauior. Elegantiori inter Hiſpanos oratione Caſtellani latiſſimi populi utuntur: in Gallia uix ſcias quæ urbs uerè Gallice loquatur, ut ſit ſermo ille magis nobilium & curialium, q̃ alicuius certi loci peculiaris. Eſt etiã Hiſpanicus ſermo latino propinquior. Latior ſolo Hiſpania, ſed non ita populoſa: aruo ditior, ſed nõ mercaturæ negociatiõe: nec tot redditus ex hac ſicut ex illa regi colliguntur. Gallici ſoli nulla ferè pars eſtocioſa, Hiſpanici plura ſunt inculta & deſerta loca. Aucupiũ et uenatio maior in Gallia, & plures altilib. etiã ſi carius emptis, ueſcunt. Ex Hiſpania in Galliam mercatores deferunt Serici, & omnis generis pãnos, lanas, crocũ, ſaccarum, orizam, oleũ, alumen, grana tinctorum, gemmas & aromata ab Indis

Galli feroces

Merum

ſermo

Mercatura

accepta. Ex Gallia in Hiſpaniam fru/
mentũ, Lineas telas, filũ paſtel, libros,
& minutiora alia mercimonia, pluri/
ma, ut gladios, ſpecula, acus, &c. Eſt
Gradus nobilitatis in Hiſpania principum uirorum, Du/
cum, marchionum, comitum, & baro/
num ingens numerus. In Gallia eſt qui
dem nobilium copia, ſed maiorum di/
gnitatum pauci admodum principes:
quod regis opulentiam auget, qui ſo/
lus omnia poſſidet. Duces numeran/
tur in Hiſpania uiginti, quorum cuiuſ/
que annuus cenſus quinquaginta ac ſe
xaginta ducatorum millia cõficit. Mar
chiones uiginti, tantundem ferè reddi
tuum percipientes. Comites ſexagin/
ta, quorum annuus redditus à decem
ad uiginti milia eſt ducatorum, & ali/
quorũ plus quàm quinquaginta. Alij
uicecomites, barones, prouinciarum
pręfecti, quos uocant adelantados, ui/
cereges, gubernatores, mariſcales, al/
caldes, omnes principes uiri, mihi ſunt
incomperti. Sunt ordinum equitũ ma/
gni Magiſtri, ut Sancti Iacobi Alcan/
tarę, Calatrauę, Rodienſium ſancti Io
annis, Monteſæ, equitum quos uocant
de Chriſtus, & alij cognomento Da/
uis. Horum cuiuſque redditus millia
ducatorum eſt quinquaginta & plus.
Ecclesiasticæ dignitates Quo ad eccleſiaſticas dignitates ſupe
rior eſt numero Gallia, nam Archiepi
ſcopos habet duodecim, Epiſcopos
nonaginta ſex: Hiſpania Archiepi/
ſcopos nouem, Epiſcopos quadragin
ta ſex. Cardinalium in utraque par nu
merus, nempe octonarius. Apud alios
inuenio duntaxat ſeptem archiepiſco
patus in Hiſpania, nempe Tarraconẽ
ſem, Cæſarauguſtanum, Toletanum,
Compoſtellanum, Braganum in Por
tugallia, Vlixbonenſem, & Granaten
ſem. Redditus horum maiores in Hi/
ſpania, ut unica Toletana eccleſia du/
centa millia ducatorum annuatim col
ligat, & ſolus Archiepiſcopus octua/
ginta millia. Reliquorum omnium
cenſus & nomina deſcriberem, niſi eſ/
Parlamenta ſem forſan lectori moroſus. Vice par/
lamentorum Galliæ, quatuor ſunt in
Hiſpania iuridici cõuentus, in Caſtel/
la, Granata, Galicia, & Nauarra. Cæ/
terum iuriſperitorum & foro litigan/
tium multo maior in Gallia numerus.
Fidei quos uocãt inquiſitores in Mar/
ranos hęreticos & Sarracenos magnã
ſibi in Hiſpania uendicant autorita/
tem, & ſeueriſſime animaduertunt.
Eſt aliud iuſtitię genus mirabile, quod
uocant Hermandad. eſt enim ciuiũ fra *Hermandad*
ternitas iurata, ut in ictu campanæ ex
urbibus ſingulis multa hominum mil
lia armati prodeant, & eũ qui delique/
rit per uniuerſam prouinciam perſe/
quantur, nuncijs curſoribus ad alias
omnes ciuitates præmiſſis, ut penè im
poſſibile fuerit euadere. Deprehẽſum
palo uiuum alligatum ſagittis confici
unt. Regna fuerunt in Hiſpania Mau *Regna Hispaniæ*
rorum tempore plurima, nuper quin/
que reges totam obtinuerunt, Caſtel/
lę, Aragonum, Portugalliæ, Granatæ,
Nauarræ. Vnus hodie Carolus Cæſar
rerum omnium potitur, Portugallia
excepta, quæ proprium habet regem.
Inquietus eſt & magna moliens Hi/
ſpanorum animus, felicis ſunt ingenij,
ſed quidã infeliciter diſcũt. Semidocti,
iam ſe doctos putant, ſapientiã maio/
rem quàm habeant ſimulatione & uer
boſitate quadã oſtentant, ſophiſticen
plus ſatis diligunt, lingua Hiſpanica
plus quàm Latina in Academijs loqui
gaudent, quin & Maurorum uocabula *Hodie tamen*
plurima uſurpant: tandẽ multis nomi/ *multi cultiores*
nibus & cõſuetudinibus barbariẽ co/ *& ſynceriores*
lunt. Ingenij ſui monumenta in poſte/ *res emergunt*
ros & circunuicinas gentes ob linguæ
defectum raro producunt, & ipſi ſem/
per aliunde libros emendicant. Illud
certe barbarum à Gallis cẽſetur quod
Hiſpanicę fœminę aurea uel argentea
uirgula aurium ima perforant, gem/
ma aliqua ut plurimum appenſa. Li/
gneo etiam circulo uentrem ambiunt,
ut latiore inceſſu pompoſiores appa-
reant. Nec domo egrediuntur, niſi fa-
mulorum præcedentium & ancillarũ
ſequentium comitante caterua: Galli
cę uero ſimpliciter, & una uix pediſſe

qua comite. Illud in Hiſpanicis fœminis laudandũ, quod priſcarũ Romanarum inſtar uino plurimum abſtinẽt, illud uituperandum, quod collyrio, minio & ceruſa faciẽ deformant, quia natiuo colore ſunt minore quàm Gallicæ. *Deformant facies* Habẽtur etiã Hiſpani in religionis ritibus ſupra mortales omnes ſuperſtitioſi: per regis ſoliũ & eius uitam gẽtilitio more iurãt, & oſculo manuũ in ſalutationibus ſupplicant. Nomen aliquod à paucis annis bellica fortitudine Hiſpani ſunt adepti plurimis ab hoſte partis uictorijs, ut qui laborũ, ſitis, & famis in acie ſint tolerantiſſimi, & in ſtratagematibus cautiſſimi, leui corpore, ut facile hoſtẽ fugiant & ſequantur. *Frugalitas* Frugalis uitę ſicut & Itali, nec tantum cibi & potus ut Galli & Germani abſumẽtes: niſi ſint inuitati. nã tunc ſe ad ſaturitatem explent edulijs, quia rara eis & maiori auiditate accidũt cõuiuia. Oceani nauigationibus ad incõpertas regiones toto orbe ſunt clariſſimi. Verſus meridiẽ Africę fines primi circũnauigauere, aduſque Calecut & alias orientis inſulas: quod iter Luſitanorum ſiue Portugalenſium eſt peculiare. *Nauigationes* Ad occidentem Caſtellani progreſſi, poſt inſularum auro diuitũ multitudinem, quam inuenere & imperio ſuo ſubiecere, ad ipſum etiam Orientalis Indiæ cõtinentem ſunt perducti: in quo indies magis & magis luſtrando perſiſtunt. Regionum quoq; quæ ſub Auſtrali polo ſunt, notitiam nuper adepti. De Hiſpania Ioſephus & antiquus Beroſus ſic ſcribunt: Tubal nepos Nohæ primus in Bætica fuit rex, condiditq; urbẽ & à ſe Tubal denominauit. Is cum rem pecuariã cum ſubditis exerceret, uicinã prouinciã Tarraconẽſem appellauit, quaſi תורא קניא quod ſonat boum poſſeſſionẽ. Poſt eũ regnauit Iberus, à quo fluuius Iber & regio Iberia denominationem accepérũt. *Iberia* Sextus rex uocatus fuit Bætus, à quo & regio illa Beticæ nomen ſortita eſt. Decimus rex, Hiſpanus, uel ut alij aſſerunt, Hiſpalus appellatus fuit, à quo & tota regio, Hiſpaniæ nomen adepta eſt. *Hiſpania* Duodecimum regem aiunt fuiſſe Heſperũ, à quo Hiſpania quoq; Heſperia appellata eſt. Decimusſeptimus fuit Luſus, unde Luſitania nomẽ accepit. Et cum Romani rebus in Hiſpania potirentũ, diuiſa eſt regio in Bæticam & Tarraconẽſem, durauitq; hæc partitio uſque ad tempora Attilæ, qui aliam in regione illa fecit prouinciarũ diuiſionem. Nouiſſime in quinque diſcriminata eſt Hiſpania regna, nempe Galiciæ, Nauarræ, Caſtellæ ſeu Caſtilię, quæ & Legionis regnũ uocata eſt, Cataloniæ, cui & Arragonia annexa eſt, Portugalliæ & Granatæ, Gallieciæ regnum amiſſo legitimo hærede Tarraconenſi incorporatum eſt.

Inter duas Baleares inſulas, maior abeſt ab Hiſpania diei unius nauigatione. Minor ad orientem ſpectat nutriens plurima utriuſque generis armenta, præcipue mulos, qui & ſunt magni & ſonora uoce. Vtraque inſula fertilis eſt, referta habitatorib. qui ſcilicet 30. hominum millia excedunt. Oleo olim caruerunt, ac hodie eo abundant. Habitant in ſaxis concauis, iuxtaq; præcipites petras. Aureo nummo aut argenteo non utuntur. Mulieres ſupra modum diligunt, ut mulierem à prædonibus captam, tribus aut quatuor redimant uiris. Cùm olim cum Carthaginenſibus militaſſent ex ſtipendio impenſo, mulieres ac uinum emptum ſecum tulere. Funda utũtur in prælio, & iaciũt lapides ita robuſte, ut ab aliquo tormento lapis miſſus uideatur. In urbium expugnatione lapidũ iactu eos qui ſupra ex propugnaculis mœnia tuentur, uulnerant. Ita recte propellunt lapides, ut raro effugiat ictũ appetitus locus, quod ei cõtinuus à pueritia uſus præbet, à matribus ad id certamen coactis. Imponunt enim ſupra erectum lignum panẽ pro ſigno quod iactu petant, neq; antè cibum capiũt, quàm panem lapide eiectum pro cibo ſumunt permiſſu matris.

Quorum

Quorundam priſcorum nominum tranſmutatio.

Ana flu. nunc *Guadiana*
Bætica, nunc *Granata*
Bætis flu. *Guadalqueuir*
Iunonis templum *S. Maria*
Bælon. *Tariffa* Barbeſola *Berbeſul*
Calpe mons *Mons Gibraltar*
Abdera *Almeria*
Balaris *Baria* Ilurgis *Illora*
Iulia *Belia* Obulcum nunc *Vbeda*
Illipula, nunc *Ilipa*
Illiberis *Granata*
Oſca, nunc *Huſcar, Gueſcâ*
Iſpalis *Sebilla* Aſtigis *Ecija*
Gadira, Gades *Calix, Calitz*
Luſitania *Portugallia*
Sacrum promont. *Cap. S. Vincentij*
Olioſipon *Lisbonâ*
Doria flu. *Duero*
Pax Iulia *Pace & Badaioz*
Norba Cæſarea *Alcantar*
Auguſta Emerita *Merida*
Geræa *Caceres*
Flauum Brigantium *Compoſtella*
Eaſo *S. Sebaſtianus*
Carthago noua *Cartagena*
Alone *Alicante* Iber flu. *Ebro*
Tarracon *Tarragona*
Barcinon *Barſelona*
Rubricatus fl. *Lobregat*
Blanda *Blanes*
Emporiæ *Empories*
Idubeda mons *Iubalda*
Nouium *Nois*
Vxama *Oſmes*
Tagus flu. *Taio flu.*
Celticum promont. *Algarbenfiniſterræ*
Numantia *Soria*
Pompelon *Pamplona*
Gerunda *Girona*
Gallica flauia *Fraga*
Aquæ calidæ *Vicus, Vich*
Lucus Auguſti *Oluca & Lugo*
Germanica legio *Leon, Legion*
Brigætium *Ouiedo*
Bracara Auguſta *Braga*
Araduca *Arzua*
Pallantia *Palentia*
Octodurum *Toro*
Pintia *Vallis oletana & Valla dolit*
Cantabri *Bizcaia regiõ*
Vellica *Victoria*
Brauum *Burgus*
Virueſca *Brineſca*
Segortia *Segouia* Oliba *Olit*
Minius *Migno*
Templum Veneris *Cap. de Creus*
Cæſar Auguſta *Sarragoza*
Dertoſa *Tortoſa*
Bigerra *Beiar*
Ilerda *Lerida, Leida*
Mantua *Madrid*
Complutum *Alcala*

De Britannia & Hibernia

BRitanniç inſula diuiſa eſt
in Angliã Vualliã & Sco
tiam. Subdiuidit̃ Vuallia
quæ & Cãbria, & populi
Vuales, in Cornubiã, ſi-
ue Cornuualliam quæ ab ipſis Corne *Cornubia*
ual dicitur ad promontoria quç Ptole
mæus uocat Damnoniũ & Ocrinum;
quos populos ipſe Cornabios appel-
lat. Item in partẽ eam quæ eſt inter Sa
brianã & Deuã flu. ubi regio quædã di
cta Venodocia, hodie Noruualia, &
populi Northuuales, id eſt, ſeptentrio
nales Vuales, ab alijs dicti Norgales:
& regio altera ſiue prouincia dicta De *Vuallia*
mecia, hodie Southuuallia, & populi
Southuuales, id eſt, meridionales Vua
les: & prouincia alia dicta Vueſtuual-
lia, id eſt, occidẽtalis Vuallia, & popu
li Vueſtuuales. Angliæ & Vualiæ rex
unus imperat, Scotiæ alter. Sita inſu-
la eſt in Oceano inter ſeptentrionẽ &
occidentẽ, undiq; à circũfuſo mari cõ-
plexa, nuſq; iũcta Cõtinẽti, ſed ab om
ni orbe diuiſa. Hęc primo Albion, ab *Albion unde*
albis rupibus (quę primũ illuc nauigã-
tibus apparẽt) dicta eſt. Poſtea Britan
nia appellabatur à Bruto Syluij Poſt-
humi latinorũ Regis filio, Duce quo-
rundam Troianorum, qui quadragin-
ta annis poſt Troiam à Græcis deletã,
claſſe in hãc inſulam uenere: atq; Abo
rigenes, tunc eam incolentes ad unum
occidere, uerum poſt Bruti obitum ſu
perior inſulæ pars Loẽgria dicta eſt, à
Locrino Bruti primogenito, nunc An

glia ab Anglis Saxonibus Germaniæ
populis qui eam incoluere, & Brito-
nes ferè omnes in Valliam expulere,
tertiam inſulæ partem, quæ olim Cam
bria à Cambro Bruti filio uocata eſt.
Partem uero inſulæ inferiorem in Se-
ptentrionem uergentem (quæ antiqui-
tus Albania ab Albanaco Bruti filio)
Scoti occupant, à pictura corporis ſic
Scotia nuncupari, à quibus Scotia dicta, Gal
lis amiciſſimi, Anglorumq; Regi ma-
xime infeſti. Hæc pars tenui freto ab
occidente, Tueſi fluuio ab Oriente, &
medio Ordolucis montibus, quos uo-
cant Cheuiet, ab Anglia dirempta eſt.
Indiſcreti Scotorũ habitus, indiſcreta
ferè omnia, eadem ferè lingua, iidem
mores, ſubita ingenia, & in ultionem
pna, ferociaq;. In bello fortes, inediæ,
uigiliæ, algoris patientiſſimi, decenti
forma, ſed cultu negligentior: inuidi
natura ac cæterorum mortalium con-
temptores: oſtentant plus nimio nobi-
litatẽ ſuam: ut in ſumma etiam egeſtate
ſuũ genus ad regiam ſtirpem referant,
necnon dialecticis argutijs ſibi blandi
untur: gaudent mendacio, nec pacem
coluntut Angli. Lapidũ carbonum ad
calefaciendum eſt uſus ita cõmunis, ut
mendicantes à prætereuntibus eos in
Triquetra Britannia eleemoſynam petãt: Inſula hæc Trian
gulari eſt forma, & Siciliæ maxime ſi-
milis: quæ ab ortu Germaniam, à meri
die Galliam, ab occaſu Hyberniã in-
ſulã & à Septẽtrione orchades 30. pro
ſpicit. Huius lõgitudo à Toreneſia, in
Cornubia, uſq; Cateneſiam in Scotia
800. millibus paſſuũ: latitudo ſcilicet à
Menenia, in Vuallia, uſq; Dorobernt-
um 300. millibus paſſuum: & ambitus
3600. millibus paſſuum conſtat. Cæſa-
ri commentariorũ lib. 5. uicies centum
millibus paſſuum conſtat, nam latus
contra Galliam à Cautio ad Dannoni
um 500. occidentale 700. tertium latus
800. milliaria continet. Loca ſunt tẽpe
ratiora, quàm in Gallia, remiſſioribus
frigoribus, caloribusq;: opima frugi-
bus, atq; arboribus, & alendis apta pe-
coribus, ac iumentis, quorum eſt ma-
gnus numerus, & præcipue ouiũ, quia
nulli ſunt lupi. Vinum olim nõ gigne
bat, iam uero uineas habet in quibuſ-
dam locis, habet aurum, argentum, fer
rum, plumbum, ſtãnum, & carbonem
abunde, hinc efferuntur pelles, & ca-
nes ad uenandum aptiſſimi, habet præ
grandia flumina piſcoſa, alternis moti
bus bis cottidie modo in pelagus, mo-
do retro fluentia, habet fontes ſalina-
rũ habet & fontes calidos, habet gem-
mas, margaritas, & lapidem Gagan-
tem plurimum optimumq;. Dies lon-
giſſimus horarũ 18. deprehenditur, &
æſtate lucidæ ſunt noctes. Hominũ eſt
infinita multitudo, qui diu (ut ait Plu-
tarchus) uiuunt. Anglorum lingua ex *Lingua*
populorum diuerſitate cõpoſita, intel
lectu, ſcientiaq; loquendi difficilima
eſt. In bello ſunt intrepidi, optimiq; ſa
gittarij, opulentiſſimi, & mercimonijs
uel maxime dediti, celebresq; nobili
panno, ob bonæ lanæ copiam.
Præter alia muſicam, & lautas men-
ſas proprie ſibi uendicant. Cæruleis
ſunt oculis, & facie adeò ſunt uenuſta,
& ſtatura procera, ut beatus Grego-
rius cum forte Anglorum pueros Ro
mæ uideret uenales (alludens patriæ
uocabulo) Bene, inquit, Angli dicun-
tur, quia uultu nitent ut Angeli, opor-
tet illis iter ſalutis æternæ adminiſtra-
re: quod factum eſt, ut ait Beda, anno
à uirgineo partu, 156. Lucio Britanno-
rum Rege id per epiſtolã ab Eleuterio
Papa poſtulãte, Antonio & Commo-
do Romę imperãtibus. Sũt in Anglia
Archiepiſcopales ſedes duæ, Cãtuari *Epiſcopatus*
enſis & Eboracẽſis, Epiſcopales 19. ci
uitates ferè 50. oppida 136. prouinciæ
63. Ducatus uero & comitatus pauci
admodum. Hybernia alia inſula huic *Hybernia*
uicina quam Hyrlandiam uocant, An
glorum regi paret, ad occidentem po-
ſita, dimidio quàm Britannia minor.
Adeò pabuloſa eſt, ut ibi pecuaria (ni-
ſi æſtate à paſtibus arceantur) in pericu
lum agat ſaties. Nullum noxium ani-
mal gignit, non aranean, non ranam,
nec alit aliunde inuecta. Omnia noxia

anima

animalia ab alio aſportata ſolo, pulue-
ri iniecta necat. Apes in ea non repe-
riuntur, mira cœli temperies, fertilitas
inſignis. Gens tamen inhoſpita, incul
ta, & crudelis. Venationi & ludis, ma
gis quàm agreſtibus operibus dediti.
Porrò de Scotia & Hybernia Polydo
rus ita ſcribit: Scotia alterũ huius in-
ſulæ regnum, paſſim portus habet tu-
tos & aditus marinis aquis peruios,
itẽ lacus, paludes, fluuios, fontes lon-
ge plenisſimos piſcibus, necnon mon
tes & in ſummo montium æquatam
agri planitiem, pecoris pabulum uber
tim ſuppeditãtem, ſyluasq; feris pluri-
mum abundantes. Quorum illa loco-
rum commoditatibus etiam ſuſtenta-
ta, minus unquã debellari potuit, cum
ad ſyluas & paludes præſtò ubiq; gen
tium ſit profugium & ad famem tole-
randam ferinæ carnis ac piſciũ paſtus.
Circum Scotiam in Hybernico mari
ſunt amplius 40. inſulæ, à Plinio Bri-
tanniæ dictæ, quas alij Meuanias, alij
Hebrides appellant. Harum plures in
longitudinem minimum patent mil-
lia paſſuũ 30. in latitudinẽ uero haud
plus 12. In ijs Iona eſt, ueterum Scoto-
rum regum ſepulchris clara, incolæ au
tem omnes hybernice loquuntur, id
quod declarat eos ab Hybernis origi-
nem ducere. Vltra Scotiam uerſus ſe-
Orchades ptentrionem Orchades inſulæ ſunt nu
mero autore Ptolemæo 30. partim in
Deucalidonico, partim in Germani-
co ſitæ oceano, quarum caput uocant
Pamoniam, quod in ea locata ſit epi-
ſcopalis ſedes, quæ ſub Scoti imperio
ſunt. Inſulani lingua utũtur Gothica,
quod arguit eos à Germanis oriũdos.
Statura ſunt procera, ſemper ſano fer-
mè corpore pariter atq; mente, quo fit
ut multo longiſſimam degant ætatem,
& piſcibus plurimum uictitant, nam
terra continuo propemodũ frigore ob
ſita, multis in locis uix frumẽtum fert,
arborem uero penè nullam. Poſt Or-
Thyle chades Thyle eſt, quam nunc Iſlam di-
cunt. Ab ea unius diei nauigatione, ut
ait Plinius, mare concretum, in quo
Iſlandia eſt, ad quam etiam nunc mer-
catores Angli piſces emendi cauſa in
ſingulos annos æſtate commeant. Et
quia uerſus Arcton ultima eſt, idcirco
ſunt, qui eam Thulen eſſe arbitrentur.
Cæterum Scoti qui meridionalem in-
colunt partem multo meliorem, bene
morati ſunt, & ut humaniores lingua
utũtur Anglica, & cum raræ hic ſyluæ Mores Scotorũ
ignem faciunt ex lapide nigro, quẽ ex
terra effodiũt. Alterã ſeptentrionalem
ac montoſam, tenet genus hominum
longe duriſſimum ac aſperum, qui ſyl
ueſtres dicuntur. Hi ſago & interiore
tunica hybernico more, tincta croco
amiciuntur, nudisq; genutenus tibijs
incedunt. Arma ſunt arcus & ſagittæ,
cum enſe admodum lato, & pugione
una tantum ex parte acuto. Omnes hy
bernice loquuntur, quorum uictus in
piſcibus, lacte, caſeo & carne cõſiſtit,
quapropter magnum pecoris nume-
rum habent. Differunt ab Anglis Sco
ti legibus & inſtitutis, quia iſti ciuile
ius uſurpant, uti cæteræ fermè gentes,
illi uero municipale tantum habent.
Quædam alia indiſcreta ſunt, lingua,
ſicut dictum eſt, eadem: idem habitus
corporum, eadem in bello ferocia, ac
nobilitati idem à pueris uenandi ſtudi
um. Domicilia ruri anguſta, ſtramẽtis
aut paluſtri arundine tecta, in quibus
ipſi pariter ac pecora ſtabulantur. Op
pida extra ſanum Iohãnis, nullis ſunt
cincta muris. Valent item ingenio, id
quod doctrina declarat, nam ad quan-
cunque ſe applicant artem, in ea facile
proficiunt.
Hybernia inſula in Oceano inter Bri- Forma Hyber-
tanniam atq; Hiſpaniam poſita, ab or nia
tu habet ipſam Britanniam unius diei
nauigatione propinquam: & Galliam
ab Auſtro, Hiſpaniam trium dierum,
ut aiunt nauali curſu affinem ab occi-
dente: Oceanum infinitum à ſepten-
trione, nec multum diſtat à Scotia. For
ma eius oblõga ad ſimilitudinem oui,
ac à meridie, ut etiã Britãnia eſt, in ſe-
ptentrionẽ protenſa, ubi latior eſt. Hy
berniam ab Hybero duce homine Hi
ſpano

ſpano nominatam ferunt, qui primus magna hominum congregata multitudine eam occuparit: ſiue ut alij ſentiũt, id nomen tulit ab Ibero flumine Hiſpanię celeberrimo, quod illius accolæ primi inſulã habitaſſent: aut ab hyberno tẽpore, quia ad occidentẽ uergit, ſed illud uериſimili⁹ eſt, ut uel à duce Hiſpano uel à flumine Ibero dicta ſit, quãdo Hyberni cum habitu corporũ, tum uiuendi ritu atq; moribus non ualde diſcrepant ab Hiſpanis uicinioribus. Scoti à Scythia profecti expulſis prioribus incolis, aliquandiu Hyberniam tenuerunt, ab ſeq; Scotiam appellarũt. Sed poſteaquam illi longo poſt tẽpore Pictis ſuę nationis hominibus fœdere iuncti ſupremam Britannię partem, quæ ad ſeptentrionem uergit, occuparunt, & ipſi Hyberniæ ſenſim priſtinũ nomẽ reditũ eſt, & pars illa Britanniæ à Scotis occupata, Scotia dicta eſt. Spacium Hyberniæ dimidio minus quàm Britanniæ æſtimatur, quod non amplius milliarijs 300. in longitudinẽ, & 90. in latitudinem pateat. Ceterum ſolum & cœlũ haud multũ differt, niſi quod Hybernia montoſior eſt, & aquarum abũdantior, quippe quę in æditiſſimis etiam montibus paſſim paludes & ſtagna habet. Mira cœli temperies, fertilitas terræ inſignis, & ſi Hyberni agriculturæ parum ſtudẽt. Nullum gignit uenenoſum animal, nec aliunde illatum nutrit. maleficum habet lupum & uulpẽ: reliqua omnia animalia mãſueta & corpore minora quàm alibi. Hybernia omnis diuiſa eſt in quatuor partes, quarum unam quæ ad auſtrum ſpectat Momoniam appellãt, alteram, borealem Hultoniam, tertiam quæ ad ortum ſolis uergit, Laginiam: quartã occiduam Connaciam. Parent regi Anglo, unde & mores imbibunt honeſtiores. Momoniam à Laginia Suerus flumen qui ad Varfordiam portum facit, quo ex Anglia breuior eſt trãſmiſſus, & à Connacia Sinneus diuidit, cuius principalis occidẽtalis oræ ciuitas eſt Lamiricum, quod Sinneo omnium totius Hyberniæ fluminum maximo alluitur.

Fertilitas Hyberniæ

Nominũ quorundã in Anglia & Scotia mutatio.

Iuuerna *Ibernia*
Iuernia *Irlandia*
Bubinda flu. *Sleyne*
Voluntij *Voluntij*
Regia *Rigia*
Albion *Anglia*
Deua flu. *Dee*
Tiſobis flu. *Conwey*
Tuerobis flu. *Abedeuy*
Ratoſtathybius *Vſta, Vsk*
Bolerium *S. Burien.*
Tamarus fl. *Tone*
Cantium promont. *Kent*
Ripa alta *Roxenburg*
Varar *Dunbor*
Celnius flu. *Ale*
Vedra flu. *Were*
Iameſa æſtuarium *Tameſis*
Vodiæ *Gansforda*
Sacrum promont. *Salanga.*
Logia flu. *Bone flu.*
Blani *Ebdani*
Mona inſula *Man*
Britannia *Albania*
Nouius *Cloit*
Stuccia flu. *Scynt*
Tobius flu. *Towne*
Sabriana *Seuerne*
Ocrinũ promont. *Mons S. Michaelis*
Iſaca flu. *Ex*
Cantuaria *Canterbury*
Loxa flu. *Fryth flu.*
Tueſis *Tuuede*
Diua flu. *Swanſpek*
Abus flu. *Humber*
Oxellum *Cheſtre*
Alata caſtra *Edenburg*
Tueſis *Berwik*
Caturactonium *Catrdulia*
Mediolanium *Mancheſter*
Lindum *Lincolnia*
Londinum *London*
Aquæ calidæ *Bathe*
Counium *Dorceſtre*
Tamare *Tauerſtock*
Legio *Leskerd*
Vectis inſula *Wyht*

Orrea

Orrea *Neucaſtel.*
Deuana *Banburg*
Eboracum *York, Ghorck*
Deuana *Doncaſtre*
Caleua *Oxonia*
Luentinum *Foutesland*
Venta *Briſtoun*
Vxella *Krekhornwel*
Iſca *Exceſtre*
Toliapis *Teno, Tenet*
Cöunos *Schepey.*

De Gallia.

GAllorum nomen magno fuit olim Romanis, Grecis et Aſiaticis errori, capta diruta'que ab eis Roma, uictis Macedonibus, & ſubacta ea Aſiæ parte quę ab eis Galatia ſiue Gallogręcia dicta eſt. Mira fœminarū Gallicarum fuit & eſt fœcunditas, ut plurimas ſemper emiſerit Gallia colonias: nec hodie poteſt Gallicū ſolū eos ferre, quū multa milia, inferioris ſortis homines, in Hiſpaniam ac Germaniam quotannis migrent. Soli item fœcūditas non minor, ut Itali & Hiſpani ſępiſſime ſoleāt à Gallis frumēta deſiderare, unde Mātuanus: terra hominum frugum'que ferax. Galli primo dicti à lacteo et candido colore, γάλα enim lac dicitꝰ. *Fràcia* Franci hodie uocātur à Francis Germaniæ populis, à quibus Gallia ferè tota ſubacta eſt. Si mores hominū noſſe cupis, ignea mens Gallis, mobile pectus, rerum ſitibūdi nouarum, læti, alacres, & in conuiuia proni. Cauſidicorum nomen apud Iuuenalem obtinuere Galli, hodie'que tenent; ut qui forenſia litigia pro re interim minima concitent: quod Germani & Hiſpani nunquam niſi coacti faciunt. Vnde affirmare auſim plures eſſe aduocatos, procuratores, & tabelliones in una Gallia quam in decem Germanijs ac Hiſpanijs. Senatorum ordines, *Parlaméta* Parlamenta uocant, in aliquot urbibus pulchre ſunt inſtituti, ut Pariſijs, Rothomagi, Toloſæ, Burdegalię, Gracinopoli, &c. Quatuor cuique præſides, & cōſiliarij plurimi. Hi quaſi Druidum cōcilij ſucceſſores de rebus magnis et appellatione remota ſententias ferūt, Arreſta uocāt, quæ deinceps pro lege ſeruantur. Nec cauſidicis tantum, ſed aliarū omnium diſciplinarū profeſſoribus eſt Gallia referta. Teſtis Pariſiēſis Academia, poſt ipſam Toloſana iuriſperitorum mater, & aliæ plurimæ: ſed omnium quæ in orbe ſunt clariſſima Pariſienſis. Ad quā uniuerſi ex Europa ferè Chriſtiani ad theologiam, philoſophiam, ac liberales cæteras diſciplinas ediſcēdas concurrunt. Duodecim præterea uiros ex omni nobilitate electos, Frācię *Pares* pares appellatos, à Caroli magni tempore obſeruāt Galli. Sex eccleſiaſtici, quorum tres duces, Remenſis archiepiſcopus, Laudunenſis, et Lingonenſis. Tres comites epiſcopi, Bellouacēſis, Nouionenſis, Catalaunenſis. Secularium tres duces, Burgundus, Normandus, Aquitanicus: comites tres, Flandrenſis, Tholoſanus & Campanus. Horū ſex nullus hodie in Gallia extat; ipſomet Rege illos ſibi titulos uendicāte. Flandriæ porrò comitatum Carolus Cæſar poſſidet cum Burgundiæ comitatu, Holādia & Brabantia. Cætera quę in Galliæ tabula continentur, Rex ipſe poſſidet, excepta Rheni ripa, hoc eſt, exceptis regionibus quæ Rhenum ab occidente contingunt, ut ſunt Heluetia, Alſatia, Vaſtū regnum, Eyſalia, Brabantia, Geldria, &c. Lotharingia etiam proprium habet ducem, ſicut et Sabaudia. Caletes Anglorum Regi parēt. Heluetiorū regio democratia regitur. De rege Galliæ duo memoranda ferūtur, de quibus tamen multi dubitant. Primū, quòd ſit in Remenſi eccleſia uas criſmate perenni redundans ad regis coronationem cœlitus miſſum, quo reges omnes liniūtur: *Oleum cœleſte* Alterum quod Rex ipſe ſolo contactu ſtrumas ſiue ſcrofulas curet. Vidi ipſe Regem plurimos hoc languore correptos tāgentē, an ſanati fuerint nō uidi.

De Gallia Strabo ſic ſcribit. Gallia omni ex parte ſpargitur fluuijs. Qui-

dam oriuntur ex alpibus, quidam ex Pyrene & alij ex Cemmeno mõte, qui prope Lugdunum deſinit. Nõnulli horum fluuiorum in oceanum, aliqui in mediterraneum mare erumpunt. Et ſic naturæ bonitate inuicem ſe habẽt amnes: ut ab utroque in utrunq; mare facile ſarcinæ deportentur, puſillo terreſtris itineris ſpacio, quum plurimum per amnes aut diuerſos aut ſecundos deuehantur. Excellit autem inter fluuios Rhodanus, in quem ex multis locis aquæ defluunt. Aiunt præterea nul

Fertilitas Galliæ

lam partem Galliæ incultam iacere, niſi ubi paludes aut ſyluæ terrã coli prohibent. Vinum tamen non ubique creſcit præſertim in regionibus quæ mare Anglicum attingunt. Vnde de Normandia ſcribunt, quod pecoris & piſcium eſt ferax, frumenti uberrima, pomorum atq; pirorum tam paſſim conferta, ut hinc potũ gens ſibi affatim exprimat, & ad exteros copioſe fructus exportet. Lanificij plebs ſtudioſa eſt & bibax etiam pomacij. Gens omnis ſuapte natura calida, nullis exteris legibus obnoxia, moribus ſuis & cõſuetudinem, quam pertinaciter tuetur uiuit. Normandis ſeu ut alij ſcribendum

Britones

cõtendũt, Nortmãnis, uicini ſunt Britonos ſeu Britãni, qui ex Anglia in eã conceſſerunt terram. Nam cum Britanni olim inſulam Britannicam, hoc eſt, Angliam inhabitarẽt, à Saxonibus ſupra modum uexati, fugã petierunt ultra mare, & terram apprehenſam ſuo nomine ſignarunt, meliorem ſortiti in eo fortunam, in tantum excreuerũt robur, ut qui pridem terram ſuam tueri non poterant, nunc alienam apprehenſam non ſolum defenderent, ſed ex ea reliquam etiam Franciam regibus fecere infeſtam ſemper contumaces, ſemper Francorum regibus infenſi, uſque

Normandia

adeò ut cum poſtea Nortmanni Galliç littora apprehendiſſent et ea ex fœdere regũ tenerent, adiecta eſt eiſdem ducibus Nortmãniæ etiam prouincia Britãniç, licet male eis obediens, ſicut et prius male paruit Francis. Multis tamen ſeculis ducem ſuũ ſortita eſt Britannia uſq; ad tempora noſtra, quo nouiſſimus dux Franciſcus ſola filia relicta decedens, Maximiliano ſpem fecit deſponſandæ filiæ. Sed cũ Maximilianus cõſtituiſſet trãſire per Franciam, prçuenit eum rex Frãciç Carolus octauus, ſibiq; puellam iunxit, & cum moreretẽ ſine prole ſucceſſori ſuo Ludouico, pridẽ Aurelianẽſi duci & ſororio ſuo relictã coniugem habere fecit.

Veterum in Gallia nominum in recentiora tranſmutatio.

Carnutes *Chartres*
Garumma flu. *Garon*
Santonum portus *Rochelle*
Santones *Xantonge*
Cadurcenſes *Cahors*
Auaricum *Chateanneuff*
Auſcij *Auxitani*
Auguſtonemetum *Neuers*
Segodunum *Rodes*
Biducenſes *Normandia*
Cemmeni montes *Cebena*
Bellocaſſi *Baiocenſes*
Andes *Andegauenſes*
Morini *Caletes*
Iuraſſus *Iura & Vogeſus*
Bellouacenſes *Beauuoys*
Menapij *Geldrenſes*
Veromandi *Vermandois*
Triuerij *Treuerenſes*
Cathalanum *Chalon*
Ligiris *Loire*
Pictones *Poictiers*
Lemouices *Limoſin*
Bituriges *Bourges*
Aginnum *Angoleſme*
Auguſta *Aux*
Telauni *Velaye*
Cumuerii *Bigorrenſes*
Calleti *Caletes*
Iuliobona *Honfleu*
Nannetes *Nantes*
Lutecia *Paris*
Adula *Mons S. Gothardi*
Atrebates *Arras, Artois*
Tongri *Brabantij*
Neruij *Tornacenſes*

Veſſõ

Veſſones *Sueßiones*
Mediomatrices *Metenſes*
Triboci *Elſatienſes*
Heluetij *Suiceri*
Viſontium *Biſantium*
Aquæſextiæ *Aix, Aquenſis ciuitas*
Aquæ mort *Aygnes mortes*
Tectoſaces *Langue doc*
Nemauſum *Nimes*
Rhedones *Renes*
Lingones *Langres*
Sequani *Burgundij & Sunggoij*
Allobróges *Subaudi*
Octoduri *Seduni, Valeſiani*
Lacus Lemanus *Gebennæ ſeu Loſannæ lac.*
Neuſtrij *Normandi*
Tuuronica *Tours*

Germania.

GErmaniæ nomen non tam
uetuſtum eſt ut Teutoniæ.
Nam ſcribit Beroſus, Ianũ,
qui et Noë, Tuiſconem fili
um ſuũ in Europã miſiſſe, & illi tradi-
diſſe regnum à Tanai ad Rhenum uſ-
que, à quo Germani diu ab Italis &
Gallis Tuiſci uocati ſunt: quod nomẽ
adhuc in omnium Germanorum ore
Teutones uerſatur. Vocati ſunt & Teutones à
Teutone nono rege, & Alemanni à
Mãno Tuiſconis filio. Germani uero
longo poſt tẽpore ab exteris nationi-
bus p̃ſertim Gallis & Italis dicti ſunt.
Cuius nominis rationem eſſe putant,
quod belli tẽpore fraterno animo com
munia cũ illis tulerint pericula & ſuc-
ceſſus. Vnde Strabo ſeptimo Geogra
phię libro ſic ſcribit: Trans Rhenum
uerſus orientẽ Germani habitãt, gens
forma & moribus nõ prorſus diſſimi-
lis Gallis. Dicit trans Rhenum, olim
enim Galli omnia, uſque ad Rhenum
occuparunt, ſucceſſu aũt temporis bo
na pars Galliæ ab Heluetia uſque Bra
bantiã iuxta ripã Rheni acceſſit Ger-
maniæ, ut hodie Rhenus non ſeparet
Germaniam à Gallijs, ſicut nec Danu
bius qui olim à meridie Germanię fuit
limes, Germaniam dirimit à Rhætis,
Vindelicis & Noricis, ſed iuga alpiũ
ab illa parte Italiam ſecernũt à Germa
nia. Vndiq; enim tãtũ acceſſit Germa-
nię, ut duplo hodie maior ſit, q̃ Strabo
nis, Ptolemæi aut Plinij temporibus ha
bita eſt. Nam Germani omnes regio-
nẽs & populos qui lingua utũtur Teu
tonica, ſibi aſſerunt, quãtumuis uaria
ſit huius linguæ dialectus. Cęterũ Ger
maniæ omnes naturæ dotes tantum ua
riant, cum ijs quæ olim illi, ſi credimus
exteris ſcriptoribus, fuerũt, adeoq; fe-
rè omnia aliter ſe habẽt, ut hæc abun-
de poſſint eſſe argumento (ſi ſcripto-
res nõ mera ſomnia literis mandarũt)
cœlum & regionum naturam mutari,
quãtumuis philoſophi hic reclament.
Sed domini uerbo obediũt omnia ele-
menta. Hoc benedicente & aperiẽnte
manum, terra fert fructum ſuum, ferti-
litateq; omnia implentur. Maledicen-
te & manum claudẽte, ſterilis redditur
terra & omnia pereunt. Sic enim ſolet
eſſe uiciſſitudo in donis dei, mutantur *Mutantur terræ & ingenia*
artes, animi, ingenia, & regna, fieriq;
ſolent mortales poſt uaria accepta do
na, aſſecutasq; uictorias, arrogãtes &
molles, uitijsq; ingnãtur infinitis, qua-
re dominus poſt longam patientiã pu
niens ingratos, aufert fructum à ſeren
tibus; maledicit terræ uni & transfert
benedictionem in alium populum, ut
illum quoque beneficijs ſuis ad ſe tra-
hat. Sic enim uidemus mutatam fertili
tatem terræ promiſſionis propter pec-
cata populi, ut hodie uix ſit habilis ſpi
nis & tribulis ferendis. Et contra Ger
mania quę ſcribitur olim fuiſſe barba
ra, horrida & infœcunda, ſemper aũt
bellicoſa alijsq; populis fortior, ut ſo-
let eſſe gens laboribus indurata & ex
ercitata, parũq; ciuilibus imbuta mori
bus; uiſitata à domino uniuerſæ terræ,
ex gratia eius talis facta eſt regio; ut
uix unquã alia fuerit, uel fertilior ma-
gisue habilis ad omne genus fructus
producendos, uel felicior ingeniorum
animorumq; bonitate, magnitudine &
præſtantia. Quibus enim, quęſo, genti
bus in ulla cedit arte, imò quos popu-
los non longo interuallo poſt ſe relin

quit? Aut quid habent aliæ Europæ regiones, quod non habet quoque Germania? Legunt Germani aurũ in Rheno, Arola & alijs quibuſdam fluuijs, habent plurimas ferri, argenti, & aliorum metallorum mineras, habent innumeros fontes, unde ſalis abundantiam hauriunt, habent plurima, optima & diuerſa uina, abundant frumento, ut etiam hiſce temporibus experti ſimus, Italos panem quæſiſſe apud Germanos. Multæ paſſim ſalubres ſcaturiunt thermę, ubi montoſa eſt terra, pecuariæ rei opera impenditur, & ubi nemoroſa, ibi ingens uis pícis colligitur, præſertim in nigra & hercynia ſylua. Planicies terræ ueſtitur pulcherrimis & fœcundiſſimis uinetis & pomarijs: amnes omnes Germaniam rigantes, qui infiniti ſunt, piſcoſi ſunt, ſicut & nullus lacus eſt, qui maximi & plurimi iuxta alpes inueniuntur, qui nõ proprium quoddam piſcium habeat genus. Quàm uero populoſa ſit Germania, quot inſignibus decoretur urbibus, ciuitatibus, oppidis, caſtellis, arcibus, uillis, pagis et monaſterijs, dici nequit. Longe hodie abeſt, quod L. Anneus Seneca in libro de gubernatione mundi in hũc modum ſcripſit de Germanis: Errãt, inquit, incertis ſedibus, perpetuas habẽt hyemes, ſolum eſt infœcundum, nullas habent ędes, uenationibus uiuunt, ubicunq; nox feſſos laboribus deprehẽdit, cubãt ſub frondibus aut in ſpeluncis foueisúe, &c.

Veriſſima hæc ſunt

Alia hodie quã olim Germaniæ facies

Liuius putat Germaniam totam nihil niſi horridã ſyluam eſſe, ad quã nullus unquam mercator uenit. Idem ſcribũt Tacitus & Cęſar. At ſi ſcriptores iſti iam cernerent Germaniam, non poſſent nõ ſuffundi magno rubore, uidentes eam tam excultã, ut nulli alteri terræ in fertilitate, opibus & gradibus dignitatũ cedat. In nulla enim alia licebit inuenire tot principes, duces, lãtgrauios, marchiones, comites, barones, nobiles, epiſcopos & abbates ampliſſimis ſuffultos ditionibus, ut in Germania. Habuit olim infinitos ferè populos, ſi credimus Straboni, Tacito & Ptolemæo, ſed quorũ nomina amplius nõ extant, præter pauca quædam, ut ſunt nomina Sueuorum, Boiorũ, Heluetiorum, Friſiorum, & Longobardorum, quãquã Heluetiorũ nomẽ uulgaribus incognitũ ſit: & his noſtro æuo ſucceſſerunt alia infinita penè uocabula, quibus & populos & terras quas inhabitant exprimimus. Maiores regiones peculiaria habent nomina, ut ſunt Heluetia, Alſatia, Vueſtricha, Eyfalia, Brabãtia, Holandia, Sueuia, Haſſonia, Bauaria, Frãconia, Thuringia, Saxonia, Friſia, Pomerania, Auſtria, Sleſia, Miſnia, &c. Minores uero pleræq; deſinunt in ſyllabam gew, ut ſunt Eregew, Sunggew, Briſgew, Hegew, Algew, Vualgew, Ringew, Kreichgew, Zabergew, Nortgew, Bintzgew, Lechgew, Kleckgew, Buchſgew, Lintzgew, Meingew, &c. Maiores regiones ſingulæ olim & quędam adhuc habẽt duces aut alios principes, ut dux Sueuiæ, dux Saxoniæ, dux Geldriæ, dux Pomeraniæ, dux Frãconiæ, dux Bauariæ, dux Auſtrię, dux Lotharingiæ, Landgrauius Haſſoniæ, &c. Quidam tamẽ habent à metropoli aut alio inſigni loco denominationem, ut dux Brunſuicenſis, dux Vuirtenbergenſis, dux Lunenburgenſis, dux Cleuẽſis, Marchio Badenſis, Marchio Brandenburgẽſis. Idem ſentiẽdum de epiſcopis ſecularibus. Seculares uoco, qui ditionẽ temporalem adminiſtrant, habẽtes ſub ſe terras & gentes. Itaque totius Germaniæ ditio diſtributa eſt in infinitos ferè rectores, nẽpe duces, lãdgrauios, marchiones, comites, barones, nobiles, epiſcopos, abbates, & cęteros quoſdã ſpirituales, exceptis aliquot ciuitatibus, quæ imperatorem immediatum agnoſcunt dominum, & propterea imperiales uocantur, ex quibus tamen aliquæ principib. aut epiſcopis ſunt impignoratæ, & quædam libertate donatæ.

Maiores Germaniæ regiões

Duces Germaniæ

Sunt autem iſtæ ciuitates imperiales.

Aquiſgranum	Alen
Antuuerpia	Auguſta Vindelic.

Argen

Argentina	
Baſilea	Berna
Bernheim	Biberacum
Biſantium	Bopart
Buchorn	Bopfingen
Campen	Colonia
Colmaria	Conſtantia
Curia	
Dauentria	Dortmund
Dinckelſpuel	Durckheim
Duern	
Egra	Erdfordia
Eſzlinga	
Franckfordia utraq;	
Fridbergum	Friburgum
Gelnhuſen	Gengen
Gottingen	Groningen
Gamundia	Goſzlaria
Hagenoia	Hall in Sueuia
Hall in Thuringia	Heilprunna
Hamburgum	Heidesfelt
Iſna	Ingelheim
Kaufbuera	Keiſerſpergum
Keiſerlutern	Kempten
Landoia	Lindoia
Leukirch	Lubeca
Lucerna	Lunenburgum
Meidenburgum	Memmingen
Metis	Moguntia
Mülnhuſen utrunq;	
Northuſen	Nurnberga
Numagen	Norlingen
Odernheim	Offenburgum
Oppenheim	
Pfullendorff	
Rauensburgum	Ratiſpona
Rotenburgũ iuxta	Thuberum
Roſzheim	Rotwyla
Rutlingen	
S.Gallus	Schaffhuſen
Seleſtadium	Solodurum
Spira	Superior Ehen
Swynfurt	
Treueris	Tygurum
Vberlingen	Vlma
Vuangen	Vuyrd
Vueſalia utraq;	Vuetzlar
Vuyla in Sueuia	Vuimpfen
Vuinſzheim	Vuiſſenburgum
Vuormata	

Inter iſtas quædam ſunt, licet paucę, quę uetera nomina in hunc uſq; diē retinēt, ut ſunt quæ extra antiquos Germanię limites ſitę inueniunt, nēpe Colonia, Moguntia, Argentina, Conſtantia, Auguſta, &c. Intra Rhenũ uero & Danubiũ nec unā inuenies ciuitatem, quæ priſtinũ retinet uocabulũ, ſed cōiecturis arguimus illam olim ſic uel ſic appellatam. Idem ferè ſentiendum de tam uarijs Germaniæ populis, quos Cornelius, Strabo & Ptolemæus commemorant. Porrò in Heluetia & Rhætia, quæ extra Germaniā olim fuerunt, plurima inueniuntur loca quę antiquā appellationem non penitus amiſerunt, ut ſunt: *Intra Germaniam omnia nomina mutata*

Pes Clauium	*Puſtlaff*
Modoëtia	*Montſchen*
Lucus Gauni	*Lowertz*
Triumpilini	*Tryplenen*
Clarona	*Glarys*
Rhætium	*Retzuns*
Sēptimus mons	*der Settmer*
Perninna	*der Berlingen*
Aeni ortus	*Engadin*
Fabarium	*Pfeuers*
Valleſij	*Walliſſer*
Interlacus	*In der Lappen*
Vrſa flu.	*die Rüs*
Tauriſci	*Vren*
Suedi	*Switz*
Lacus Podamicus	*Bodenſee*
Abbatis cella	*Appenzell*
Arbor felix	*Arben*
Auguſta Rauricũ	*Augſt*
Tauracus Pagus	*Turgew*
Vallis de Oſcela	*Eſchental*
Vallis Telnia	*Veltlin*
Adula mons	*der Vogler*
Summæ alpes	*der Gothart*
Lucumonis mons	*der Luckmenier*
Brigantium	*Bregentz*
Tygurum	*Zürch*
Tugum	*Zug*
Aetuatij	*Tawetſch*
Leucum	*Leck*
Clauena	*Clauen*
Curia	*Chur*

Italia.

ITalia olim Heſperia, ab Heſpero Atlãtis fratre dicta eſt, Siue (ut Macrobius inquit) ab Heſpero ſtella, quod illius occaſui ſubiecta ſit. Eſt regio, metallis grauida, ubique uitalis, & perennis ſalubritas, eximia cœli tẽperies, campi fertilitas, aprici colles, innoxij ſaltus, opaca nemora, munifica ſyluarũ genera, mira frugum, uitium, & olearũ fertilitas, nobilia pecori uellera, opima tauris colla, perſpicui & piſcoſi lacus, flumina fonteſq; ſaluberrimi, portus plurimi. Ipſa auidè, ad mortales iuuandos, in maria procurrens, & uelut gremium omnium gentium cõmercio pandens, ut ferè dicta ſit à quibuſdam, terrarũ omnium alumna, atq; eadem parens, cœleſtium prouidẽtia electa, quę ſparſa cõgregaret imperia: molliretq; efferatarum gentiũ ritus, diſcordes ad colloquia linguas, munere literarum, latinoq; ſermone congregaret.

Mira ſalubritas et fertilitas Italiæ

Color Color Italis, & ſtatura penè diuerſa eſt: in ciſalpina Gallia, Venetoq; receſſu, color uulgo candidus, cultus & ſermo accuratior. Contrà in Hetruriæ tractu, Latio, Campania, & Brutijs, capillus niger, breuior ſtatura, & macilenta, ſermo & cultus ſimplex. Non ijdem omnibus

Mores mores, aut uiuẽdi ritus, nec iura eadẽ. Pontificio hi, Cæſareo illi, alij municipali iure potiſſimum utuntur. Omnibus id commune ut frugaliter uiuant, nitide ueſtiantur, tõſo capite incedãt, perbreuibus Hiſpanicis palliolis contecti, crura oſtẽtantes.

Veneti Veneti, quorum urbs terra mariq; opibus maxime pollet laxiore ueſtiuntur toga, qualem Grꝗci, Turcæ, Ruſſiani, ac reliqui ſeptentrionales uſurpãt. Maiorũ ſuorum habitu ita delectãtur, ut ſæpiſſime eas ueſtes geſtent nepotes, quas tritaui geſtarunt. Abundant conſilio, in loquendo tardi, & pronunciatio inſuauis, ridicula quadam magnificẽtia, uerbis magis quàm factis officioſi. Fingunt condonare iniurias, ſed ſi quando occaſionem nanciſcuntur, recrudeſcit animus in iniuriantem.

Mediolanenſes Mediolanenſes Gallis exoſi, uiciſſim tam illos quàm Hiſpanos odientes, neutris ſatis confidunt, quos tamen ferre coguntur. Oratio eorum rudis, ſermo concitatus: ſed multo rudior & moleſtior Pedemontanorum, in bello non ualent niſi multi ſimul.

Genuenſium Genuenſium oratio ridicula neque literis conſignari poteſt: elegans tamen eorum ueſtitus, ut neque ſagati ſint, neque togati. Conſilio & fide ſibi non admodum conſtant, ad rebellandum apti, inhoſpitales ſunt, & beneficiorum immemores. Tuſcorum lingua inter Italos commendatur, magni ſemper fuere ſacrificuli, ut qui Romanos olim multas in deorum religione ceremonias edocuerunt, in uniuerſum magis adhuc ſuperſtitioſa gens quàm pugnax. Superba Roma, gentium imperio uiduata, ſedes facta ſummi pontificis. Aſſiſtunt ei purpurati cardinales quadraginta ſex. Zelotypi ſunt Romani, & uindicãt ſe ueriſſime uxorum adulteria.

Piſtorienſes Piſtorienſes Italorũ factioſiſsimi, ſunt partim, ut uocant, Panchiati, Gibellinorum ſectæ, qui imperatoris partes defendunt: alij dicti Cãchellierij, Guelphi, qui regis partes ſequuntur.

Neapolitani Neopolitani omniũ conſilia reſpuũt, ſylueſtres, loquaces, adulatores, iniuriarũ ſtrenui ultores, beneficiorũ maxime memores. Fumoſas in adamatis fœminis imagines quærunt, minio & ceruſa laruatas, neque amant niſi ſit elato animo, & ancillarum gregẽ ſecum ducat. Hiſpanicum ſermonem affectant, ac eorum inſtar equis inſidẽt, haſtiludia exercent, ſumma corporis dexteritate nunc in hanc, nunc in illam partem flectunt. Splendide ueſtiuntur, opobalſama ſpirant, plus ſaccari quàm panis abſumunt, caulibus etiam ueſcuntur libentiſſime. Irrident Neapolitani Calabros, Calabri Appulos, hos autem omnes Romani, Romanos Hetruſci, quos & alij uiciſſim irrident: quin & mortales cæteros omnes irridẽt Itali, con-

li, contemnunt, & barbaros appellāt: cū ſint ipſi tamen nunc Hiſpanis, nūc Gallis, nunc Germanis prædæ expoſiti & planè domina gētium redacta ſit in ſeruitutem.

De Sicilia.

Sicilia Romanorū horreum, ſexcentis ac duo deuiginti paſſuū millibus ambitu patet, à Poſſidonio, quem ſequit Diod. Siculus, ſtadijs quater mille & quadringentis definitur, quondā Brutio agro cohærens, mox interfuſo mari auulſa ad mille & quingētos freti latitudinis paſſus: in eoq; uorticoſo freto Scylla & Charybdis, ambo clara ſæuitia. Primi eā habitaſſe ferunt Iberi duce rege Sicano, unde dicta Sicania. *Sicania* Succeſſit Siculus Neptuni filius cū ampliſſima Græcorū manu. Trianguli figura tribus promontorijs Peloro, Pachyno & Lilybæo claudit, atq; ob id Trinacria ueteribus appellata. *Trinacria*

De Sardinia.

SArdis Hercule procreatus, cū magna multitudine à Libya pfectus Sardiniā occupauit, & ex ſuo uocabulo inſulæ nomen dedit. Hæc in Aphricomari, facie ueſtigij humani, tam in Orientem quàm Occidentē latior prominet, fermè paribus lateribus, quæ in meridiem & ſeptentrionem uergunt. Terra patēs in lōgitudine miliaribus 140. In latitudine 40. In ea neq; lupus, ſed ſolifuga tantum animal exiguum, hominibus pernicioſum inuenitur. Venenū quoq; non naſcit ibi, niſi herba, per ſcriptores plurimos & poëtas memorata, Apiaſtro ſimilis, quæ hominibus riſum cōtrahit, & quaſi ridētes interimit. *Sardonicus riſus* Fōtes habet Sardinia calidos, infirmis medelā prębentes, furibus excitatē, ſi ſacramēto dato, oculos aquæ eius tetigerint.

De Corſica.

COrſicæ inſulæ exordiū Ligures dederunt, appellātes eam ex nomine ducis. Nam mulier quædam Ligur Corſica nomine, cum taurum ex grege, quē prope littora regebat tranſnatare ſolitum, atque per interualla, corpore aucto, remeare uideret, cupiens ſcire incognita ſibi pabula, taurū è cæteris digredientem, uſque ad inſulam, nauigio proſecuta eſt, cuius regreſſu, inſulæ fertilitatem cognoſcentes, ligneis ratibus illic profecti ſunt, eamq; nomine mulieris autoris, & ducis appellauerunt. Hæc Græce Cyrne dicitur, à Cyrno Herculis filio inhabitata. *Cyrne inſula*

Propriorum quorundam Italicorum nominum uulgaris interpretatio.

Hiſtria	*Hiſterich*
Tergeſtum	*Trieſt*
Forum Iulium	*Friul*
Atheſis	*Etſch*
Tridentum	*Trient*
Patauium	*Padua*
Ticinum, Papia	*Paphi*
Mare Adriaticum	*Venetum*
Nicæa	*Niſa*
Genua	*Genoua*
Etruria	*Toſcania*
Neapolis regnum	*Terra laboris*
Pæſtum	*Polycaſtro*
Leucopetra	*Bona*
Laciniū promont.	*Colone*
Tarentum	*Taranto*
Hydrus Hydruntū	*Otronto*
Brunduſium	*Brendeſium Branditio*
Sipus Sipontum	*Siponto*
Apeneſte	*Manfredonia*
Peligni	*Abrucini*
Piceni	*Marca Anconitana*
Potentia	*S. Maria de loret*
Piſaurum	*Peſero*
Ariminum	*Rimino*
Galli Boij	*Romandiola, Romagna*
Padus fl.	*Po*
Lacus Benacus	*Garde lacus*
Carni	*Marcha Taruiſina*
Sclauonia	*Zwinden*
Aquileia	*Algar*

Canomanni	*Lombardia*
Bergomum	*Bergamo*
Brixia	*Breſſa*
Verona	*Bern*
Inſubres	*Mediolanenſes*
Mediolanum	*Meiland*
Nouaria	*Nawer*
Auguſta Taurinorũ	*Turin*
Centrones,mons	*Cincſius, mont cinis*
Forum Claudij	*Tarentaſia*
Placentia	*Piagenza*
Regium	*Rezo*
Bononia	*Bologna*
Fauentia	*Faenza*
Forum Liuij	*Forliuio*
Tuſcia	*Toſconia*
Florentia	*Firenze*
Peruſia Peruſium	*Perugia*
Aucula Aquula	*Aquapendens*
Vetulonium	*Viterbo*
Sęna	*Siena*
Falerinum	*Montflaſcon*
Septempeda	*S. Seuerinus*
Firmium	*Ferino*
Vmbri	*Spoletani*
Forum Sempronij	*Foſſembrone*
Nagnia	*Narnia*
Nurſia	*Norcia*
Marſi	*Aprucium*
Prǫgutij	*Abruz*
Amiternum	*Aquila*
Lanubium	*Lauinium*
Peligni	*Valuenſes*
Drepanum	*Trapani*
Panormus	*Palermo*
Agrigentum	*Gergento*
Syracuſa	*Saragoſa*
Aetna	*Gibello monte*
Pachynũ promont.	*Cauo paſcinio*

De Dania

DAcia ſeu Dania olim uocata fu
it Cimbrica Cherſoneſus & lu
tia,fuitq; tunc ſub ditione Saxonũ. At
illi iugũ abijcientes elegerunt propriũ
regẽ. Hi itaq; quinquaginta annis an-
te Chriſtũ natũ exierũt cum uxoribus
& filijs terrã ſuã,petituri nouas ſedes,
& tranſmiſſo Rheno apud Vueſtpha
Cimbri los, acceperũt multas ex Gallia gẽtes
ſecum,petentes Italiã. Et priuſquã per
Alpes Italiã attingerent, longo circui
tu trãſeuntes Macedoniam & alias re
giones uaſtauerunt:quibus cũ Roma-
ni obuiare contenderent:cæſa ſunt ab
eis 80. millia peditũ, calonũ uero atq;
lixarum 40.millia. Et id uocatur apud
ſcriptores Cimbricũ bellũ. Deinde ua *Cimbricũ bellũ*
ſtata Ethruria & omnibus locis circa
Rhodanũ,tãdem cum Cimbri ſe diui-
ſiſſent à Teutonibus et Gallis,quibus
prius ſociati fuerant,Cimbri à Roma
nis apud Atheſim, Teutones uero ſub
alpibus ad Aquas ſextias, occiſi ſunt.
Sub Henrico primo atq; filio eius Ot-
tone magno,conuerſi ſunt Dani ad fi
dem Chriſtianã, fundatiq; apud illos
tres epiſcopatus, uidelicet in Sleſwic,
in Ripen et in Aldẽburg Holſatię. Eſt
Dania peninſula, quæ, ut diximus,
Cimbrica uocat̃,cõprehenditq; regnũ
illud plurimas inſulas,inter quas tenet
primas Selandia, in qua eſt Coppẽha- *Selandia*
gen regia ſedes illius regni,deinde eſt
Fionia,Islãdia,& Orcades inſulæ.Ob
tinuit quoque circa annũ Chriſti 1398.
rex Daniæ alia duo propinqua regna,
Noruegiam & Sueciam. Vltra Nort-
uegos ſunt homines ſemiferi & quaſi
beſtiales, quos uulgo Lapones uocãt, *Lapones*
cum quibus nullum commertium lin-
guæ nauigantes habent, ſed ſignis tan
tum et nutibus cõmutare ferunt. Islan *Islandia*
dia ſonat glacialem terram, appellata
à ueteribus Thyle extenditurq; inter
Auſtrũ & Boreã 200. prope germani-
corum miliariorum longitudine. Scri-
bũtur multa mirabilia de iſta inſula,in
ter quæ numerat̃ rupes illa, quã uocãt
Hegleberg, quæ perpetuos ſpirat ig- *Hekelberg*
nes, putaturq; carcer eſſe ſordidarũ a-
nimarũ. Cõperiuntur etiã illic ſpiritus
ſe exhibentes manifeſtos humanis mi
niſterijs. Submerſorũ ſiue alio uiolẽto
caſu enectorũ ſpectra ſeſe offerũt con
greſſibus notorũ hominum tam mani
feſta,ut tanquã uiuentes accipiãtur ab
ignaris mortis illorũ data dextra, nec
reprehenditur error priuſquã ſpectrũ
diſparet. Ab his ſeptentrionalibus re
gioni

gionibus, præſertim ex Gothia, quę et Scādinauia, ſæpe magna colluuies hominū erupit, occupaturi alias terras, nouasque quæſituri ſedes. Hinc enim pdierunt Gothi, Gepidæ, Rugi, Vuandali, Heruli, Turcilingi & Vuinili, qui poſtea à prolixis barbis Lōgobardi dicti ſunt, de quibus multa apud hiſtoricos inueniuntur.

Sclauonia.

SClauonię uoce accipiuntur Stiria, Carinthia quę et Illiris, Dalmatia, Croatia, & Coruatia. Lingua uero Sclauonica utuntur plurimæ gentes, nēpe Bohemi, Poloni, Lithuani, Ruſſi, Moſcouitę, Bulgari, Carni, Boſnitę & multi alij populi. Excipiūtur Vngari qui propriā habēt linguā. Stirij populi ſunt agreſtes & ſtrumoſi, adeò quidem ingenti ſtruma, ut ipſis loquelam impediat, & mulier lactans poſt tergū perinde atq; ſaccū reijciat ne infanti impedimento ſit. Sunt autē Stiriani cultu & ſermone Germani, præter Draui accolas, qui Illirica utūtur lingua. Sal ibi coquit, quod ad finitimas defert gentes. Regio ferri et argēti eſt ferax, mōtana plurimum præter quàm ad ortum uerſus Pannoniā. Dicta olim fuit Valeria. Carinthia mōtana eſt regio, multaq; in ea ualles & colles feraces tritici, multi lacus, multi amnes, quorū præcipuus Drauus. Boſna olim fuit Mœſia ſuperior, ſubactaq; eſt à Turca anno Chriſti 1451. Dacia olim, hodie in uarias eſt diuiſa prouincias, nempe in Tranſſyluaniā, Raſciam, Seruiam, Septem caſtra & Bulgariā. Trāſſyluaniam uulgò uocāt Zipſerland & Raſciam Retzen, Septem caſtra Septemburgenſes et Seruiam Syrfien. Septemburgenſes in medio Sclauonicę linguę loquunt Germanice, ſicut Bohemi inter Germanos loquuntur Sclauonice.

Stirij ſtrumoſi — *Carinthia* — *Tranſſyluania*

Bohemia.

HAbuit Bohemia olim populos Quados & Marcomannos, includiturq; finibus Germaniæ. Latitudo eius longitudini ferè par eſt, cingiturq; ſylua Hercynia tanquam natiuo muro. Albi fluuio media irrigatur, atq; quodam alio Multauio nomine, ad cuius ripā Praga ſita eſt, ampliſſima urbs & totius regni caput. Fuit à multis annis Ducatus, uocatusque eſt primus dux Zechius, licet alij Primislaū Pragæ fundatorē, primū uelint eſſe ducē. Anno Chriſti 1086. dux Vratislaus factus eſt ab Hērico quinto primus rex, additaq; ſunt regno Sleſia, Lutſnitza & Morauia. Huic ſucceſſerūt in regno filius & poſteri Vladislaus, Vladislaus, Przemiſel, Vuentzeslaus, Przemiſel, Vuētzeslaus. Et hic moriēs ſine filio, unicā filiā eius Eliſabet cōiugē accepit Ioānes comes Lutzelburgēſis filius Hērici ſeptimi imperatoris, fuitq; regnum Bohemiæ ferè ducentis annis ſub comitibus Lutzelburgenſib. Huic ſucceſſit filius Carolus nonus Bohemiæ rex, factus quoque Romanorum rex, quartus nomine, & hic ſupra modum ditauit Regnum Bohemiæ, ſed nō ſine iactura Romani imperij. Idem Carolus anno Chriſti 1360. fecit ex epiſcopatu Pragēſi archiepiſcopatum, & deinde anno 1370. inſtituit Pragenſe gymnaſium, quod durauit uſque ad annum 1408. tūc ob Huſſiticum dogma fuit translatum ad Lipſiam Miſnæ oppidum. Patri ſucceſſit filius Vuētzeſlaus in utroq; regno, cui depoſito ſucceſſit frater Sigiſmundus. Qui Sigiſmūdo ſucceſſerint, uide in genealogia regū Vngarię. Porro ſolum Bohemiæ eſt ferax hordei & tritici, abundatque pecore & piſcibus: olei aūt ſterilis eſt, quemadmodum Germania ipſa. Vino nō omnino caret, ceruiſiam optimam facit, quæ Viennam uſq; uehitur.

Praga — *Regnum uenit ad Lutzelburgenſis* — *Pragenſe gymnaſium*

Vngaria.

VNgaria nunc ea regio eſt, quæ olim Pannonia inferior fuit, licet illa non tam late patuerit ut hodie Vngaria. Fuit autem terra illa ab antiquis temporibus diuerſarū nationū diuerſoriū. Gothos pepulerūt Huni, & Hunos excluſerunt Longobardi. Qui cū 42. annis eam regionē poſſediſſent, anhelātes pro Italiæ acquiſitione, Hu

Vngaria diuerſorum multarum gentium

nis iterũ locũ dederunt. Creantes autẽ
Attila Magnus Huni Attilam regẽ, ferè totã Europã
inde oppugnauerũt, habentes in uno
exercitu decies centena millia armato
rũ. Attilæ uero hic erat titulus: Attila
filius Bendeucum, nepos Magni Nim
broth, educatus in Engaddi, gratia dei
rex Hunorũ, Medorũ, Gothorum atq;
Dacorũ, pauor orbis & flagellum dei.
Quum igitur Huni per multos annos
Vngariam exterarũ nationum rapinis
ditaſſent, circũdabant terram ſuam no
Haga uem circulis, quos hagas Germani uo
cant. Quorũ ſinguli ita ſtipitibus quer
nis ſiue fagineis extructi erant, ut de
margine ad marginem uiginti pedum
ſpacium ſcederetur in latum, totidemq;
erigeretur in altũ. Cauitas autem uni-
uerſa, aut duriſſimis lapidibus, aut te-
naciſſima creta repleret. Porrò ſuper-
ficies uallorum eorundẽ integerrimis
ceſpitibus tegeretur. Inter quorũ con-
finia, arbuſtulę plãtatę erãt, quæ abſci
ſæ, proiectæq;, ut plurimum herbas &
frõdes proferebãt. De primo autẽ cir-
culo ad ſecundum uiginti miliaria teu
tonica protendebãtur, & inde totidem
ad tertiũ & ita uſq; ad nonum, quam-
uis alius alio ſemper contractior erat.
Intra hos aggeres uici uillæq; ita cõſti
tutæ, ut ab una ad aliam uox hominis
audiretur: erantq; ędificia ualidiſſimis
muris præmunita. Tubarum clango-
re unus circulus alteri cuiuſqui rei cer
ta ſigna dabat. Hunc immanem popu
Carolus 8. annis expugnat Hunos lum Carolus Magnus octo continuis
annis oppugnauit & tandẽ expugna-
uit. Interijt in illo bello omnis nobili-
tas Hunorum, inuẽtusq; eſt indicibilis
auri & argenti theſaurus intra hos cir-
culos, pſertim in regia ipſa, Buda ſcili
cet, à Buda Attilæ fratre ſic appellata.
Deletis itaq; pro maiori parte Hunis,
circa annum Chriſti 900. ſub Arnol-
pho imperatore, uenerunt ex Scythiæ
Vngari alia gens partibus Vngari, & relictis in Panno-
nia Hunis ſeſe iunxerunt, cœperuntq;
inſtar Hunorum excurrere & Germa-
niam uaſtare, donec ab Henrico pri-
mo cęſi, domi aliquandiu remanere co

acti ſunt. Poſtea anno Chriſti 954. cum
rurſum in Germania graſſarentur, cæ-
ſi ſunt ab Ottone primo apud Augu-
ſtam Vindelicorum ſtrage magna.
Anno deinde 1006. conuerſi ſunt ad
Chriſti fidẽ per Giſelam ſancti Hen-
rici ſororem, quam Vngarorum dux *Vngari ad*
uxorẽ accepit, appellatus in ſacro ba- *Chriſti cõ*
ptiſmate Stephanus. Huic Stephano *uerſi*
ſucceſſerunt in regno filius & poſteri
hi, Petrus, Andreas, Salomon, Bela,
Ladislaus, Geiſa, Colomanus, Stepha
nus, Bela, Geiſa, Stephanus, Bela, Eme
ricus, q obijt anno 1200. Ladislaus, An
dreas, pater Landgrauię ſanctę Eliſa-
beth, Bela, Stephanus, Ladislaus, An-
dreas, Carolus, Robertus, Ludouicus,
cuius frater Andreas fuit rex Siciliæ,
Sigiſmũdus filius regis Bohemiæ, qui
ducta Maria filia Ludouici regis Vn-
gariæ, per eam factus eſt rex Vngarię.
Et cum hic ſolam filiã poſt ſe relinque
ret nomine Eliſabeth, per eam transla-
tum eſt utrunque regnum Bohemię &
Vngarię ad duces Auſtriæ. Nam du-
xit eam Albertus dux Auſtrię & impe
rator. Huic ſucceſſit filius eius Ladiſ-
laus, qui tamen mortuus eſt antequàm
uxorem duceret. Habuit autem ſoro-
rem, quam duxit Caſmirus rex Polo-
niæ, factus per eam quoque rex Bohe-
miæ. De regno uero Vngariæ facta eſt
concertatio. Imperator enim Frideri-
cus uſurpauit ſibi regni illius titulum,
quod inter uirilem ſucceſſionẽ nemo
ipſo eſſet ꝓpinquior, at Mathias Vai- *Mathias*
uoden præuenit eum, hac tamen con- *Coruinus*
ditione, ſi moreretur ſine uirili pro-
le, regni hæres fieret dux Auſtriæ, id
quod & factũ eſt. Interea autem Caſ-
mirus rex Poloniæ, qui filiam unicam
duxerat ultimi regis Bohemię & Vn-
garię, genuit filium Vladislaum legiti
mum heredem regni Bohemiæ & Vn
garię, cum quo ita conuentum eſt, ut fi
lius eius Maximiliani neptem uxorem
duceret, ſicq; utriuſque regni fieret hæ
res, id quod poſtea factũ eſt. Nam Lu
douicus filius eius uxorem duxit Ma
riam filiã Philippi regis Hiſpanorũ,
Caroli

Caroli imperatoris ſororem, qui cum
anno Chriſti 1526. à Turcis occidere/
tur nullumq́ꝫ ſemē relinqueret, ſucceſ/
ſit ei Ferdinādus, qui ſororem eius uni
eam utriuſque regni hæredem, ut qui/
dam uolunt, uxorem habuit.

Polonia.

POlonia, quæ olim Sarmatia, regio
eſt uaſta & plana atqꝫ nemoroſa.
Eſt & paſcuis idonea atque uenatione
diues. Habet equos ſylueſtres, & bo/
ues feros quos Romani uros uocant.
Mel Mellis copia eſt illis atqꝫ Ruthenis tā
ingens, ut non ſatis loci ſuperſit, qui/
bus illa recondant. Arbores namque
omnes & ſyluæ nigricant aluearibus.
Sal Habēt & ſalis maximam copiā, quod
maximum toti regioni præſtat emolu/
mentum, quo nulla regi ipſi in toto re/
gno maior gaza extat. Nam ſub terra
exciduntur ingentia ſalis ſaxa, & ſupra
terram aliud ſal ex aqua decoquitur.
Anno ſalutis 994. erudiuit Adelbertus
epiſcopus Pragenſis Bolislaum du/
cem Polonię in fide catholica, conuer
tit'que ad Chriſtum. Regnum uniuer-
ſum in quatuor uelut regiões diuiſum,
quas in orbē rex quotannis inuiſit. Sin
gulę ternis menſibus alunt regem, re/
giumq́ꝫ comitatum. Et ſi caſu is in una
regione diutius māſerit, nihil debetur
Cracouia ipſi amplius. In Cracouia celebri et am
pliſſima urbe, regia eſt, totiusq́ꝫ regni
gaza. Cæteræ ciuitates parum nitidæ
ſunt ex maceria domus ferè omnes cō
poſitæ, pleræq́ꝫ luto collinitæ. Gens in
uniuerſum prudens, multaq́ꝫ comita/
te in hoſpites. Bibaciſſimum genus ho
minum totius ſeptentrionis, ſed rarus
uini uſus, ignotusq́ꝫ genti omnis uinca
rum cultus. Facticia ex tritico alijsq́ꝫ
generibus ſeminum potio in uſu eſt.
Plumbum duntaxat ex omnibus me/
tallis fodiunt Poloni.

Lituania.

LItuania Poloniæ connexa, ma/
gna ſui parte paluſtris et nemoro
ſa, & ob eam rem difficilis aditu. Hye/
me commercia cum Lituanis ſunt ha/
bilicra, paludibus & ſtagnis, alta gla/
cie concretis, niueq́ꝫ ſuperinfuſa, fiunt
omnia mercatoribus peruia: Quo fit,
ut uelut alto mari, quando nulla certa
ſit uia aut ſemita, ſydera ſignent iter. *Sydera indicā*
Accolarū diuitiæ ſunt pecora pellesq́ꝫ *tiam*
multigenarum ferarum. Ceræ ac mel/
lis abundans eſt terra. Sermo genti ut
Polonis. Caput regionis Vilna eſt, epi
ſcopalis ciuitas, & eſt tantę magnitudi
nis, quantæ Cracouia cum ſuburbijs
omnibus. Domus tamen cōtiguæ non
ſunt in ea, ſed ueluti in rure horti inter
mediant & pomaria. Eſt Lituania am-
pliſſimus ducatus, plurimum in Aqui/
lonem uergēs. Nam habet Vilna poli
eleuationem grad. 57. Fuit hæc regio
aliquando ſub principe Kiouenſi, do
nec proprium fecerunt ducem, & ex/
teros populos ſibi tributarios fecerūt.
Anno Chriſti 1386. conuerſi ſunt ad fi *Lituani ad fidē*
dem Chriſtianam. Tunc quoque dux *conuerſi*
Vitoldus, uir bellicociſſimus, adiecit
ducatui ſuo ducatum Pleſcouenſem,
ducatum Nouogrodienſem, cuius Me
tropolim uocant Nugardiam, & duca
tum Smolnēſem. Eſt & Nouigrodium *Nouigrodum*
urbs hodie in Lituania, quam aiūt ma/
iorem Roma eſſe. Nam complectitur
in circuitu ſuo ſeptem miliaria Germa
nica, cum Roma duntaxat ſex habeat
& dimidium.

Prusia

HAnc alij uocant Boruſſiā & Pru
teniam, olim autē appellata fuit
Hulmigeria, ſicut & hodie regio iu/
xta Viſtulā ſita uocatur Culmigeria. *Fertilitas*
Pruſiæ ſolum ferax eſt maximeq́ꝫ fru/ *Pruſiæ*
giferū, irriguū aquis: regio tam amœ/
na & felix, ut ſi Iuppiter è cœlo detur/
bandus eſſet, in feliciorē quàm in Pru
ſiam cadere nequiret. Nutrit terra ua/
ria animaliū genera, ut biſontes quos
Romani uros uocant, & uulgus buba
los, alces ceruis haud diformes niſi *Alces*
quod habēt protenſam carneam pro/
muſcidem & paulò ſubliniora crura.
Hos uulgo helendos uocāt. Habet &
ſylue/

ſyluestres equos cicuratis quidem ſimi les, ſed molle habent dorſum & ob id oneri ferendo inepti, nec cicurari poſ- ſunt. Caro eorũ ab incolis comeditur. Abũdat quoq; regio melle & apibus, ſicut reliquæ ſeptẽtrionales regiones.

Fuit autem in hũc modum ad Chri- ſtum conuerſa. Cum circa annũ Chri- ſti 1220. Poloni multa mala ꝑpeſſi eſ- ſent à Prutenis, Mariani milites, quos *Teutonici fratres* Teutonicos fratres uocant, poſt Pto- lemaidem in Syria amiſſam in Germa niam reuerſi, uiri nobiles & rei milita- ris periti, ne per ocium marcerent, Fri- dericum ſecundum imperatorem accẽ dentes, Pruſiam Germaniæ contermi nam dixerũt ſpernere Chriſti cultum, ſępe illius gentis homines in Saxones cæteroſq; uicinos excurrere, & ingen- tem uim pecorum abigere, eſſe in ani- mo ſibi compeſcere barbaram gẽtem, annuat tãtum imperator, prouinciãq; fratribus ꝑpetuo iure poſſidẽdam tra- dat, ſi eam armis acquirant. Iam enim Maſſouiæ duces qui eius ſe terrę domi nos affirmabãt, ius ſuum fratribus con ceſſerãt. Grata oblatio Friderico fuit, ſub aurea bulla literas cõceſſit. Illi ita- que ſumptis armis breui tempore quic quid Prutenici iuris citra et ultra Viſtu lã fuit ſubegere & ſuæ ditionis fecere. Victa gens, Chriſti fidem cõplexa eſt & cum fide Teutonicam linguã. Fuit ad Viſtulam quercus, ubi uictrix gens à principio caſtellum erexit, mox oppi dum frequenti cultu adoleuit, Marie- *Marieburgum* burgum dixerunt: caput eſt gentis & ſedes eius qui uniuerſi ordinis magi- ſterio fungitur, licet poſtea tranſtulerit in Montem regiũ, uulgo Konigſperg. Nõ procul à Pruſſia eſt inſula Gleſſa- ria, quę Germanice Sudaw appellatur, ubi mare turbatum eijcit ſuccinum ſeu electrum, quod arboris gummi eſſe putant.

Liuonia.

LIuonia prætenditur Rutheniæ & Lituaniæ ad ſeptẽtrionem, & eſt terra paluſtris et nemoroſa pro magna parte. Anno Chriſti 1200. quidam re- ligioſi & docti uiri, Liuoniam adhuc Chriſto non credẽtem adeuntes, præ- dicauerunt illi fidem catholicam, no- uum etiam inſtituentes ordinem & ue ſtitum ſuum gladio ſignantes, unde et Enſiferi dicti ſunt. Verum quum pa- *Enſiferi* rum proficerent, adiunxerunt ſe tan- dẽ Teutonicis fratribus in Pruſſia mo rantibus, & facile quod cupiebant per fecerunt. Ciuitates præcipuę regionis ſunt Riga uulgo Rig, Reuela uulgo Reuel, Derb & Narff. Patiuntur mul- tas incurſiones à Tartaris. A ſepten- trione habent uicinam gentem ſemife ram, cum qua nullum eſt linguę com- mercium, ſed nutu & ſigno permutãt merces.

Moſcouia.

EST Moſcouia regio latiſſima, à Moſco fluuio ſic denominata, ex tenditurq; in longum 400. ferè millia- ribus. Habet autem regem proprium, cui ſubſunt multi & potentiſſimi du- catus, nempe Tuuertzka, Chelmski, Rzeſen ubi oritur Tanais fluuius, & Rozanska, quã prouinciam inhabitãt Tartari, obediẽtes tamen regi Moſco- uitarum. Plana omnino eſt regio, non montuoſa, nemoroſa tamen, & ut plu rimum paludinoſa, pluribus & maxi- mis fluminibus irrigua, piſcibus ob id & feris uarijs abundat, quemadmodũ Lithuania, à qua non multum diſcre- pat, niſi quod frigidior eſt, quia ſepten trionalior. Frumentum ob nimium fri gus raro matureſcit, ſed manipulatim in hypocauſtis torretur. Nutrit terra urſos & alces atque magnos & nigros lupos, noſtris truculentiores. Regia eius eſt urbs Moſcha, ſita ſub eleuatio *Moſcha ciuitas* ne polari grad. 58. duplo maior quàm Praga Bohemię. Habet uero lignea ut alię ciuitates ędificia, habet multas pla teas ſed diſperſas, interiacẽtibus latiſ- ſimis cãpis. Caret hæc regio arboreis fructibus præter ceraſa, melle uero & cera ſupra modum abundat.

Ruſſia

Rusſia.

RVſſia ſeu Ruthenia, quæ & Podolia, olim uero Roxolania, regio eſt fertiliſſima, ut etiam agro obiter culto, frumentoq; inſperſo, tribus *…ræ fertilitas* ꝑpetuis annis fructū ferat. Nec opus eſt agrum quotannis inuertere, ſed inter metendum ſegete leuiter excuſſa, alia in ſequentem annū ſua ſponte creſcit. Gramē adeò procerum producit, ut perticā tranſcendat. Vnde ibi apum tanta eſt copia, ut mella nedū in alueariis & arboribus, uerum & in rupium atq; terræ cauernis reponāt, ex quibus optimus medo & grandes cerarum fiunt orbes. Non impiſcantur ibi piſcinę & ſtagna, ſed ut aiunt, piſces ex cœli ſuccreſcunt influentia. Verſus Tanaim & Mæotim calamo aromatico & reupōtico abundat, pluribusq; herbis & radicibus aliis alibi non uiſis. Solo uino carent Rutheni, ſed quod aliunde aduehitur, nempe ex Vngaria, Moldauia & Vualachia.

Dacia.

REgio illa quæ olim Dacia fuit uocata, hodie in uarias diuiſa eſt ꝓuincias, nēpe in Tranſſyluaniā, Raſciam, Seruiam, Septem caſtra & Bulgariam. Trāſſyluani, qui uulgo Ziſper uocantur, putantur olim fuiſſe Getæ & Triballi & Raſciani Mœſii. Ante paucos annos, omnes regiones iſtæ fuerūt ſub corona Vngariæ, hodie uero quædam ſuſtinent Turcæ imperium. *…ptem caſtra* Septemburgēſes à ſeptem caſtellis ſic appellati, olim ex Saxonia per Carolum Magnum in eum locum fuerunt deſtinati, ideo in hunc uſq; diem in medio Sclauonicæ & Vngaricæ linguæ loquuntur Germanice.

Vualachia.

VValachia à Romano duce Flacco, qui eam regionem expugnauit, primū Flaccia appellata eſt, deinde *Flaccia* tēporis ſucceſſu Flaccia degenerauit in Falachiam, quam uocem Germani mutauerunt in Vualachiam.

Macedonia.

HAec hodie pro magna parte eſt Albania, quæ in Epirum uſque *Albania* porrigitur, olim à rege Ematho appellata Emathia. Fuit ab initio Macedonia regnum anguſtum & paruum, ſed uirtute et uulgi prudētia latiſſime propagatum eſt, dum nō modo uicinas regiones ſuę ſubdiderūt ditioni, uerū & quæ lōgiſſime ſemotæ erant, ſibi audientes fecerunt. Quum enim Græciæ ciuitates inter ſe præliis maderent, & quædam regem Philippum Macedonem in ducem elegiſſent, quo aliis potentiores eſſent, breui factū eſt, ut Philippus tam has quàm illas urbes ſuo ſubiiceret regno, uariis uſus inſidiis & aſtutiis. Deinde Epirum quoque ſibi audientem fecit, expulſo eius terræ rege. Sed & regi Scythiæ, cuius ditio pro *Scythia* rēdebatur ab Aquilone uſque ad eum *Europea* locum, ubi Danubius in mare ſeſe effundit, inęſtimabilem abduxit rapinā, tantasq; equitum & militum copias in unum collegit, ut etiam Perſię rex ſibi timeret, qui imperium ſuum ampliauerat uſq; ad Ponticum mare. Et quum breui poſt tēmpore percuſſus moreretur, filius eius Alexander Magnus, regnum illud Macedonicū propagauit ferè uſque ad Indiam. In Macedonia eſt Olympus mons, qui excellēti uertice tātus attollitur, ut in cacumine eius *Olympus mons* nec nubes nec uenti ſentiantur. Sunt qui eum ſcribūt decem ſtadiis in altum porrigi.

Græcia.

GRæcia à quodam Græco, qui in ea olim rerum potitus eſt appellata, Thermopylę mediam dirimūt, ut Italiam Apeninus. Extremos montes ab oriente ad occaſum extēſos Oethā uocant, quorū ſummum uerticem Callidromum uocant per cuius uallem in *Callidromus* Malliacum ſinum iter anguſtum eſt, cętera loca adeò ardua & perplexa ut ne expeditis ſint peruia, ideo pylę quaſi portę dictę, & à calidis aquis ibi naſcentibus Thermopylæ. Iacent ad mare Acarnania, Aetolia, Locri, Phocis, *Thermopylæ*

Bœotia, Eubœa, quæ hodię Nigro/
pontus uocatur, mari ſic eſt immerſa,
ut penè terræ ſit annexa. Attica & Pe/
Athenæ lopõneſus longius prædictis in mare
excurrunt. Athenę ciuitas, liberalium
artium & philoſophorum mater, quia
nihil habuit tota Græcia clarius atque
nobilius, fuit inter Achaiam & Mace/
doniã: in regione quę Attica appella/
tur, ab Athis filio Athenarũ regis, qui
Cecropi in regno ſucceſſit & Athe/
nas condidit: unde & Cecropia dicta
eſt, & poſtea à Mopſo Mopſopia, & à
Ione Xanti filio, uel, ut Ioſephus ſcri/
bit à Iano, Ionia: poſtremo à Minerua
Athenæ: nam Græci Mineruã Athenã
Peloponneſus uocãt. Pelopõneſus à rege Pelope de
nominata, quaſi Pelopis inſula, totius
Græciæ quondam arx dicta fuit. Nam
præter habitantium in ea gentium no/
bilitatem & potentiam, ipſe loci ſitus
principatũ deſignat. Hęc tenui Iſthmo
adhęret continenti. Nunc Morea uul/
go uocatur. In ea eſt Laconia, quæ &
Lacedæmonia dicitur, habens claram
& potẽtem ciuitatem eodem nomine,
Sparta quæ & Sparta dicta eſt à Sparto Pho/
ronei filio. Huius princeps olim Me/
nelaus & frater eius Agamemnon rex
urbis Mycenarum, duces fuerunt Grę
corum in bello Troiano. Porrò Arca/
dia in media Peloponneſo eſt ſita, &
Achaia ora quædam eſt Peloponneſi
ab Achęis ſic dicta. Achaia uero quæ
eſt extra Peloponnéſum, uocatur alio
nomine Hellas, et ſunt in ea multæ par
uę regiones, ut Bœotia, Phocis, Atti/
cã, &c. In Phocide eſt Parnaſſus mõs,
Delphi in cuius auſtrali latere eſt Delphi ciui/
tas, occupãs locum petroſum, ubi tem
plum eſt Apollinis. Templum illud et
ciuitatem non muri ſed præcipitia &
naturalia præſidia defendunt. In rupis
anfractu, media fermè montis altitudi
ne planicies eſt exigua, atq; in ea pro/
fundum terræ foramẽ, ex quo frigidus
ſpiritus in quodam uelut uento in ſub/
lime expulſus, mentes uatum in uecor
diam uertit, impletasq; deo reſponſa
conſulentibus dabantur.

Thracia.

THracia hodie uocatur Romania,
& eſt regio nec cœlo nec ſolo fæ
cunda satis & temperata, niſi ubi mari
uicinior eſt. Homines habet feros &
aſperos, corporum magnitudine om/
nes homines antecedentes. Sunt truci
uiſu, terrifico uocis ſono et annoſa ęta
te. Vrbes inſigniores Thraciæ olim
fuerunt Nicopolis, Callipolis, Byzan
tium, quę poſtea à Conſtantino Con/ *Conſtan*
ſtantinopolis dicta eſt, & facta imperij *tinopolis*
ſedes, totiusq; orientis caput. Hæc
primum à Pauſània Spartanorum re/
ge extructa créditur & per ſeptem an/
nos poſſeſſa, deinde uariãte uictoria,
nunc Lacedæmoniorum, nunc Athe/
nienſium fuit: demum à Conſtantino
primo in nouam ampliata & in regiam
urbem exaltata, translata eſt in eam
omnis Romanæ dignitatis gloria, &
dedicata in ſedem Romani imperij, at
que noua Roma appellata. Sed euo/ *Diuiſio im/*
lutis annis circiter 468. diuiſum eſt Ro *perij*
manum imperium à Conſtantinopo/
litano, & primus imperator occidenta
lis factus eſt Carolus Magnus. Tran/
ſtulit autem Conſtantinus ex Italia in
orientem imperij ſedem, quo Partho/
rum cõpeſceret excurſiones. Amplia/
uit propterea antiquam illam urbem,
noua mœnia erexit, turribus urbẽ mu/
niuit, adeoque ornauit, ut magis deo/
rum habitaculum quàm hominum ui/
deri poſſet. Nomen urbi nouam Ro/ *Noua Roma*
mam indidit, ſed uicit obſtinatio uul/
gi, ut à conditore Cõſtantinopolis uo
caretur. Poſteri quoq; imperatores mi
rum in modum eam urbem exornaue/
runt. Erat triangularis formæ, duoq;
latera alluebat mare. Hanc urbem po/
ſtea Galli cum Venetis 55. annis poſ/
ſederunt, uocati ab Alexio Iſachij im
peratoris Conſtantinopolitani filio.
Quẽ cũ ciues Cõſtantinopolitani inſi
dioſe occidiſſent, Galli & Veneti qui
uenerãt ut illi opem ferrẽt, fœdus inie
runt; ut quicquid urbium, inſularum
& locorũ ex illo imperio quæreretur,
inter ſe diuiderẽt. Inde urbs impugna

ta eſt.

ta 68. diebus, tandem capta eſt à Vene
tis & Gallis, qui & Balduinũ Flãdren
ſem imperatorẽ creauerunt, & Veneti
urbi epiſcopũ dederũt. Deinde omnia
loca præter Adrianopolim ceſſerunt
Vnde Venetis Creta
Gallicis & Venetis armis, omniaque
ſubijciũtur Balduino. Venetis autem
datæ ſunt inſulæ Creta & Eubœa, &
aliæ multæ paruæ inſulæ in Aegeo ma
ri. Poſtea anno quinquageſimo octa-
uo, Byzantiũ rurſus amittitur & à Pa-
læologo poſſidetur.

Creta.

CReta quę & Candia, inſula ma-
ris mediterranei, in longitudine
dicitur habere 270. millia paſſuum, &
in latitudine quinquaginta millia. Cir
cuitus eius 580. millia paſſuum cõple-
ctitur. Nullum in Creta animal noxiũ
eſt, capris copioſa, ceruis eget, optimi
uini feraciſſima. Cureta olim uocata
fuit à Curetibus inhabitatoribus, & in
[Fer]tilitas Cre[tæ]
de Creta per ſyncopen. Alij dicũt Cre-
tam dictam, à Cretę quondam Iouis fi
lio, Curetum rege. Eſt autem hæc inſu-
la fœcunda frugum ubertate & paſcu-
is copioſa. In medio eſt Idamõs, omni
um qui in ea ſunt celeberrimus atque
celſiſſimo uertice aſſurgens, ubi ſylua
exoritur fragrãtiſſimis cupreſſis refer
ta. Inſignes in ea urbes, Cortina, Cydo
nea, Gnoſum, & Minois regia, Strabo
nis chronographi patria.

De Turcarum origine.

TVrcarum primus dux fuit Otto-
mãnus, à quo omnes poſteri Tur
carum imperatores Ottomanni ſunt
appellati. Hic obſcuro loco & parẽti-
bus agrarijs natus, uirtute ac callidita-
[Ot]homannus
te ſingulari, conflata per ſeditionẽ ma
nu, circumferre cœpit arma, adiunxitq́
ſibi raptores, quibus ſtipatus et indies
perditorum hominum adhæſione for-
tior factus, ſubegit circa annũ Chriſti
1335. Cappadociam, deinde Pontum,
Bithyniam & Aſiam minorem. Et pri-
mum quidem cœperunt uillas exure-
re, terras diripere & homines abduce-
re, ac deinde potẽtiores facti, etiam re
giones ſibi ſubditas fecerunt. Mortuo
autem Ottomãno, ſucceſſit filius eius
Orchanes, qui partum regnũ nõ mi
Orchanes
nuit ſed auxit. Hic enim primus in Eu
ropam traiecit. Tãdem poſt uigeſimũ
ſecundũ imperij annum, Ammuratem
Amurates
filium hæredem reliquit. Qui per ducẽ
Trapezuntinũ admiſſus, traiecit Hel-
leſpontũ atq; oppugnauit Bulgariam,
Seruiam, & Adrianopolim. Poſt hunc
regnauit filius eius Baiazetes, q expu
Baiazetes
gnauit Macedoniã, Theſſaliam, Bœo
tiam, Phocidẽ & Atticã. Cumq; obſi-
deret Cõſtantinopolim, Tamerlanes
Tamerlanes
Tartarorum imperator irruẽs in ditio
nem eius, cœpit omnia uaſtare: cui oc-
currẽs Baiazetes captus eſt ab eo atq;
ligatus aureis catenis, & quaſi canis
ſub menſa Tamerlanis coactus come
dere. Et cum Tamerlanes aſcenderet
equũ, uſus eſt eo tanquam ſcabello. In
huius itaq; locum ſuffectus eſt Calepi-
Calepinus
nus, cum quo Sigiſmundus imperator
multa bella geſſit, ſed nõ ſatis feliciter.
Poſt hunc imperio functus eſt Moſes
anno ſcilicet 1400. Deinde anno 1408.
in locũ eius ſuffectus eſt Mahumetes,
Mahumetes
& hic adiecit imperio Turcarũ Serui-
am, Vualachiam & partem Sclauoniæ
ſtatuitq; regiam ſedẽ in Adrianopoli.
Poſt hunc regnauit filius eius Amura
tes, anno ſcilicet 1422. ſæuienſq; more
prædeceſſorum expugnauit Theſſalo
nicam & bonam partem Græcię, obſe
dit quoque anno Chriſti 1439. Belgra-
dum. Deinde anno Chriſti 1444. deui-
cit Chriſtianorũ exercitũ apud lacum
Varnenſium, non procul à Boſphoro.
Varnenſis clades
Fuerũt aũt in exercitu illo Chriſtiano
rũ, Vngari, Valachi, Poloni, rex Polo
nię, cardinalis Iulianus & multi ponti
fices Vngariæ, & circiter triginta mil-
lia equitũ. Occubuit tunc rex Poloniæ
& Iulianus cardinalis. Ex qua uicto-
ria tyrannus elatus, maxima ui aggreſ
ſus oppugnauit Pelopõneſum, & mu
rũ iſthmi Corinthiaci deiecit, qui uni
cum Pelopõneſiorum putabatur eſſe
præſidium. Huic ſucceſſit filius Mahu
metes, nonus Turcarum imperator,
qui Chriſtianos multis prælijs & cladi

bus afflixit. Nã anno Chriſti 1452. obſedit quinquaginta diebus florentiſſimam urbem Cõſtantinopolim, oppugnauitq́ꝫ terra & mari, die noctuq́ꝫ, donec bona pars muri bombardis diſijceretur, oppleretur q́ꝫ magna pars foſſæ. Tunc Turcæ per ruinas ſcandentes cũ perueniſſent ad antemurale, imperator Palæologus non ut regem decuit

Cõſtantinopolis capitur

pugnauit: ſed fugiẽs in ipſis portæ anguſtijs cadens, calcatus pedibus obijt. Capta urbe itur ad rapinas, & omnia miſcẽtur cædibus & ſtupris, & præ nimia auaricia rapiendi, hoſtes in mutuã perniciem graſſantur. Potitus itaq́ꝫ tyrannus hac urbe & capite Græciæ, omnes alias ciuitates facile in ſuam redegit poteſtatem. Deinde anno Chriſti 1456. pergit cum numeroſa hominum multitudine uerſus Albam, quæ olim Taurinũ, hodie uero Belgradum, uulgo Kriechesſwiſſenburg. Et cum diu illud oppugnaſſet, tandem cum magna clade ſui exercitus et cum dedecore coactus eſt recedere. Hic tyrannus expugnauit quoq́ꝫ Nigropontũ Venetorũ inſulã, occupauit Athenas & Trapezuntiam, & ab ea deinceps ſe imperatorem Trapezuntium ſcripſit, ſicut à Conſtantinopoli Conſtantinopolitanum, & ab Adrianopoli Adrianopolitanum, ubi prædeceſſores ſui centũ circiter annos ante deuictam Conſtantinopolim cõſtituerant ſedem imperialem. Hic notandum quòd Trapezus

Trapezuntia

ſeu Trapezuntia urbs centum ferè annis à Cõſtantinopolitano imperio eſt alienata ſubita præfecti defectiõe, qui ex Bizãtio mitti cõſueuerat. Et ille qui primus ab imperio defecit, dixit ſe ab initio regem, inde imperatoris appellationem ſumpſit. Expugnauit etiã memoratus cacodæmon Caffam & totã Tauricam Genuenſiũ inſulam, quam

Precop. peninſula

hodie appellãt Precop. Itẽ anno 1480. maxima ui Rhodũ inſulam aggredit̃, ſed cũ magna ignominia inde rurſus recedens prę mœrore animi illo anno morit̃. Cui ſucceſſit filius Paiazetus, & hic Modonã Venetorũ urbem expugnauit, & alia quædam loca in Moldauia. Cumq́ꝫ annis fermè 30. imperaſſet, ſucceſſit illi anno 1512. Zelimus,

Zelimus

quem alij uocant Solymum, & hic Syriam ſubegit, Hieroſolymã expugnauit, Sultanum uita exuit, atque Aegyptum ſuo ſubiecit imperio, anno ſcilicet Chriſti 1516. Huius filius Solimannus regnare cœpit poſt patrem, expugnauitq́ꝫ Albam Gręcam Vngariæ ciuitatẽ anno à Chriſto nato 1521. ac deinde anno 1423. in deditionem recepit Rhodon inſulã, & poſtea anno 1526.

Rhodus capitur

uaſtauit Budam Vngariæ & regẽ eius Ludouicum in aciæ cæſum interemit. Hic quoq́ꝫ obſedit Viennam Auſtriæ, anno 1529. Sed fruſtra. De morib. & ritibus Turcarum alij multa ſcribunt.

APHRICA.

Aphrica altera pars orbis admeridiẽ expoſita, & magnis ſolis ardoribus obnoxia, terminatur ab occidẽte mari Atlantico, à meridie oceano Aethiopico, ab oriente Nilo flumine, ſeu potius, ut Ptolemæo placet, mari Rubro, & à ſeptentrione mari mediterraneo, quod ex oceano apud colũnas Herculeas tenui ritu & nõ niſi decem milibus paſſuum patenti ingreditur terrã. Inſigniores regiones Africæ ſunt Mauritania & Cæſarięſis, Africa minor, Numidia, Libya, Cyrene, Aegyptus, Aethiopia ſub Aegypto et Aethiopia interior. At hæc nomina hodie in alia ſunt mutata præter pauca quędã. Nam ubi olim fuit Mauritania,

Mauritania

Africa minor, &c. hodie ſunt Mauri, Barbaria, regnum Marochi, regnum Feſſa, regnum Thunes, &c. Porrò in interiorib. Africæ plurima quoq́ꝫ ſunt regna, ut in tabula noua Africæ oſtendimus. Colitur aũt terra Aphricæ inæqualiter. Nam ad meridiem ob nimios æſtus eſt plurimũ deſerta, arenis ſterilibus obducta & malefico animalium genere infeſta, Contrà quà Europam ſpectat, frequentior eſt illi cultus. Eximia agrorũ feracitas, utpote qui locis quibuſdam centeſimo fœnore reddũt cultoribus meſſem. Mirũ eſt quod de

Mauritaniæ ubertate dicitur, eſſe in ea
uites, quas duorum hominum comple
xus capere non poſſit, uuarũ racemos
cubitales: arbores circa Atlantẽ proce
ritate inſigni enodę. Sed omnium nobi
liſſima citrus Romanis delicijs inſer/
Animalia Africæ ta. Alit & Aphrica elephantos & dra/
cones, qui beluis inſidiantur ſuoq; cõ/
plexu enecãt, leones, bubalos, pardos,
capreas, & ſimeas multas, onagros &
multos ſerpẽtes, præſertim ceraſtas &
aſpides, cui peſti icneumonẽ minimũ
animal oppoſuit natura. Creat quoq;
baſiliſcũ malũ ſingulare non tantũ ho
minum & animalium, ſed terræ quoq;
Draco quã polluit & exurit. Cęterũ draco ſer
pens eſt maximus dentes habens acu/
tos & ſerratos, uim tamen habet maio
rem in cauda quã dentibus, nec habet
tantũ de ueneno ſicut alij ſerpentes. Si
quem ligauerit occidit, à quo nec ele/
phas tutus eſt corporis ſui magnitudi
ne. Nã circa ſemitas deliteſcẽs, p quas
elephãtes gradiũtur, crura cauda ſua al
ligat & innodat ad caſumq; trahit. Ali
quando inſilit ſuper eum à tergo, mor
dens eum & ſugẽs ſanguinẽ eius. Ele/
phas aũt ex ſubtractione ſanguinis de
bilitatus cadit ſuper draconem, & mo
riens interficit occiſorẽ ſuũ. Perpetua
itaq; eſt dimicatio inter dracones et ele
Elephantus phantos. Nam draco cauda conſtrin/
git elephantẽ, elephas aũt pede & pro
muſcide proſternit draconem. Naſci/
tur draco apud Aethiopes 20. cubito/
rum magnitudine. Solẽt quoq; 14. aut
quindecim mutuo ſe complecti, & ere
ctis capitib. uelliſicare per mare & flu
mina ad paſcua meliora. Habet quoq;
hęc regio baſiliſcũ, qui extinguit her/
bas, necat arbores, corrũpit aërẽ, ita ut
aues impune trãſuolare nõ poſſint. Ni
Crocodilus lus quoq; fouet crocodilũ, qui linguã
nõ habet, æqualia anſeris ędit oua, &
plerunq; ad triginta ulnas magnitudi/
nis creſcit. Hic armatus eſt unguiũ im
manitate, circũdatuq; tãta cutis firmi
tate, ut nullo tormẽti ictu poſſit uulne/
rari. In Africa cõſurgit è media arena/
Atlas mons rũ uaſtitate Atlas mons, erigitq; caput
ultra nubila, & quę ad Oceanũ exten/
ditur manat fontibus, nemorib. inhor/
reſcit, rupibus aſperatur, ſed nõ herbi/
da nuda humo eſt. Quà Africam ſpe/
ctat eſt opimus, naſcentibus ſpõte fru
gibus, arboribus opaciſſimus, quæ ue/
ſtiuntur lanugine ſericis uellcribus ni
hilo uiliore. Vertex eius ſemper eſt ni
ualis. In Mauritania Tinganica, auto/
re Solino, montes nutriunt elephan/
tos. Hoc animal non amplius quàm ſe
mel gignit, editq; unum tãtum fœtum.
Viuit in annos trecentos, frigoris im/
patiens. Pugnant cum elephantis qui *Elephantus*
dam Aethiopes, & ad lapſum inclina/
tos abſcindunt poſterioris partis car/
nes atq; comedũt. Superat etiam arte
iſta. Cum elephas plenus à paſcua re-
dit dormitum, arbori hærens dormit.
Non autem genu flecti ad terram po/
teſt. Incolę igitur aduertentes arbores
elephantum adhæſione detritas, iuxta
humum ſecant eas, ut tamen non niſi
impulſę cadãt. Elephas igitur ueſperi
cibo plenus ad notum cubile profici/
ſcens, omni mole ſectæ arbori hærens,
unà cum ea ad terram proſternitur, &
cum ſurgere nequeat abſq; periculo,
ab hominibus interficitur. Apud Ni/
gritas uero occidentales hoc ingenio
capitur. Deliteſcunt Nigritæ iuxta ar/
bores ac prætereuntibus elephantis ſa
gittas & uenabula infigũt, ſaliũtq; mi
ro modo de loco in locum, ab una ar/
bore in aliam, donec feriant elephan/
tum, qui cum maxima mole prægraue
tur, nequit inſidiantis ictus deuitare. Si *Celeritas elephanti*
autem id tentarent Nigritæ in locis pa
tentibus ubi nullę ſunt arbores, non
euaderent, quandoquidem nemo tan/
tæ ſit perniciratis, quem mox elephas
non comprehendat etiam non currẽs,
ſed gradatim incedens, id quod anima
lis uaſta magnitudo efficit. Apprehen
ſum autem elephas hominem non ali/
ter lædit quàm promuſcide. Hac enim
adeò hominem iacit in ſublime: ut ſæ/
pe numero ſic proiectus prius efflet
animam quàm terram contigerit.
Caput totius Africę fuit olim Cartha

Carthago

go ſeptuaginta duobus annis condita ante Romã. Hæc habuit reges potentiſſimos, qui uſque adeò imperium dilatauerant, ut etiam inter quatuor principalia regna à quibuſdam poneretur. Porrò urbs ipſa habuit murum per circuitum 22000. paſſuũ, & tota ferè mari cingebatur. Murus fuit latus 30. pedibus ſaxo quadrato, in altitudine cubitorum quadraginta. Arx, cui nomẽ

Byrſa arx

Byrſæ fuit, paulo amplius quàm duo millia paſſuum tenebat. Ex una parte murus communis urbi & Byrſæ erat, imminens mari, quod mare ſtagnum dicitur. Stetit urbs ipſa ſeptuaginta annis, habẽs grauiſſima bella contra Romanos. Anno igitur 602. à Roma condita, ſenatus Romanus decreuit abolendam Carthaginem, ueniensq́ Scipio iuuenis oppugnauit ciuitatem ſex cõtinuis diebus & noctibus, & obtentam accendit igni. Ipſa autem 17. continuis diebus arſit, miſerũ prębens ſpectaculum, dirutaq́ eſt omni murali lapide in puluerem conuerſo.

Cyrene.

CYrenaica regio, quæ & pentapolitana eſt, celebrata Ammonis oraculo, quinq; ciuitates egregias habet, Beronicen, Arſinoẽn, Ptolemaidam, Apolloniã & Cyrenem. De Cyrene Strabo ſic ſcribit: Cyrene urbs maxima, octoginta ſtadiorum, in campo iacet ædito, ut in mari uideri poſſit. Hæc ab Ariſteo condita putatur, qui filius regis Theramenis inſulę in Africam nauigans, montem Cyrã propter amœnitatem loci & fontis ubertatem occupauit.

Aegyptus.

DE Aegypto plurima ſcribenda hic ſeſe offerunt, nempe de ſitu eius, urbibus eius, fluuijs, fertilitate, dijs, ritibus, inundatione, &c. Hæc ita que ab oriẽte mari Rubro Syriaq́ iungitur, ab occidente autem Africæ proxima eſt, annumerata Cyrenaica. Putant proinde quidã totam Aegyptum olim fuiſſe mare, ſed Nili inundatione postea continens facta eſt, qui ex Aethiopia allapſus ſecum uim limi ingentem affert, perpetuaq́ exaggeratione habitabilem terram fecit.

Aegypto olim mare

Eſt autem Aegyptus frugum fertiliſſima autore Plinio, capite decimo quinto, libro uigeſimo primo, utpote in qua legumina tertio die naſcantur, & fructus quàm citiſſime matureſcant. Aegyptij inuentores fuerunt Geometriæ propter continuas finiũ dmenſiones, quas Nilus auctus efficit, nunc addendo, nunc adimendo, nunc immutando figuras. Vnde iterum atque iterum menſurari oportebat. Feruntur etiam Aegyptij primi, qui ſolis & aliorum ſyderum uagam uertiginem excogitauerunt. Nullus enim ibi uapor in nubem cogitur, ſed æſtu diſſoluit. Et ne terra nimia ariditate ſterilis reddatur, loco pluuiarum Nilus ſingulis annis inũdat, idq; à ſolſtitio ęſtiuo uſque ad æquinoctium: & adeò terram adducto limo fœcũdat, ut ſegetes quatuor aut quinque exactis menſibus ad meſſem redeant. Interim uulgus ab operibus uacans ocioſum indulget epulis ac uoluptati, et pecora in ſtabulis recluſa nutriuntur. Præuident autem Aegyptij ex Nili incremento uim aut penuriam futurarum frugum. Nam cum duodecim cubitis excreſcit, Aegyptus famẽ ſentit. Et cum tredecim, etiam eſurit. At quatuordecim cubiti hilaritatẽ afferũt. Quindecim ſecuritatem, & ſedecim delicias, quod iuſtũ fertur eſſe incrementum. Habet Nilus crocodilos, ut ſupra quoque meminimus, qui cum ex ouis ſimilibus ouis Anſerinis prodeant, creſcunt tamen longitudine uſque ad ſedecim cubitorum magnitudinem. Homines & animalia terreſtria flumini appropinquãtia unguibus diſcerpit. Eſt enim animal atrox in que fugientem mire audax, in perſequentes timidum, quod dum hominem aggreditur, quaſi lachrymari uidetur, ut ea miſeriæ ſimulatione oportunius circumuentum abſumat. Porrò Nilus, ut

In Aegypto non pluit

Inundatio Nili

Crocodilus

Nilus unde ut Plinius ait, incertis oritur fontibus: aliqui enim à meridie eum deſcendere putarũt, ab his mõtibus quos Lunę uocãt, Alij ex ea Africę parte quę Mauritaniæ ꝓxima eſt, ut Iuba rex affirmat. Plinius capite nono libro quinto ait lacum quendam illic eſſe ſtagnantem, quem incolæ Nilidem uocant, ex quo fluit, in cuius littore eadem piſcium genera, quę in Nilo ſunt ſpectãtur, quin & crocodilos habet, quod argumentum eſt, Nilum inde exoriri. Eſt quoq; in Aegypto lacus quidam, in quo eſt inſula nomine Chennis, lucos ſyluasq́ue & grande Appollinis templũ ſuſtinens, quæ innatat, & quo'que uenti agunt impellitur. Autores ſunt Herodotus & Mela. Coluerunt Aegyptij olim animalia quædam, unde aliquid utilitatis habuerunt, ut felem, icneumonam (genus muris eſt) canem, accipitrem, ibidem, crocodilũ, &c. Et ſi quis aliquod horum animalium ſponte occidiſſet, morte damnabatur, pręſertim ſi felem aut ibidẽ interfeciſſet. Nutriebãtur hæc animalia ſumma cura in tẽplorum ambitu à uiris non cõtemnendis. Ibis præterea colebatur, quod ſingulis annis ſerpentibus allatis ex Aethiopia in Aegyptum uolantibus magno conamine reſiſtit, & maiore ex parte abſumit. Adorauerũt quoq; Ae-
Apis Aegypti gyptij bouem nigrum, quem apim uocauerunt, alebatur'que in ſepto quodam, de quo nonnunquam emittebatur in aulam quandam ut peregrinis oſtenderetur. Scribit Plinius ſeptem diebus natalem apis in Aegypto celebrari, & per eos dies crocodilos nemini prorſus nocere, continuo autem octauo die ad horam ſextam, beluæ redire feritatem. Apud Asbiſtas Aegypti
Ammonius templum populos eſt uulgatiſſimum Libyci dei corrigeri Ammonis templum, Liberi patris munere inſtitutum. Qui dum per aridam Libyam exercitum duceret & laboraret ſiti, opẽ à Ioue patre petijt. Et ferunt uates in medijs arenis arietem apparuiſſe terrã cornibus effodientem, indeq; gelidum emanaſſe fontem, cuius undas dum Liber cum exercitu biberet, Ioui delubrum condidit, quem Ammonem uocarunt, id eſt, Iouem arenarium. Itur autem ad hoc templum ab Aegypto uerſus meridiem, interiacẽtq́; ſteriles arenæ, quæ ſolis ardore accenſæ intolerabili æſtu ueſtigia exurunt, ſed & tã ſubtilis eſt, ut homo facile in ea ſuffocetur, ſicut olim Cambiſes quinquaginta hominũ milia amiſit, qui arenę cumulis obruti fuerunt, quia templum illud ſpoliare uolebant. Sed Alexander Magnus non territus ſecũdo amne peruenit ad Mareotidem paludem, deinde immenſi arenarum campi patuerunt, haud ſecus quàm profundum mare, non arbor, non culti ſoli ueſtigium ullum occurrit. Quarto die ad templum peruenit. Dẽſum ibi nemus & multi dulces fontes in ſylua, inter quos unus dicitur ibi eſſe, qui mane tepidis fluit aquis, meridie frigidis, in ueſperum calidis, poſt mediã noctẽ ęſtuoſis. In hoc itaq; *Ammonius Iupiter* templo Iupiter colebatur & dabat per ſacerdotem reſponſa. Cumq́; Alexander quæſiſſet an ſibi orbis imperiũ deſtinaret, reſpondit, omnium terrarum & gentium eum rectorem fore. Tunc ſacerdotes & tẽplum ampliſſimis muneribus ditauit. Hinc reuerſus, inter Mareotim paludem & mare, complexus aream octuaginta ſtadiorum, condidit urbem Alexandriam, quæ ſecundum locum habet in Aegypto poſt
Memphis Cairum Memphim. Eſt autem Memphis hodie Cayrus, uulgo Alkair, ſita in Delta, id eſt, inſula quam facit Nilus, quæ figuram habet deltæ, cuius baſis eſt ora maritima. Hæc inſula quando Nilus inundat tota obruitur aquis, præter ciuitates quæ in naturalibus aggeribus ſitæ ſunt. Cæterum Memphis regia Aegypti hodie in duas diuiditur partes, una uocatur Babylonia noua, altera Cayrus. Ab ea tribus dietis diſtat Damiata, quam aliqui Eliopolim olim fuiſſe putant: alij dicunt Eliopolim fuiſſe Thebas, quas centum portas Homerus habuiſſe ſcribit, &

mœnia 140. ſtadiorum. Hodie ea urbs
uocatur Dioſpolis. Reges Aegypti in
Thebis primũ ſederũt, deinde in Mē/
phi, uſq; ad Alexãdri Macedonis tem
pora, qui Alexãdriam iuxta mare con
didit. Sunt qui dicũt Aegyptum olim
habuiſſe decem & octo milia inſigniũ
oppidorum & ciuitatum.

Aethiopia.

SVb Aethiopibus aũt, intelligimus
quoq; Troglodytas, Garamantes,
Libyos, Naſamones, Getulos, &c. Su
pra Aegyptũ & Nili cataractã Aethio
pes ſunt in meridiem uergentes ultra
Syenem & tropicum Cancri, uarijs no
Meroë inſula minibus, locis & moribus. Ad Meroē
inſulam, quam Nilus intercludit, ha/
bitãt Meroēni populi, & iuxta Macro
bij, homines probi atque integri, qui
uitæ ſpacio dimidio ferè lõgius quàm
nos uiuunt. Sunt ibi quoque Automa/
læ, apud quos mira eſt auri copia, mi/
nor autem æris. Aethiopibus impera/
uit Candaces regina tempore Strabo/
nis, fuitq; regia eius Napata. Dicit cũ
Strabo Aethiopes magna ex parte pa
ſtoralem ac inopem agere uitam, pro/
pter ſoli tenuitatem & aëris intempe/
riem. Vnde & in mediterraneis locis
plerunque deſeritur propter æſtus ma
gnitudinem & fontium raritatem. Iu/
Rizophagi xta fluuium Aſam habitant Rizopha
gi, comedentes ſcilicet radices arundi/
num, ex quibus contritis faciunt pla-
centas, nec aliud quicquam guſtant,
ideo cõtinuam pacem inter ſe habent.
A leonibus multa patiuntur, & planè
dudũ deleti eſſent niſi natura eis ſpon
te præſidium tuliſſet. Nam ſub ortum
canis innumera culicum multitudo ad
ea loca uolans, homines non lædunt,
ſed leones morſu & uocis ſono abire
Cynici compellunt. Alij ſunt Aethiopes Cy/
nici ſyluestrem incolentes patriam &
aſperam, rarisq; aquarum fontibus, ſu/
pra arbores ferarum timore dormien/
tes. Sub auroram ad aquarum decur/
ſus armati ueniunt, abſcõdentes ſe ſub
arborum frondes. Sub æſtu uero ſolis
agreſtes boues pardalisq; & aliæ diuer/
ſæ feræ caloris & ſitis impatientia ad
aquas confluentes, uſque adeò ſe re/
plent aqua ut uix ſe mouere poſſint, &
tunc ab Aethiopibus dolo capiuntur,
necantur, diſtribuunturq; in cœtus ad
comedendum. Sunt etiam alij Acrido/
phagi Aethiopes, qui ſcilicet locuſtis
ueſcuntur. Veris enim tempore infini
tus locuſtarum numerus ad eos defer/
tur, quæ permagnæ ſunt, præbentes ui
ctum omni genti. Has ſale ſuperinfu/
ſo diu ſeruant pro cibo. Non enim pe/
cora nutriunt neque piſces habent, pro
cul à mari poſiti. Alij ſunt Troglodi *Troglodita*
tæ, in ſpeluncis terræ habitantes & nu
di incedentes, niſi quod uerenda tegũt
pellibus. In terra eorum tanta eſt uis
ſolis in meridie, ut diſcalciati incedere
non poſſint, ſine graui pedum exulce
ratione. Scientes niſi cito potum ſu/
mant, moriuntur præ æſtu. Cibi in uas
æneum cum aqua poſiti, cito ſolis ar/
dore abſq; igne decoquuntur. Eſt etiã
lacus mirabilis in illis locis, qui perfu
ſa corpora uelut oleo expolit, eſtque
tam liquidus, ut nec caducas quidẽ ue
hat frondes, ſed ilico folia delapſa ad
fundũ dimittat laticis tenuitate. Autor
eſt Solinus. Ad orientis latus ſunt No
mades Aethiopes, paſcẽdo pecori ad
dicti. Cinocephali, qui lacte uiuunt.
Achei, qui elephantorum uenatu ſu/
ſtentantur. Item Sorbotæ, quibus lon/ *Monſtra*
gitudo 12 pedum. Et Sambales, apud *Aethiopiæ*
quos quadrupedes auribus carẽt. Præ/
terea Agriophagi, qui humana carne
ueſcuntur. Cinomolgi, quibus rictus
ſunt canini & ora prominentia. Arta/
pathitæ, proni ut pecora ſine ſedibus
uagantur. Nugantur etiam quidam,
circa originem Nili habitare Pygmæ *Pygmæi*
os, qui cubitum non excedunt, homi/
nibus in figura perſimiles: recte ince/
dunt, ſed loquuntur imperfecte. In
tertio anno generant, & in fine octaui
moriuntur. Vſu rationis carent, non
colunt iuſtitiam, uerecundiam nullam
habẽs aut honeſtatem, ideo bruti nun
cupãtur. Vltra hos ſunt deſerta ingen/
tia, nec penitus olim ad meridiẽ cogni
ta Africa,

ta Africa, quanquam perſæpe, autore Plinio & Pomponio, circumnauigata: hodie autem regum Portugallię cura iterum patefacta eſt: & quo Romanorum arma olim penetrare non potuerunt, illic hodie Hiſpanorũ peruenit uictoria. Omnes ſupra nominati Aethiopes in Eoam partẽ uergentes, ſub ęquinoctiali & circa initia tropicorum habitant, autore Ptolemæo, magno errore eorum qui ſub torrida zona mortales habitare negant, id quod hodie adeò compertum eſt, ut demonſtratione non egeat. *Pretoianes* Summus Aethiopię rex dicitur eſſe Pretoianes, quem illi Hiam, id eſt, potentem uocãt & eſt tam potens ut 62. alijs regibus imperitare prędicetur. Chriſtianus eſt, & iuxta Nilum habitare dicitur.

Aſia maior.

ASia altera tripartitę terrę pars, in plures diuidiť portiones, quarũ aliæ maiores, alię minores comprehendunt ambitus. Tam latum autem & patens dicũt eſſe, quicquid terrę Aſiæ nomine continetur, ut Africa & Europa non magis complectantur quàm ſola Aſia. Cœlo tẽperato eſt, ſolo fertili, et propterea omnium animantium genere cultiſſima. Quapropter liquet, in ea uarios gentium eſſe mores & ritus, uariaꝗ naſcentium mirabilia.

Aſia minor.

HAbet hęc regio, ſicut & circumiacentes, nempe Pontus, Bithynia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Rhodus, &c. multas inſignes urbes. In Aſia minori eſt Epheſus, & Iliũ ſeu Troia. Metropolis Bithyniæ eſt Nicæa. *Rhodus* Rhodiorũ urbs ſuper orientali promontorio ſita, portubus, uijs & mœnibus, & cætera fabrica tantum alias excellit, ut nulla ei æqualis facile inueniať. Multo tempore dominata eſt mari & piratas ſuſtulit. Romanis amica fuit et Gręcis. Ibi fuit Iouis coloſſus, qui dicitur fuiſſe 70. cubitorum, ſed poſtea ex terręmotu fractus, genibus collapſus eſt. Habet Rhodus inſula in circuitu ambitum 920. ſtadiorũ. Cilicię regio abũdat cedris & alijs arboribus idoneis pro fabricandis nauibus. Fuit quoque philoſophiæ ſtudiũ tam magnũ in Tharſo urbe, ut ſuperarit Athenięſe & Alexandrinũ, licet ſolum indigenę & non multi peregrini illuc aduenerint. *Pontus* Pontus, unde Strabo oriundus fuit, habet planiciem ſemper roſcidam & herbidam. Tantam præterea agreſtium pomorum & ultro naſcentium copiã regio affert, uuarum, prunorum, malorum, ac nucum, ut quocunꝗ anni tempore in ſyluas exierint, ijs abundent, cum interdum adhuc fructus in arboribus pendeant, interdum lapſa in terram ſub folijs iaceant. Vnde & multa eſt ferarum omnis generis in ea regione uenatio, propter alimonię copiam. *Cyprus* Cyprus inſula abũdat uino, ſaccharo, ſale & oleo, frumenti quoque ſatis habet: ęris metalla apud Tenaſſum abundant, in quibus uitreolum & rubigo ęris naſcitur, ad medicinę uſum idonea. *Regia urbs* Regia ſedes fuit in Nicoſia, à qua octo Germanicis miliaribus diſtat Famaguſcha alia inſignis urbs. Veneti hodie dominio eius potiuntur. Nam cum Iacobus regis Cypri illegitimus filius pro firmitate regni ſeruandi duxiſſet uxorem filiam cuiuſdam ciuis Veneti, quam ſenatus in filiam adoptauerat, moreretur'que poſt eius impregnationem, commendauit uxorem & filium Poſthumum Veneto ſenatui. Et cum Poſthumus haud multo pòſt moreretur, regnũ peruenit ad manus Venetorum, quod tamen debebatur Ludouico Sabaudięſi, cuius uxor erat legitima filia regis Cyprij. Contigerũt autem iſta anno Chriſti 1473. *Cyclades inſula* Cyclades inſulę numero ſunt quinquaginta tres, ſic dictę, quod in modũ cycli circum Delon inſulam poſitæ ſunt, inter quas una eſt quæ Poſidium & alio nomine Pathmos uocatur, in quã Iohannes Euãgeliſta in exiliũ miſſus eſt. Eſt & alia inſignis quæ Leſbos uocatur, in qua eſt Mitilene ciuitas. In Lycia mõs eſt Chymera, qui nocturnis æſtibus fumũ exhalat, ſicut Aetna in Sicilia. Ga

Galatia latia à Gallis ſic eſt denominata. Hi cũ
eſſent nimis multiplicati, receſſerunt è
Gallia ad quęrẽdas nouas ſedes, uenię̃
teſq; ad Gręciã à rege Bithynię in ſub
ſidiũ ſuſcepti cõtra hoſtes, nactaq; ui/
ctoria, dedit eis partẽ regni ſui quæ uo
cata eſt Gallogræcia, deinde Galatia.

Armenia.

ARmenia à Cappadocia uſq; ad
mare Caſpiũ patet, habetq; mõ
tes altiſſimos & ſemper niuales. Vnde
qui iter faciunt uerſus Iberiam & Col/
chidem, dicuntur in ſummis montium
cacuminibus ſæpe niue obrui. Qua/
propter ferunt ſecum baculos contra
eiuſmodi pericula, quos in ſummã ni/
uem reſpirãdi gratia exerant, & ut eo
ſigno auxilium ab aduentantibus cõ/
ſequantur: quapropter ſæpe effoſſi ſer
uantur. Sunt etiam in hac regione ma/
gni quidam lacus, per quorũ unum la/
Tigris fluuius bitur Tigris, ſed propter celeritatẽ ſu/
am undam impermixtam ſeruat, unde
& nomen habet. Nam Medi ſagittam
tigrim uocãt. Hic fluuius in montibus
Armenię modicis incremẽtis naſcitur
deinde interiecto aliquo ſpacio ſub ter
ras mergitur, atq; poſt aliquod ſpaciũ
grande flumen iam emergit. Tantaq;
uiolentia mouetur, ut & lapides ſecũ
trahat, & uno die tantum itineris pera
gat quam uir uelox poſſet per ſeptem
currere. In montibus Armeniæ arca di
luuij quieuiſſe memoratur in ſcriptu/
ra ſacra.

Syria.

SYria uniuerſa omni ubertate eſt re
ferta, ad alenda pecora paſcuis &
frugibus plena. Vnde multi ex diuer/
ſis regionibus potentia & diuitijs pol
lẽtes eum locum ſibi ad habitandũ ele
gerunt, ciuitateſq; & oppida ſibi cõdi
Phœnicia derunt. Qui ad mare diuerterũt, Phœ
nices appellati ſunt, primi qui mercan
di uſum excitarũt, & qui cœli & ſtella/
rum curſum, omniumq; ſuperiorũ mo
tũ ingenij magnitudine inuenerũt. Hi
tenẽt Ioppẽ & Gazã. Poſt hos ſunt Si
donij, multarũ atq; optimarũ artiũ ma
giſtri, ubi aſtronomia & arithmetica
initium habuerũt, ob computationem
& nocturnam nauigationem. In Syria
eſt urbs quædam Alexãdria in colle ſi/
ta, in teſtimoniũ uictoriæ quo Alexan
der Darium in illo loco profligauit.
Eſt tamen Syriæ urbs prima & præci/
pua Damaſcus, qua uetuſtior in tota *Damaſcus*
Aſia uix eſt, cum fuerit extructa ante
Abrahæ tempora. Hęc diſtat à Hieru/
ſalẽ itinere ſex dierũ, ubi ſanctus Pau/
lus baptiſmum ſuſcepit, & prope eam
in terram proſtratus fuit luce cœleſti,
dum perſequeretur Chriſtianos. Ty/ *Tyrus*
rus urbs olim Phœnicis maxima, Si/
doniorum colonia, negociatio maris,
emporiũ totius orbis, olim quidem in
ſula, ſed à Nabuchodonoſor, hoc eſt,
Alexandro Magno propter expugna
tionẽ multis in breui freto cõportatis
aggeribus, terra cõtinẽs facta eſt. Hæc
urbs tam munita erat, ut nulla moles fi
eri putareť in littore pro acceſſu. Nam
per Africũ procellæ illidebantur in lit
tus, ut ſuperarent omnem molem ſuo
reflexu. Cęterũ præaltum mare ſic am
biebat turres & murum, ut nullæ ſcalę
applicari poſſent. Alexãder uero fecit
duos aggeres ex arboribus ramatis, in
iectis lapidibus & terra, ſed ſæuum ma
re omnia dirupit. Deinde copulauit na
ues, quę & ipſæ diruptæ ſunt, ſubmer/
ſis multis in eis. Tertio omnes adhibu
it uires & nouũ fecit aggerẽ, multipli/
cauitq; naues donec mœnia obtinuit.
Capta eſt autem urbs ſeptimo menſe
poſtquam oppugnata eſt, & interfecti
ſunt in ea ſex milia hominũ, atq; duo
milia crucibus ſuſpenſi. Eſt in Sy/
ria quoq; Paleſtina, quæ habet Sama/ *Paleſtina*
riam, Iudeam, Galilęam & Idumęam,
quæ ſcilicet eſt contermina à meridie
Arabię. In Phœnicia eſt mõs perccle/
bris Libanus, & item Antilibanus, un
de duo proruunt fluuioli Dan & Ior,
qui poſt aliquod ſpacium coeũtes Ior
danem faciunt. Iordanis autem efficit *Iordanis*
lacum Samachonitem, mare Galilææ
& mare mortuũ, eſtq; terminus Iudææ
orientalis ſicut mare mediterraneũ ter
minus eſt occidentalis.

Terra

Terra ſancta.

IVdæa quæ & terra promiſſionis, ar
cta quidem eſt ſed longa. Nam ini-
tium ſumit à Libano, extẽditurq́ inter
Iordanem & mare mediterraneũ uſq;
ad mõtana Idumæorum, Montoſa eſt
atq; circunſepta à tergo inſtar paradiſi
Arabicis montibus & deſertis. Hanc
terram biblici libri Chananæam appel
lant, & eſt uariarum opum diues, ferti
lis frugibus, aquis illuſtris, & opima
balſamo, in medio orbis conſtituta, ut
nec nimio frigore rigeat, nec calore
torreatur. Ob quã elemẽtorũ gratiam,
Hebræorum gens æſtimauerunt eam
melle & lacte manantem, apud quam
ſolã à prima hominis formatione, ue-
ri dei cognitio, cultus & idioma primũ
Libanus permanſit. Mons Libanus in ea ſitus
miræ eſt altitudinis, atq; ob id cacumẽ
eius raro eſt ſine niuibus, ut etiam æſti
uo tempore Tyrη hinc niuem pro refri
gerando uino petant. Infra oppidũ Ie-
Mare mortuũ richo Iordanis mergitur in mare mor-
tuum, nec inuenitur habere exitum ali
quem. Vocatur enim mare illud lacus
Sodomiticus propter Sodomã et alias
urbes illic olim igne cœleſti exuſtas.
Vocatur mare mortuũ, propter aquæ
immobilitatem. Nam neq; uẽtis moue
tur, reſiſtẽte turbinibus bitumine, quo
aqua omnis ſtagnatur, neq; nauigatio
nis patiẽs eſt, nec aliquid in eo uiuere
poteſt. Strabo q ignorauit cauſam hu-
ius exuſtæ terræ, ſcribit de lacu Sodo-
mitico in hũc modũ. Lacus iſte plenus
eſt bitumine, quod è medio fundo tem
Aſphaltus poribus inordinatis cũ bullis quaſi fer
uentis aquę efflatur. Fumoſus & aſpe-
ctu ater, æri, argento & nitidis omni-
bus rubiginẽ inducit. Bitumen eſt ter-
rę gleba, quę à calore liquefacta efflat
atq; diffunditur, rurſusq; in glaciẽ for
tiſſimam ab aqua frigida immutatur.
Ignis autẽ & bituminis fons in medio
eſt, quãquam flatio ſit inordinata. Re
gionẽ etiã igneã eſſe aiũt. Nam & pe-
tras exuſtas oſtendunt, & multis in lo
cis prærupta & terrã cinerulentã & pi
cis guttas ex petris diſtillãtes & flumi-
na fœtido odore efferuentia. Ab indi-
genis dicitur, quod in hoc loco trede-
cim urbes olim habitatę fuerint, quarũ
metropolis Sodoma fuerit, & quod ex
terræ motibus & ignis afflatu & aquis
calidis & bituminoſis & ſulfureis, la-
cus eruperit, & q petræ igniferæ factę
ſint, & urbiũ aliquæ abſorptæ aliæ ab
habitatoribus derelictæ. Hæc Strabo.
Si legiſſet decimumnonũ caput Gene
ſeos, certiora de hoc lacu et circũiacen
te regione ſcribere potuiſſe. Inter hũc
lacum & mare mediterraneũ, ſitum hã
bet urbs Ieruſalem toto orbe memora *Ieruſalem*
bilis, & quæ nulli alteri comparari po-
teſt, ſi uel felicitatem uel infortunium
attẽderis. Nam ante multa milia anno
rum habitatio fuit credẽtium in deum,
& nouiſſime prophetę prẹſagierũt, ex
ea orituram ſalutem & diffundendam
per uniuerſum mundum, id quod & fa
ctum ſcimus atque firmiter credimus.
Rurſum quanta mala hæc urbs ante
Chriſti incarnationem perpeſſa fuerit
propter inhabitantium peccata, nemo
ignorat, qui ſaltem libros Regũ legit.
Hi enim oſtendunt, quod cum habita-
tores eius nullis prophetarum oracu-
lis in legis diuinæ obſeruantia cõtineri
potuiſſent, non defuiſſe flagellum dei.
Aduocatus enim rex Babyloniorum,
omnes Hieroſolymitanos in captiui-
tatem duxit, urbẽ & templum cõbuſ-
ſit, &c. Sed & quam ſæpe euerſa fuerit
poſt Chriſti crucifixionem, iam breui
bus indicabo. Anno natiuitatis Chri-
ſti 73. Ieruſalẽ à Tito capiẽ & ſubuer- *Ieruſalem de-*
tiẽ, fame et gladio multis millibus ho- *ſtruitur*
minũ occiſis, & multis millibus capti-
uatis. Anno Chriſti 136. Elius Adria-
nus Alexãdriam & Ieroſolymã dudũ
ſubuerſas reſtaurauit, & Ieruſalem no
mine ſuo Eliam appellauit. Tempore
Hẽrici quarti Saraceni & Sultani Iero
ſolymam capiũt, domini tamen ſepul
chrũ quæſtus gratia intemeratum reli-
querũt, et tẽplum domini famoſiſſimũ
ſacrilegæ religioni reſeruarũt, tantaq;
apud illos habitum fuit uenerationi, ut
nunquam illud niſi nudis & lotis at-
que mundis pedibus intrarent: nullum

uero Chriſtianorũ quos immundos iu
dicabãt,uel intra atriũ ingredi permit/
terẽt. Cõcilio igit̃ ex Gallis & Hiſpa
nis per papã facto, anno domini 1097.
deſignata ſunt in domini militiam cir
Expeditio in citer centũ millia uirorũ ex Aquitania,
terram ſanctã Nortmannia, Anglia, Scotia, Hyber/
nia, Britãnia, Galicia, Gaſconia, Gal/
lia, Flandria & Lotharingia, crucis ſi/
gnaculum in ueſtibus preferentes. Ho
rum duces fuerunt Gotfridus Lotha/
ringẽſis cũ ſuis fratribus Baldeuuino
& Euſtathio, Ruperto Flãdrenſi, Ru/
perto Nortmannico, & Hugone fra/
tre Philippi regis Galliæ. Fama hu/
ius ꝓfectionis increbreſcẽte, undecun
que accurrebant homines, & quotti/
die augebatur numerus. Tranſeuntes
itaque per Germaniam & Vngariam,
diuerſis itinerũ difficultatibus Bulga/
riam permeant & ueniunt Conſtanti/
nopolim ad imperatorẽ eius urbis Ale
xium. Motis deinde caſtris primũ ex/
pugnant Nicæam, fugantq́ꝫ Soliman/
num principẽ Paganorũ. Deinde no/
uem mẽſibus Antiochiã obſidẽt, urbẽ
humanis uiribus inexpugnabilem, ſed
Chriſti beneficio tradita eſt eis in ma/
nus. Mox Syriã ingreſſi aliquot oppi/
da occupant, & feſtinantes, ad Ieruſa/
lem, illam occupauerunt, effuſo multo
Saracenorum ſanguine Obtenta itaqꝫ
iterum terra ſancta, magna multitudo
ad patriam remeare contendit, cæteri
qui manſerunt terram incoluerũt. Got
fridus itaqꝫ Chriſticolis ut pater pręfu
it per unum annum, immatura morte
Balduinus rex ſubtractus. Cui ſucceſſit Baldeuuinus
frater eius creatus in regẽ. Cũq́ꝫ Chri
ſtiani tenuiſſent terram ſanctam 88. an
nis, uenit Saladinus rex Perſarum &
cepit Ieruſalem, factaq́ꝫ eſt magna cæ/
des Chriſtianorũ, & tota terra Sarace/
nis ſubacta eſt præter Tyrum, quæ cin
cta eſt mari. Ad cuius famam mox un/
dique principes, marchiones, comites,
epiſcopi, reges & populi ſurgunt ad li
berandum terrã. Sed & imperator ipſe
Fridericus primus cum prædictis prin
cipibus pergens, & ueniens in Arme/
niam, deſcendit in fluuium lauãdi gra
tia, arreptusq́ꝫ ab aqua ſubmerſus eſt
magna conſternatione exercitus Chri
ſtianorum. Recuperata eſt tũc Cyprus
inſula, Acon ciuitas, Ioppe & Ieruſa/
lem. Deinde anno Chriſti 1217. Sarace
ni rurſus expugnauerũt Ieruſalẽ. An/
no domini 1229. Ieruſalem cum adia/
centibus locis Chriſtianis reſtituitur,
& fiũt treugę inter Chriſtianos & Sul
tanos per decẽ annos. Item anno Chri
ſti 1248. Ieruſalẽ rurſum ab infidelibus
occupatur & trucidãtur Chriſtiani, &
poſtea anno 1290. amiſerunt Chriſtia
ni ferè totam terram ſanctam, mãſitq́ꝫ
ſub Sultano uſqꝫ ad tẽpora noſtra, ubi
Turca Paleſtinam & Aegyptũ occu/
pauit, profligato Sultano.

Arabia.

TRiplex eſt Arabia, Petrea, Deſer
ta et Felix. Deſerta occupat here
mum miræ magnitudinis, ubi nihil ni/
ſi ſerpentes & beſtię immanes moran
tur. Arabia Petrea ſic uocatur à regia
eius Petra, terminatq́ꝫ ab occaſu par/
te Aegypti, à ſeptẽtrione Paleſtina, ab
Oriẽte Arabia deſerta & à meridie ſi
nu Arabico & felici Arabia. Habitat
autem in ea magna pars Saracenorũ,
fert'que balſamum in quadam conual
le. At tertia Arabia, quæ propter fertili *Arabia felix*
tatem & fructuum copiam felix nomi
natur, producit calamum, myrrham,
thus, & caſiam, cinnamomum, ligna
odorifera, & reſinam ſuauiſſimi odo/
ris, ut etiam mira fragrantia ex illa re/
gione ſpiret ad eos qui in mare à lon/
ge adueniunt. Qui uero intra regio/
nem degunt, propter nimiam ac into/
lerabilem rerũ fragrantiã, ſtuporem in
ſenſibus percipiunt, ut cogãtur etiam
illam leuare bituminis ſuffitu & hirci
barba. Apud Arabes naſci perhibe/
tur auis Fenix, & hæc habet magnitu/ *Fenix auis*
dinẽ Aquilæ, habet caput plumis one/
ratum, fauces criſtatas: eſt circa collum
fulgore aureo, poſtera autem parte co
lore purpureo abſqꝫ cauda, & illis ro/
ſeis pennis inſcribitur ceruleus nitor.
Probatum etiam eſt, auem illam dura/

re annis

te annis 540. Seneſcens autẽ ex caſia, thuris lachrymis & ſurculis nidũ ſibi & rogum cõſtruit, hiſq́ ſuccenſis comburit & ipſa ut uiuat. Ex oſſibus namque & pinguedine naſcitur primo ceu quidam uermiculus, & inde fit pullus atq́ plumata auis.

Da *Mahumeto*

MAhumetus Arabs aut ſecundũ alios Perſa natus nobile parente ſed idololatra, matre uero Hebraicæ gẽtis, duxit diuitẽ uxorẽ, aſſeruitq́ ſe prophetam eſſe à deo miſſum, ut legemque à Iudæis data erat, et quę Chriſtianis, temperaret. Nimis enim rigidas eas prædicabat. Et cum nequam ille morbũ haberet caducũ, affirmabat Gabrielem angelum ſecũ loqui, cuius ſplendorem ferre non poſſet, ſed cadere cogeretur in terrã. Hic multos Aſiæ & Africæ populos cõmouit, quos noua religione imbuẽs, Saracenos ex dei præcepto uocari dicebat à Sara legitima, quaſi legitimos diuinæ promiſſionis ſucceſſores. Vſus eſt conſilio nefario Sergij monachi, ordinauitq́ multos fieri flexiones, & meridiem uerſus adorandũ, unum deum non trinum colendum, ſe non deum ſed dei eximium prophetam habendum, omnes carnes edendas præter porcinas, morticina & ſanguinem, quatuor legitimas uxores ducendas ab omnibus qui uellent. Paradiſum carnalis cibi ac potus locum, & indulgẽdis mulieribus perhibebat, aliaq́ multa ſtulta docebat, quæ cum ſtultis credibilia uiderentur, facile regionis illius obtinuit principatũ. Deinde coacto exercitu Damaſcũ cepit, Phœnicen & Aegyptũ occupauit atque Perſiã, ſerpuitq́ perfidia eius per uniuerſum mundũ, ut hodie Afri, Marani, Aegyptij, Tartari, Turcæ, Sultani, Saraceni, & ferè omnes orientales populi dogma eius peruerſum acceptauerint. Anno Chriſti 632. Saraceni ademerunt Perſis imperium, conſtitueruntque imperij ſedem in urbe Valdacha, (alij uocãt Balthach) quæ olim Babylon fuit ad Eufratem ſita. Manſitq́ regnum eorum incolume 418. annis. Deinde Turci ſunt rerum potiti, quorum imperiũ cœpit anno ſalutis 1051. Tartari deinde, gens Scythica, Turcorum opes afflixerunt, ſuntq́ Aſiæ imperium adepti anno 1294. Tamor ſextus eius gentis imperator, in Cathaya no regno ſibi ſedem fixit.

Saraceni

Valdach

De *Tartaris.*

TArtari ad Cathayum uſque celebrem in extremo Oceano ad orientem ciuitatem, latiſſimas tenent ſolitudines. A ſeptentrione uerſus Hyrcanum mare habitãt Zagathai Tartarorum nobiliſſimi, incoluntq́ oppida lapide conſtructa & habent regiam Samarcãdam eximiæ magnitudinis, quã Iaxartes maximus Sogdianæ amnis interfluit, atq́ inde in Caſpium mare effunditur. Dicuntur aũt Tartari à Tartar fluuio, qui regionem ipſorum Mongal percurrit. Eſt regio eorũ plurimũ montoſa & ſterilis, niſi aquis fluuialibus irrigetur, unde & multum deſerta eſt. Lignis in pleriſq; locis adeò inops, ut arido boum & equorũ ſtercore incolę ipſi ignes fouere cogãtur. Aër & cœlum intemperatum, tonitrua & fulgura in æſtate horrenda, iam calor magnus eſt, mox frigus, & denſiſſimæ niues cadũt. Fuit ab initio ferus gentis illius cultus, ſine moribus, ſine lege, pecorum paſtores. Finitimis tributũ pendebant, donec proprium creauerũt regẽ. Tunc finitimos Scythas bello ſubegerunt & uectigales fecerunt. Inde remotiores populos aggreſſi tã proſpere, ut in breui armis ſuis omnia regna, gentes & nationes ſubegerint à Scythia uſq; ad ſolis ortum, & ab ortu ſolis uſq; ad mediterraneum mare, ut merito rex eorũ iam ſe totius Orientis dominum & imperatorem ſcribat. Sunt autem Tartari omniũ hominum deformiſſimi corpore, leues & agiles, boni equites et mali pedites. Sermone horrido ſunt & clamoroſo, cantantesq́ luporum more ululant. Non in uillis aut urbibus ſed in campo ueterum Scytharum ritu ſub tabernaculis habitãt.

Tartarorũ regio

Mores

Cham

Cham regem & dominum ſuum filium dei exiſtimātes religioſe adorant, & tantum illi tribuunt, ut digniorem in mundo non eſſe credant. Cæteros homines adeò hęc gens contemnit, ut *Auaritia* alloqui faſtidiat. Tantæ auaritiæ ſunt, ut ubi quiſpiam aliquid uiderit quod habere deſiderat, ſi illo potiri cum uoluntate poſſeſſoris nequeat, dummodo Tartari nō ſit, ui rapit, ex præcepto & inſtituto regum licere arbitrantes. Victus eorum immūdiſſimi ſunt, nam menſas non operiunt mantilibus, nec manutergijs utuntur, manus non lauant, nec corpus, nec ueſtimenta: panem non edunt, non olera, nō legumina, ſed tantummodo omnium animantium carnes, canum etiam & cattorū, equorum, & grandiuſculorum muri- *Immundicia* um. Captorum inimicorum corpora aſſant & dentibus luporum inſtar dilaniant, & ſanguinem eorum prius collectū crateris infuſum epotant. Lac iumētinum alias ipſis potus eſt. Nullum animal ex nimia tenacitate comedunt integrum & ſanum, ſed quando mutilatū fuerit, cœperitq́ iam aut ſenectute aut aliqua alia pernicie langueſcere, &c.

Meſopotamia.

CElebratur hæc regio in ſacris literis habitatione & cognatione Abrahami, uocaturq́ue in hebraiſmo אֲרַם נַהֲרַיִם, id eſt, Syria fluuiorum, quam Græci uocant Meſopotamiam, id eſt, regionem ſitā in medio fluuiorū, Eufratis ſcilicet & Tigris. Fert autem ad paſcenda pecora, lætiſſima paſcua, quippe quā Eufrates impinguat, annuæ inundationis exceſſibus terris ſuperfuſus. Fert quæ ſemper uirent, & aroma. Alit quoq́ leones.

Aſſyria.

MEtropolis Aſſyrię olim fuit Babylon, quæ poſtea Seleucia di- *Babylon urbs* cta eſt, cuius urbis muri ambitus, quū in flore eſſet, habuit 385. ſtadia, craſſitudo eius fuit 32. pedum, altitudo 50. cubitorum, turres 60. uia ſuper mœnia tam lata, ut quadrigæ occurrentes facile pertranſire poſſent. Eufrates mediam urbē interluit. Xerxes eam diruit. Seleucus uero ſucceſſor Alexādri Se- *Seleucia* leuciam ad Tigrim condidit, ad ſtadia trecēta Babyloni proxima, eam regni caput conſtituens, quæ & mox maior effecta eſt quàm Babylon. Eſt etiā habitatio quædā in Babylonia, deputata pro his qui uerſantur circa philoſophiam, appellatūq́ Chaldæa. Vnde Chaldæi Aſſyriorum ſunt magi ad deorum cultum inſtituti, qui ſcilicet diuturna obſeruatione ſyderum, ſcientiam putantur aſſequuti, ut prædicere poſſint, quid cui euenturum. In Aſſyria raro pluit, ſed fluminis irrigatione & accolarum labore magna frumēti ubertas paratur. Palmis ueſcuntur, ex quibus mel & uinum conficiunt. Primum regnum in Babylonia occupauit Nimbrotus pater Beli & auus Nini. Ninus autem primus cœpit arma inferre & ſubiugare ſibi alia loca et confundere aureum ſeculum, quod antè fuit. Durauitq́ monarchia illa 1234. annis. Dein- *Monarchia* de fuit bipartita illa monarchia, ex uno in Babyloniam, ex alio in mediā & Perſas, manſitq́ illa diuiſio annis 304. Deinde ſub Cyro & Dario reunita fuit monarchia, durauitq́ annis 191. uſque ad Alexandrum Magnū, qui tranſtulit imperium in Græcos, ubi manſit annis 495.

Perſia

FVerūt olim Perſę gens bellica & quæ diu in oriente rerum eſt potita, nunc armis deſueta ueteri gloria excidit. Vallatur autem Perſarum regio altiſſimis montibus, habens à tergo Caucaſum montem qui pertingit uſque ad mare rubrum. Porrò planicies ſub radicibus montium ſpacioſa eſt & fertilis, multisq́ue uicis & urbibus frequens. Araxes fluuius per hos fluit *Araxes* campos, & quicquid alluit, floribus ueſtit. Platani quoque & populi contegunt ripas. Temperatum habet cœlum, nec eſt regio alia in tota Aſia ſalubrior

Perſepolis

brior. Perſepolis regiõis eſt metropolis & totius orientalis imperij olim caput, in quam à multis regibus immenſa gaza congeſta erat. At ab Alexandrò Magno capta eſt & direpra, atque immenſi theſauri auri & argenti in ea reperti. Deinde urbem illam regiam, tot regum altricem, totius orientis imperatricem, Græciæ & cæterarum gentium terrorem, flammis incẽdit. Tempore natiuitatis Chriſti fuit imperium Perſicum ſub Romanis, ſed poſtea deficientes ab eis, potiti ſunt aliquot annis rerum, donec anno Chriſti 632, Saraceni ademerunt imperium, ſedem imperij facientes Valdacham urbem, quæ olim fuit Babylon.

Media.

VTuntur habitatores Mediæ, Perſiæ, Ariæ, Bactriæ, & Sogdianæ quaſi una lingua. Regio Medorum uerſus ſeptentrionem ſterilis eſſe dicitur. Nam faciunt ex toſtis amygdalis panem, & ex herbarum radicibus uinum conficiunt. Ferinis carnibus plurimum uictitant. Ecbatana caput eſt regionis.

Ecbatana

Parthia.

HAec regio nemoroſa eſt & montana, inops frugum. Gens ipſa primum fuit obſcura, poſtea Macedonibus ſeruiuit, ſed procedente tempore tantum in uirtute creuerunt, ut non tantum finitimis imperarent, ſed à Romanis bello petiti, eos magnis cladibus uicerint. Poſt defectionem Macedonici imperij ſub regibus fuit, qui Arſaces ab Arſace primo rege dicebantur. Sermo his eſt mixtus ex Scythico Medoq́;.

Hyrcania.

HYrcania dicta à ſylua Hyrcana, quę Scythię ſubiacet. Eſt autem ſyluis aſpera, copioſa immanibus feris, tigridibus, pantheribus'que & pardis. Eſt in ea uberrimum gignendis uuis ſolum. Frequens arbor in ea quercus, cuius folia ante ortum ſolis multo melle tinguntur, ſed orto ſole modico tempore ſuccus extinguitur. Huic regioni uicina fuit Amazonum gens, cuius regina Thaleſtris, quæ uiſendi Alexandri cupiditate accenſa, uenit ad eum, cum Hyrcaniam, quæ fuerat Darij regis Perſarum, expugnaſſet, cum trecentis mulieribus. Et cum quæreretur an aliquid uellet petere à rege, reſpondit ſe eo conſilio ueniſſe, ut ex eius congreſſu conciperet, ſi ſe non indignam exiſtimaret. Abſumpti ſunt inde aliquot dies, in obſequij deſiderium.

Mel in arboribus

Bactriana

BActriani ſunt gentes horridis ingenijs, horrentes à luxu Perſarũ, bellicoſæ & rapto uiuere aſſuetæ. Habet hęc regio in aliquibus locis arbores & uites & mites fructus, & crebris rigatur fontibus. Deinde magnã partem ſteriles tenent arenæ. Et cum uenti à mari ſpirant, omnia itineris ueſtigia intereunt, ut qui campos tranſeunt nauigãtium more noctu ſydera obſeruent, ad quorum curſum iter dirigunt in ipſa terra, ut interdiu inuia ſit ipſa regio, quia tunc nullum inuenitur ueſtigium, & nitor ſyderum abſcõditur caligine. Quod ſi aliquos ille uentus qui à mari exoritur, deprehendit, arena obruit. Sed ubi mitior eſt terra ingens hominum equorumq́; eſt multitudo. Cõtigit olim, ut Alexandri Magni milites crudis in ea terra carnibus uesci coacti ſint lignorum inopia. Habẽt Bactri camelos multos, oneri ferendo accommodatos. Tolerant hęc animalia ſitim in quatriduum, & cum occaſio bibendi data eſt, reſartiunt omnia præterita deſideria. Turbulentas aquas captant, & puras refugiunt.

Arenoſa terra

Lignorum inopia

Camelus

India.

INdia orĩetalis Aſię terminus, tam uaſta perhibetur, ut eam tertiã omnium terrarum partem tradant. Appellationem accepit à flumine Indo, qui

occidentalis

occidētalis eius eſt terminus. A ſeptētrione uſq; ad montē Caucaſum peruenit. Gentes habet multas & oppidis adeò eſt exculta, ut quidam in ea 5000. fuiſſe dicant. Fluuios memorabiles, Gangem, Indum & Hypanum habet, ſed omnium maximus Ganges, quippe in quem multi fluunt amnes. Latitudo eius dicitur eſſe 30. ſtadiorū. Hic fluuius alit crocodilos, delphines, & alias beluas. Terra Indiæ ſaluberrima, bis in anno metit fruges. Fert Cinnamomum, piper & calamum aromaticum. Ebenum arborem ſola producit, pſitacū auem, monoceron beſtiam. Excellit pulchritudine cæteras mundi partes, diſtincta multis, quę eam rigãt, fluminibus. Eſt in ea incredibilis elephantorum numerus, & magna copia auri, argenti, ferri, æris & lapidum preciosorum. India interior habet ſyluas ſpacioſiſſimas, proceræ altitudinis arbores, & umbroſas, leuantes æſtum ſolis: aquas largas manãtes fontibus. Eſt quoque in ea magna uis ſerpentium, ſquamis fulgorē auri reddētium. Nec eſt uirus magis noxium, quia morſum præſens mors ſequitur, niſi mox remedium adhibeatur incolis notum. Legimus monoculos quoque in India eſſe. Quoſdã etiam tam inſigniter auritos: ut aures ad pedes defluant, atque in alterutram earum decubent, quarum duricie arbores conuellant. Quoſdam etiam ſingulis pedibus & adeo latis, ut ubi ſe defendi à calore uelint, reſupinati his totaliter inumbrentur. Sunt qui ceruicibus carent, & in humeris habēt oculos. Sed hęc & ſimilia partius ſunt referenda, quæ de India memorantur, quoniam magna opus eſt fide ut prouerís recipiantur, quum ne his quidem quę penè oculis ſunt admota fides niſi grauate adhibeatur. In Caucaſo Indiæ monte, ea fronte qua ſoli obuerſus eſt, creſcunt arbores piperis, quas ad iunipeti ſimilitudinem fructus ſuos ædere ſcriptores tradunt. Inter Indos Bragmanna gens fuit, quæ pura & ſimplici uita uiuit, nullis rerum illecebris capitur, nil appetit amplius quàm ratio naturæ flagitat. Facilis huic alimonia, nō quam luxuriæ ſagacitas per omnia elementa perquirit, ſed quam tellus ferro inuiolata producit. Hinc eſt quod genera morborum nec nomina numerat diuerſa, ſed diuturna ſalute perfruitr. Vna genti lex eſt, Contra ius non ire naturę. Sole caleſcit, rore humectatur, ſitim riuo frãgit, thorum miniſtrat humus, ſomnum ſollicitudo non rumpit. In extruendis domibus igne ſaxa nō ſoluit: quin potius in defoſſis telluris ſpeluncis aut concauis montium latebris habitat, nullos ibi uentorum fremitus, nullius turbinis tempeſtatē formidat. Tutius ſe ab himbre defendere ſpeluncam arbitratur quàm tegulam, cuius geminus eſt uſus, dum uiuit manſionis, ſepulturæ quando moritur. Nullus ibi precioſus amictus, ſed membra papyri tegmine uelãtur. Fœminæ non ornantur ut placeant, nec ſciunt plus affectare pulchritudinem quàm nactæ ſunt. Ad concubitum non admonet libido, ſed ſobolis amor. Nemo extruit inſtar templorū ſepulchra defunctis, nec in gemmatis urnis funera combuſta recondit. Peſtem aut alios corporis morbos Bragmanni non patiũtur. quia fœdis actibus cœlum non temerant, ſed ſemel apud eos tenet natura cum temporibus concordiam. Medicinæ remedium parſimonia eſt, quæ non ſolum illapſos poteſt curare dolores, ſed etiam procurare ne ueniant. Quoniam Indorū gentes multæ ſunt, diuerſę er forma & lingua propter latiſſimū regionis tractum, non eiſdem omnes uiuunt moribus. Eorum qui auroram ſpectant, alij rei pecuariæ dediti ſunt, alij nō. Alij in paluſtribus fluminibus habitantes, crudis ueſcuntur piſcibus, alij ſunt pecuarij, qui crudis ueſcuntur carnibus. Sunt alij qui nullum interficiunt animans, nec ſerunt, nec domos parãt, ſed habent ſemen quoddam inſtar milij ſua ſponte creſcēs è terra, q; cum ipſo follieulo lectum coquunt, eduntq;.

Ganges

Serpentes

Monſtra

Piper

Bragmanni

Mores

Parſimonia

Taprobana.

TAprobana inſula, quã hodie Sumatram uocant, habet homines corpore cæteris grandiores, rutulis comis, ceruleis oculis, truciores ſoni, nullo linguæ commertio genti alteri ſociantur. Aeras illius prolixa, ut mature pereat, qui centenarius moritur. Eius pars, ut Solinus inquit, beſtijs & elephantibus repleta eſt. Ibi mare adeò altum, ut nullæ anchoræ ad ima poſſint
Margaritæ peruenire. Margaritas legũt plurimas & maximus ex conchis in quibus inueniuntur. Cetæ ibi inueniuntur paſſim per littora uagãtes, quæ in mari rubro primum educatæ illuc ſe ingerunt. Animalia ſunt monſtroſa & tantę magnitudinis, ut colles quidã littoribus *Beluæ marinæ*
aduecti uideantur, quorũ dorſum longo ſpinarum tractu exaſperatur. Infeſtiſſima ſunt ambulantibus in littore, ut nemo facile ex eorum faucibus effugere poſſit, ſi uiſus ab eis fuerit. Habẽt tantos hiatus, ut ſæpe nauem cum hominibus deglutierint.

FINIS.

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